University of London

605365

REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS:

NINE VOLUMES.

—*(8.)*—

PRISONS; CONVICT PRISONS;

CONVICT PRISONS (IRELAND).

Session

30 *April* —— 28 *August* 1857.

VOL. XXIII.

REPORTS FROM COMMISSIONERS:

1857—Sess. 2.

NINE VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

EIGHTH VOLUME.

N. B.—*THE* Figures *at the* beginning of the line, *correspond with the* N° *at the foot of each* Report; *and the* Figures *at the* end of the line, *refer to the* MS. Paging *of the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.*

PRISONS, NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT (GREAT BRITAIN):

[2250.] TWENTY-FIRST REPORT of the INSPECTORS appointed (under the Provisions of the Act 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 38) to Visit the different Prisons of *Great Britain*—II. Northern and Eastern District, p. 1

CONVICT PRISONS:

[2263.] REPORTS of the DIRECTORS of CONVICT PRISONS on the Discipline and Management of PENTONVILLE, MILLBANK, and PARKHURST PRISONS, and of PORTLAND, PORTSMOUTH, DARTMOOR, CHATHAM, and BRIXTON PRISONS, with FULHAM REFUGE, and the INVALID HULKS, for the Year 1856 - - - - 65

CONVICT PRISONS (IRELAND):

[2214.] THIRD ANNUAL REPORT of the DIRECTORS of CONVICT PRISONS in *Ireland*, for the Year ended 31st December 1856; with APPENDIX - - - - - - - - - 449

TWENTY-FIRST REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

APPOINTED,

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT 5 & 6 WILL. IV. c. 38.,

TO VISIT THE DIFFERENT

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

II.—NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1857.

2250

CONTENTS.

REPORTS ON SEPARATE PRISONS.

	Page
CAMBRIDGESHIRE :—	
Cambridge County Gaol	7
Borough Gaol	9
Spinning House	11
ISLE OF ELY :—	
Ely House of Correction	11
Wisbeach House of Correction	12
CHESHIRE :—	
Chester Castle	13
City Gaol and House of Correction	15
Knutsford.—County House of Correction	16
DERBYSHIRE :—	
Derby.—County and Borough Gaol and House of Correction	18
HUNTINGDONSHIRE :—	
Huntingdon County Gaol and House of Correction	21
LANCASHIRE :—	
Kirkdale.—County House of Correction	22
Liverpool Borough Gaol	25
LINCOLNSHIRE :—	
Falkingham.—County Gaol and House of Correction	29
Lincoln Castle County Gaol	30
City Gaol and House of Correction	32
Louth.—County House of Correction	33
Spalding.—County Gaol and House of Correction	34
Spilsby.—County House of Correction	36
Stamford.—Borough Gaol and House of Correction	37
NORFOLK :—	
Norwich City Gaol and House of Correction	38
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE :—	
Nottingham.—County Gaol	40
Southwell.—County House of Correction	41
RUTLAND :—	
Oakham.—County Gaol and House of Correction	43
Beccles.—House of Correction	44
Bury St. Edmund's.—County House of Correction	45
Ipswich.—County Gaol and House of Correction	46
Borough Gaol and House of Correction	47

Page

YORKSHIRE :—

Beverley.—County House of Corroction - - - - 49
Hull —Gaol and House of Correction - - - - 50
Leeds.—Borough Gaol and House of Correction - - - 53
Wakefield.—County House of Correction - - - - 56
York Castle - - - - - - - 58
City Gaol and House of Correction - - - - 59

TWENTY-FIRST REPORT OF THE INSPECTORS OF PRISONS.

II.—NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

TO THE RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE GREY, BART., SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

SIR, Uffington, Stamford, 8th April 1857.

I HAVE the honour to submit the Twenty-first Annual Report of the Inspector of Prisons for the Northern and Eastern District.

Under the seperate reports on the different prisons will be found the particulars of any alterations in the discipline or general management, which may have been made during the year.

The sanitary condition of the prisoners generally has been good; there has been no epidemic.

I have visited the several schools established in the district, for the reformation of youthful offenders, and certificates under the provisions of the Act 17 & 18 Vict. c. 86. have been granted to the Buxton Reformatory School, near Norwich; Calder Farm School, near Mirfield; Bradwall Reformatory School, near Sandbach; Akbar Frigate School, Liverpool; West Riding Refuge for Females, Wakefield; Castle Howard Reformatory School for the Northern and Eastern Ridings of Yorkshire; Roman Catholic Reformatory School, near Market Weighton; Toxteth Park Girls Reformatory School, Liverpool; Suffolk Reformatory School, Thorndon, near Eye.

Of these schools four are under the superintendence and management of the benevolent gentlemen on whose property they are situated, and one (the West Riding Refuge for Females) is under the able management of Mrs. Bailey, to whom the institution is mainly indebted for its existence, and who, though residing some distance from Wakefield, has attended constantly for the last eight years to exercise a general superintendance and to conduct the correspondence of the establishment. The other four are managed each by a committee selected from those of the subscribers who are best informed on the subject, and are most likely to take an active interest in the success of such institutions.

Reformatory schools have been so short a time in operation that it would not be possible to speak with certainty of the results to be expected from them, but I would express an opinion, that any measure which would alter the principle on which they are at present conducted, viz., that of private management with pecuniary aid and the right of inspection by Government, would seriously endanger their usefulness. If placed under more formal superintendance and management, they would, I fear, be looked upon as prisons, rather than schools for moral and industrial training, and the object of the Act "for the better Care and Reformation of Youthful Offenders," would in a great measure be defeated.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

HERBERT P. VOULES,

Inspector of Prisons.

II.

REPORTS ON SEPARATE PRISONS.

CAMBRIDGE.

CAMBRIDGE COUNTY GAOL.

[Inspected 22nd August 1855.]

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection :—

Criminals	27
Debtors	6
Total	33

The daily average number of criminals was 33.

The number committed during the year was :—

Criminals	180
Debtors	43
Total	223

showing a decrease of no less than 149 criminals, as follows :

	1855.	Preceding Year.	Decrease.
Prisoners for trial	69	101	32
Summarily convicted	108	214	106
Committed for examination, but afterwards discharged.	3	14	11
Total	180	329	149

The buildings were in good repair, six additional cells have been fitted for the separate confinement of prisoners for limited periods. There has been no other alteration in the prison since the last inspection.

The provisions were of good quality, the daily cost of the food was $5\frac{1}{4}d.$ per head.

Two deaths occurred during the year ; one a debtor, 87 years of age, who died from natural decay ; he had been 11 years in the prison. The other (a prisoner for trial) "from apoplexy." There had been no removal or liberation on medical grounds.

The usual weekly and daily services are performed by the Chaplain; he also superintends the school, and visits in their cells the prisoners in separate confinement.

The Chaplain states,—

"The progress made varies considerably, according to the capacity "and disposition of the prisoners; but upon the whole it is as great, "perhaps, as can be expected."

The conduct of the prisoners generally is represented to be good. The number of punishments was 29, (20 prisoners were punished *once*, one prisoner *twice*, one *three times*, and one *four times*.)

There was no case of corporal punishment.

The labour on the treadwheel was discontinued at the time of my visit; the number of prisoners sentenced to hard labour being insufficient for the work. Some few prisoners were employed picking oakum, and in making and repairing the prison clothes; but there was no other employment. The estimated value of their work was 70*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*

One prisoner made a general complaint as to his treatment, but it proved to be without foundation; he also stated that the schoolmaster and one of the warders had each employed a prisoner, who was a watchmaker by trade, to repair a clock or watch. On inquiry I found that both these officers had employed a prisoner, one to examine, the other to repair his watch; they were reprimanded, and admonished to be more careful in the observance of the rules in future; the prisoner who made the complaint was one of the worst characters in the prison.

The Surgeon states that the cells which have been certified for separate confinement, for periods not exceeding one month, are well ventilated and healthy.

No prisoner confined in these cells had been under medical treatment during the year. The deterring effect of separate confinement is equally favourable, as shown in the following return of the daily average number of prisoners in each year since 1851, when the separate system was first partially introduced into this prison.

Year.	Daily average number.
1851	104
1852	95
1853	72
1854	59
1855	38

Other causes, such as "Emigration," "Full Employment," and the establishment of a rural Police in the county, may no

doubt have had some influence on the number of committals; but there is certainly nothing in the discipline of this prison, except it is the individual separation of prisoners, to deter them from crime.

CAMBRIDGE BOROUGH GAOL.

[Inspected 23d August 1855.]

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Criminals	22	11	33
Debtors	4	—	4
Total			37

There were a great number of servants for trial for robbing their employers, amongst them an errand-boy, for robbing his master (a bookseller). The elder brother of the boy (a transport at large with a ticket of leave) being charged with receiving the stolen property. There were also 4 sisters for trial, all concerned in five distinct charges of shoplifting.

The daily average number of prisoners was 47. The number committed during the year was, males 158, females 72,—a decrease of 72 males and 42 females compared with the preceding year. I make the following extracts from the Governor's Journal :—

"March 15th, 1855.—At the assizes holden this day, I had only one town prisoner for trial, viz., J. R., who was convicted of burglary and sentenced to four years' penal servitude. A short time previous to the commission of the offence the prisoner had been in the employ of the prosecutor.

"July 20th. Summer Assizes.—For the first time during the 16 years I have been Governor of this Gaol,—and on searching the books I find for many years before that,—there is no case for trial from this town."

The buildings were in good repair, and the prison in good order throughout; there have been no alterations since the last inspection.

The clothing, bedding, and diet are sufficient and of good quality; the daily cost of the food was $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ per head.

The general health of the prisoners is represented as "very good;' there were none sick on the day of inspection. One prisoner died, and one had been liberated on medical grounds; they were both foreigners.

I extract the following observations on each case from the Governor's Journal:—

"July 31st.—W. V., a foreigner, who was convicted of larceny at the October Sessions 1853, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, was this day discharged by order of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State, in consequence of representations made to the Home Office by the Visiting Justices as to the impaired state of his health.

"November 25th.—J. S., aged 55, committed on the 20th instant under the Vagrant Act, was found dead in his cell this morning. On his admission he was found to be in the most filthy state from dirt and disease, and more emaciated than I remember to have seen any prisoner ever brought here. A Coroner's Inquisition was holden on the same evening, when the jury returned a verdict of 'Died by the Visitation of God.' The deceased appeared to be a native of Germany, and to have been in England about 12 months."

The usual weekly and daily services are performed by the chaplain; he also visits the male prisoners in their cells twice a week, and, assisted by one of the turnkeys, instructs them collectively twice a week. The female prisoners are visited once a week, when the chaplain delivers a lecture on the Scriptures. They are instructed by the schoolmistress daily in reading, writing, &c.

The chaplain states:—

"Generally the prisoners appear to take more interest in secular than religious subjects. Upon the whole the progress made is as satisfactory as could be expected."

The number of punishments for prison offences was:—

Male prisoners	6
Females	12
Total	18

The females punished were most of them prisoners committed for misconduct in the Union Workhouse, who were calling to each other at night from cell to cell. There has been no case of serious misconduct.

No additional employment has been introduced since the last report. The clear profit on work done for sale was 34*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* The estimated value of work done for the prison was 80*l.*

The books and accounts are properly kept; the provisions and stores supplied by contract. The net cost per prisoner last year was 21*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*

SPINNING HOUSE.

[Inspected 23d August 1855.]

I found the buildings in good order and repair, and very clean; but there were no prisoners in confinement at the time of my visit.

Mrs. Johnson, the newly-appointed matron, was formerly matron in the gaol at Durham. She appears to be a very active and intelligent person, and well qualified for the office.

ISLE OF ELY.

ELY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected 18th August 1855.]

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection :—

Males	21
Females	2
Total	23

The daily average number was 18.

The number committed during the year was :—

Males	93
Females	22
Total	115

showing a *decrease* of 39 males and 13 females compared with the preceding year.

The buildings were in good repair. Two prisoners were employed at the time of my visit lowering one of the division walls, which appeared to afford facilities for reaching the top of the boundary wall. Two open privies in the Airing Yards were about to be immediately removed, in consequence of a representation made by the Board of Health. There has been no other alteration in the prison since the last inspection.

The clothing and bedding were in good condition, and the provisions of good quality. The daily cost of the food was 4*d.* per head.

The prisoners made no complaints. There has been no case of serious illness during the year. The surgeon states,—

" The prisoners generally improve in health, and long-sentenced prisoners gain in weight."

The prison is well drained and ventilated.

The warders continue to give instruction to the prisoners in reading, writing, and arithmetic, under the direction of the chaplain, from an hour and a half to two hours daily. The progress made by the prisoners is satisfactory.

The general conduct of the prisoners is represented to be " good." The number of punishments was,—

Male prisoners	25
Females	2
Total	27

One prisoner was whipped by order of the visiting Justices for wilfully and repeatedly destroying the prison clothing.

No addition has been made to the means of employment for prisoners. Mat-making is still carried on; but, as the profit during the year was only 2*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*, I fear the prisoners are not kept fully employed. The estimated value of work done for the prison was 44*l.* 12*s.*

The prisoners made no complaint. They were still without any light in their cells during the winter months.

The journals and registers were entered up to the day of my visit; the accounts are properly kept; the provisions and stores supplied by contract. The net cost per prisoner, exclusive of any charge for rent or repairs, was 23*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

WISBEACH HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected 9th July 1855.]

Number of prisoners in confinement:—

Males	22
Females	6
Total	28

The daily average number was 26.

The number committed was 229; twenty below that of the preceding year.

The prisoners made no complaints.

There have been no alterations in the prison since the last inspection.

The gas pipes have not yet been extended to the cells, but the question has again been brought under the consideration of

the Magistrates in Quarter Sessions, and it has now been determined that the cells shall be lighted with gas during the winter months.

The prison was clean and in good order throughout; the provisions were of good quality. The daily cost of the food was 4¼*d.* per head.

The general health of the prisoners is represented to be "tolerably good." Three deaths occurred during the year. A pardon on medical grounds was granted to one prisoner, but he died before the pardon was received.

The Chaplain was absent on leave: the usual services on Sunday were performed by a neighbouring clergyman during his absence, and the daily prayers in the chapel were read by the Governor. The Governor also continues to instruct the prisoners in school: they make great progress, considering the short periods for which many of them are under instruction.

The number of punishments was:—

Male prisoners	132
Females	5
Total	137

One prisoner effected his escape through the carelessness of the warder who had charge of him, but he was re-captured.

Sack-making has been introduced; but some prisoners are still employed "sorting oats." The clothes and shoes are made and repaired in the prison, and the ordinary repairs of the prisons are also done by the prisoners. The clear profit on work done for sale was 14*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*; the estimated value of work done for the prison was 18*l.* 18*s.*

The provisions and stores are supplied by contract. The net cost per prisoner was 21*l.* 10*s.* 6¾*d.*

CHESHIRE.

CHESTER CASTLE.

[Inspected 3rd November 1855.]

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Criminals	86	21	107
Debtors	13	1	14
Total			121

Daily average number :—

Criminals	124
Debtors	13

Committed during the year : —

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Criminals	334	65	400
Debtors	73	3	76

showing an increase of 35 male criminals, and a decrease both in the number of females and debtors.

There have been no alterations in the buildings or in the discipline of the prison since the last inspection.

One death occurred during the year. There were only two prisoners in the hospital at the time of my visit,—one a debtor, who was an old soldier and a cripple : he had become bail for his brother, who did not surrender to take his trial ; the prisoner (who had in the mean time become a cripple and bedridden from rheumatism) was arrested for the amount of his recognisance, which he was unable, under his altered circumstances, to pay.

The Chaplain was absent, and the Magistrates had under their consideration the subject of his retirement from his office. The schoolmaster instructs the prisoners in classes daily ; he speaks favourably of their progress. There is a good and sufficient library, and the books are much read by the prisoners.

The number of punishments for prison offences was :—

Males	380
Females	7
Total	387

The offences were chiefly "neglect of work," "talking when "at exercise." There was no case of serious misconduct.

The prisoners were variously employed ; when practicable, they are employed at their own trades. The clear profit on work done for sale was 121*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* the estimated value of work done for the prison was 707*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* The shirting, sheeting, towelling, shoes, and stockings are all made in the prison.

The provisions are supplied by contract. The net cost per prisoner was 21*l* 18*s.* 4*d.*

CHESTER.—CITY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected 4th November 1855.]

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—

Males	36
Females	19
Debtors	3
Total	58

Daily average number:—

Criminals	48
Debtors	3
Total	51

Committed during the year:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Criminals	352	188	540
Debtors	24	0	24
Total			564

Showing a decrease of 75 male and 42 female criminals compared with the preceding year. The decrease was in the number of summary convictions.

There have been no alterations in the building since the last inspection. I found the female wards in the same state as noticed in former reports, the accommodation insufficient, and the ventilation very imperfect; there are only 12 cells for females, and the daily average number of prisoners is 16. The greatest number confined at one time was 30.

A female prisoner, under a sentence of four years' penal servitude, applied to be at once removed to a Government prison, stating that her health had already suffered from the confinement in this ill-ventilated prison. I recommended her immediate removal, together with that of two other female prisoners, each under a similar sentence.

The clothing, bedding, and diet are sufficient; the provisions were of good quality; the daily cost of the food was $5\frac{1}{4}d.$ per head. The general health of the prisoners is represented to be "very good." No death occurred during the year. One prisoner, charged with threatening to shoot his wife, and for want of sureties sentenced to three months' imprisonment, was removed to the county lunatic asylum on the 14th June; he had before been an inmate of the asylum.

There has been no change in the duties performed by the chaplain; he states:—

"The schoolmaster is qualified for his office, and discharges his duty entirely to my satisfaction."

The female prisoners are instructed by the matron. One boy was removed in June to the Philanthropic Farm School at Redhill, and by the last accounts he continues to conduct himself well.

The library is scarcely sufficient for the number of prisoners; but the chaplain stated that it was about to be enlarged.

The number of punishments for prison offences was:—

Males - - - - - -	126
Females - - - - - -	97
Total - - -	223

The offences were chiefly "idleness at work and insolence, "occasionally swearing."

The prisoners are employed breaking stones, mat-making, and picking oakum. The clear profit on work done for sale last year was "*about*" 100*l*. The value of the work done for the prison was estimated to be "*about*" 300*l*.

The prisoners are not properly classified, neither are they at all times, when associated, under close supervision; there is no space within the walls to extend the accommodation, and I fear it would not be possible to improve the ventilation of the old building, now occupied by the females, without opening a means of communication with the male prisoners.

KNUTSFORD.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected 13th October 1855.]

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Criminals - - -	183	84	247
Debtors - - -	16	—	16

The daily average number was, criminals 314, debtors 10.

The number committed during the year was:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Criminals - -	1,460	454	1,914
Debtors - - -	196	20	216

Showing a decrease of 130 male and 59 female criminals, compared with the preceding year; rather more than two-thirds of the number committed were resident in the county.

Of the prisoners for trial, 53 males and 20 females were under 17 years of age; of those summarily convicted, 113 males and 28 females were under that age.

The prison was in good order throughout; the laundry has been enlarged, and additional accommodation has been provided for female debtors, and for children; these are the only alterations made since the last report.

The clothing and bedding were in good condition, the provisions of good quality. The daily cost of the food was $5\frac{1}{4}d.$ per head.

Six deaths occurred during the year, viz. 2 from consumption, 1 from diseased liver, and 3 of congestion of the lungs. The surgeon states:—

"All these prisoners had long-standing disease, except two, one of whom was in hospital 56 days, and died of abscess of the lungs; the other was in hospital 4 days, and died of inflammation of the lungs."

One prisoner committed for trial on a charge of felony was removed to a lunatic asylum on the 6th September.

The prison is well drained and ventilated, and the general health of the prisoners is represented to be "good."

There has been no change in the duties performed by the chaplain, the schoolmaster, or the schoolmistress. The following tables show the degree of education of the prisoners on admission, and the number of times previously committed distinguishing those for trial from those who were summarily, convicted.

Degree of Education:—

	Prisoners for Trial.			Summarily Convicted.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Neither read nor write	180	107	287	380	170	550
Read only	112	45	157	198	64	262
One or both imperfectly	158	44	202	354	34	388
Read and write well	26	3	29	24	2	26
Out on bail	10	—	10	—	—	—
Total	486	199	685	956	270	1,226

Prisoners who have been previously committed:—

	Prisoners for Trial.			Summarily Convicted.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Once	87	32	119	171	38	209
Twice	32	10	42	67	14	81
Three times	26	6	32	49	16	65
Four times or more	21	7	28	93	54	147
Total	166	55	221	380	122	502

Showing that of 1,911 criminal prisoners committed to this prison during the year, 737 could neither read nor write, and 723 had been before committed to this or some other prison.

The number of punishments for prison offences was:—

Males	908
Females	219
Total	1,127

They were chiefly for "neglect of work." One prisoner complained that he had been punished unjustly, and that he had been harshly treated and threatened by the warder who reported him. I fully investigated the charge, and was satisfied that the prisoner was properly punished, and that his statement with regard to the warder was unfounded.

Basket-making has been added to the other employments for male prisoners. The females are employed in knitting stockings as well as making the female clothing, the shirts for male prisoners, and in washing. The clear profit on work done for sale was 237*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* The value of the work done for the prison was estimated at 691*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*

There has been some difficulty in disposing of the manufactured articles, which has prevented the further extension of profitable employment in the prison.

The net cost per prisoner, after deducting the profit, was 16*l.* 3*s.* 9½*d.*

DERBYSHIRE.

DERBY.—COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected 30th June 1855.]

The number of prisoners on the day of inspection was:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Criminals	176	30	206
Debtors	26	3	29
Total			235

The daily average number in confinement was 243.

The number committed during the year was, criminals 1,177; debtors 299. Showing an *increase* of 220 criminals, and a *decrease* of 7 debtors.

The increase has been principally in the number committed for poaching and misdemeanor.

The buildings were in good order and repair. One wing of the prison has been raised one story to provide accommodation for an increased number of prisoners. The work was going on at the time of my visit, and although every precaution appeared to have been taken to prevent communication between the hired labourers and prisoners, a prisoner contrived to effect his escape on the 2nd October, having been provided with a suit of working clothes by some Irish labourers employed on the works.

The clothing and bedding are sufficient, and were in good condition.

The following is a summary of the diet for one week, for convicted prisoners sentenced for periods exceeding 3 months:

Bread	11 lbs. 8oz.
Porridge	17½ pints.
Potatoes	6 lbs.
Meat	4 oz.
Soup	3 pints.

Each pint of soup contains meat without bone, 1 oz., barley, peas, or rice, 2 oz., and a proper quantity of onions and other vegetables. Each pint of porridge contains half a pint of skimmed milk, half a pint of water, and 1½ oz. oatmeal.

I do not consider 4 ozs. of solid animal food per week sufficient for prisoners employed at hard labour for long periods. The interference of the surgeon (which frequently becomes necessary,) in ordering extra diet for prisoners associated while at labour with others who do not receive the same indulgence, is, in my opinion, calculated to unsettle and lead them to practise deception in the desire to obtain more food. The ordinary diet should be sufficient to maintain the prisoners in health and strength, without the addition of "extra diet," which can only be ordered by the medical officer, and should, so far as practicable, be reserved for prisoners who may be failing in health or convalescent. The surgeon states:—

"I consider the food sufficient *in most cases* to maintain health and strength."

He adds:—

"The prisoners generally fall off in weight," and "I never hear of any complaint save *a craving for an enlarged diet.*"

The governor states:—

"I consider the quantity of food sufficient, except in a few cases; the surgeon finds it *necessary to order extra diet when a prisoner has lost much weight.*"

So long as the surgeon freely exercises his power to order "extra diet" the prisoners are not likely to suffer in health; but a complaining and not unfrequently an insubordinate spirit is engendered when prisoners find that others under the same sentence and employed at the same labour as themselves are receiving more food.

Four prisoners had died during the year, and two had been liberated on medical grounds; an order had also been received for the liberation of another prisoner, but he was too ill to be removed when his pardon arrived, and he died in the prison. Mr. Pickering, who had been many years chaplain of the gaol, retired at the commencement of the year from ill health; he has been succeeded by Mr. Moore, who takes an active interest in his duties; he states:—

"The schoolmaster is qualified for his duties, and discharges those duties to my satisfaction. The general conduct of the prisoners while under my observation has been very good; some make satisfactory progress both in religions and secular knowledge."

The number of punishments awarded for prison offences was:—

Male prisoners	323
Females	44
Total	367

Misconduct was for the most part confined to juveniles. There were two cases of corporal punishment.

The prisoners were all fully employed; those sentenced to hard labour, on the tread-wheel and stone-breaking; others were employed weaving mat-making, and as carpenters, smiths, tailors, and shoemakers. The clear profit on work done for sale last year was 591*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*; the value of work done for the prison was estimated at 701*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* The net cost per prisoner, exclusive of any charge for the repairs or alterations, was 25*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* The provisions and stores are supplied by contract.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected 17th May 1855.]

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection :—

Males	38
Females	3
Total	41

The daily average number was 58. The number committed during the year was 290, 28 above that of the preceding year. The increase was not confined to any particular class of offenders.

The buildings were in good repair, and the prison clean and in good order throughout; the prisoners made no complaints. Industrial employment has been introduced, the governor states,—

"With great advantage to the county and the prisoners employed."

It has been determined to make such employment more general. There has been no other change in the discipline of the prison since the last inspection. The diet is sufficient and of good quality; the daily cost of the food was 6*d.* per head.

The general health of the prisoners is satisfactory; one prisoner was released on medical grounds, but no death occurred during the year. Two prisoners (insane when admitted into the prison) were removed to a lunatic asylum.

The ventilation and drainage are good in all parts of the prison. The usual services and duties are performed by the chaplain. There is no regular schoolmaster, but the chief warder instructs the prisoners both in class and in their separate cells. He also instructs them in mat-making; their progress is satisfactory, and is very creditable to the warder who teaches them.

The number of punishments for prison offences was :—

Male prisoners	304
Females	31
Total	335

They were principally for idleness in not performing their task. In the early part of the year the prisoners were mostly employed sorting corn (separating white and black oats) as a

task. Mat-making and other industrial employments were afterwards introduced, and the number of punishments decreased very much.

The provisions are all supplied by contract. The net cost per prisoner was 16*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* per head.

The governor particularly called my attention to the sad state of ignorance of the prisoners generally. Of the 290 prisoners received, upwards of 100 could neither read nor write, and one prisoner only could write well.

LANCASHIRE.

KIRKDALE.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected 8th September 1855.]

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—

Males	311
Females	89
Total	400

Daily average number:—

Male prisoners	287
Females	76
Total	363

Number committed during the year:—

Males	1,576
Females	456
Total	2,032

Showing a *decrease* of 150 males, and 21 females, compared with the preceding year.

(81 debtors committed from the county courts of Liverpool and St. Helen's are not included in the above.)

In the number for trial at the assizes are included 26 persons committed for being concerned in the bread riots in Liverpool during the winter of 1854–55; and in the summary convictions 30 persons for being present at a prize fight, at which the police were assaulted. There appears to have been an increase in the previously large number charged with *actual or attempted murder*, also in those indicted for *manslaughter*,

burglary, forgery, perjury, rape, bigamy, and *uttering base coin.* The *decrease* was in the number committed for *violent assaults* and *unlawful wounding,* for *highway* and *street robberies,* and in the *summary convictions.*

I select the following extracts from the chaplain's journal, as tending to show how frequently the commission of the most serious offences arises from intemperance.

"Jan. 5th. Had interviews with two men for trial at the assizes, one for killing his wife with a tea kettle *when drunk,* the other for stabbing a man *when in a state of intoxication.*"

"Jan. 19th. T. A. for the assizes, charged with killing his wife; *both had been drinking for several weeks.* He had previously been a teetotaller for 5 years."

"March 3rd. Four men for the assizes; one of them charged with discharging a gun at a boon companion at a public-house, and wounding him in the leg, *all the party being intoxicated*: the last of the four men is charged with assaulting and stabbing his wife's uncle and aunt, *who, as well as his wife, was drunk at the time.*"

"April 24th. M'C. goes out to-morrow after his *fifth* commitment *for being drunk and disorderly,* though only 16 years of age at the present time."

"May 4th. An Irishwoman for manslaughter, by pulling down a kettle of boiling water upon another woman from the fire, according to her account. *The whole party, including two children* (13 *and* 15 *years of age*) *were in a state of intoxication, though it was only* 11 *o'clock in the day.*"

"June 27th. Three young men of respectable appearance and connexions, summarily convicted of entering a public-house at Warrington, at which they *had been drinking before,* at 2 o'clock in the morning with an *intent to steal liquor.*"

"June 30th. A man for the assizes, for killing a man with the blow of a hammer on the temple, in a *drunken riot* at Liverpool."

"August 3rd. A man for the assizes for killing his wife, *both being drunk at the time.*"

The chaplain remarks:—

"Such are a few of the lamentable cases which are constantly occurring around us, in which habits of intemperance are producing the most disastrous results throughout our district, ruining the character, blasting the prospects, beggaring the families, shortening the lives, and destroying the souls of countless numbers on every side."

The prison was clean and in good order throughout. There has been no alteration either in the building or in the discipline of the gaol since the last inspection.

The provisions were of good quality, the daily cost of the food was 4½*d.* per head.

The prisoners when questioned by me made no complaints.

The surgeon states :—

" The general health of the prisoners has been good, they generally improve in health. Nine deaths occurred during the year, one prisoner was liberated on medical grounds, and four prisoners have been removed to lunatic asylums, as follows :—

Name.	Age.	Offence and Sentence.	Remarks.
Elizabeth S.	35	For trial for murder, tried at assizes, August 1855; sentence, "during Her Majesty's pleasure."	Insane on admission, 19th Oct. 1854; sent to Prestwich Asylum 28th Nov.; sent back for trial 10th August 1855.
Thomas A. -	40	Summary conviction for poaching, 3 months and sureties.	Insane on admission 13th March, sent to Rainhill Asylum 13th April.
John F. -	27	Tried at April sessions for house-breaking; sentence, 2 months.	Insane on admission 14th March, sent to Rainhill Asylum 26th April.
John H. -	18	Tried at Liverpool March assizes for assault and robbery; sentence 1 year.	Became insane 5th May, sent to Prestwich Asylum 15th June.

The usual weekly and daily services are performed by the chaplain. The schoolmaster gives instruction to the prisoners daily, both in class and in their separate cells, and their progress both in religious and secular instruction is represented to be satisfactory. 38 prisoners had received a superior education, and 307 could read and write well when admitted. 850 could not read.

220 had been well instructed in religion when admitted, while 1,044 were quite ignorant of religion.

The punishments for prison offences were confined mostly to prisoners under summary conviction ; the number was, males 3,329 ; females, 607 ; total, 3,936. They were chiefly the stoppage of a portion of food for not completing their task-work.

There had been two cases of corporal punishment.

Prisoners in the separate cells rise at a quarter before six, and go to bed at nine throughout the year; but the prisoners in association pass far too much time in bed. They go to bed at half-past six in summer, and half-past four in midwinter. Supper is issued to these prisoners at four o'clock in winter, so they are fifteen hours and three quarters without food, the three meals being served to them in eight and a quarter hours.

The hard labour and various employments carried on within the prison are the same as in the preceding year. The clear profit on work done by the prisoners was 1,153*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* The estimated value of work done for the prison was 1,066*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* The cost of each prisoner, without deducting the profits, was 20*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*

LIVERPOOL BOROUGH GAOL.

[Inspected 6th and 7th September 1855.]

At the time of my visit, the prisoners were being removed from the old gaol in the town of Liverpool to the new borough gaol at Walton on the Hill. The removal commenced on the 4th and was completed on the 20th September. The governor states:—

"I commenced removing the males on the 4th September, and continued doing so for four days; but as the female prison was not ready, an interval of eleven days elapsed before the females could be removed; both prisons were therefore kept in operation from the 4th to the 22nd September, in order to allow those prisoners whose terms of imprisonment would expire on or before the latter date to be discharged from the old gaol."

On the evening of the 19th September 541 males, and 408 females, total 949 prisoners, were locked up in the old gaol; of these 485 males and 338 females were removed to the new gaol; the remainder (126 prisoners) were discharged from the old gaol.

The governor adds:—

"In effecting the removal of the prisoners, with the stores, clothing, &c, &c., as well as in commencing the new dietaries in the new gaol, and in the maintenance of two establishments for nearly three weeks, there has been a great pressure upon the officers; and I have great pleasure in bearing testimony, that most of them exerted themselves zealously, cheerfully, and to the utmost of their power."

The number of commitments during the year was 10,441; the daily average number in gaol, 828; the greatest number in custody at one time, 971; and the daily average number received and discharged, 33⅓.

The following tables show the nature of the offences for which the prisoners have been committed, the periods of imprisonment, the number of times committed, and how they have been employed, with the average weekly earnings at each employment.

TABLE I.—Showing the number of Commitments, and description of Offences during the past year.

DESCIPTION OF OFFENCES.	Males.		Females.		Total.		Grand Total.
	Adults	Juveniles.	Adults	Juveniles.	Adults	Juveniles.	
Felons	185	41	105	11	290	52	342
Misdemeanants	45	3	19	–	64	3	67
Reputed Thieves and other Vagrants	842	380	1,352	98	2,194	478	2,672
Juvenile Offenders Act	–	8	–	–	–	8	8
Militia Act	37	–	–	–	37	–	37
Local Acts	1,520	249	1,588	78	3,108	327	3,435
Other Offences	251	17	179	8	430	25	455
Bail and Assaults	758	6	256	4	1,014	10	1,024
Drunk	801	1	686	–	1,487	1	1,488
Malicious Damage	83	7	67	2	150	9	159
Revenue and Deserters	217	2	9	–	226	2	228
Total fully committed to this gaol	4,739	714	4,261	201	9,000	915	9,915
For Examination, but afterwards committed to Kirkdale Prison, for Trial on charges of... Felony	12	–	3	–	15	–	15
For Examination, but afterwards committed to Kirkdale Prison, for Trial on charges of... Misdemeanors	17	–	1	–	18	–	18
For Examination, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates on charges of..... Felony	104	23	109	11	213	34	247
For Examination, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates on charges of..... Misdemeanors	25	5	27	–	52	5	57
For Examination, on charges under summary jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	119	31	34	5	153	36	189
Total number of remanded Prisoners, who were subsequently discharged or committed to Kirkdale Gaol for Trial	277	59	174	16	451	75	526
Grand Total	5,016	773	4,435	217	9,451	990	10,441

TABLE II.—Showing the periods of Imprisonment during the last year.

PERIODS OF IMPRISONMENT.	Males.		Females.		Total.		Grand Total.
	Adults	Juveniles.	Adults	Juveniles.	Adults	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 1 month	3,408	443	3,594	154	7,002	597	7,599
Above 1 and not exceeding 2 months	522	91	281	12	803	103	906
„ 2 „ 3 „	542	139	263	24	805	163	968
„ 3 „ 6 „	94	6	43	1	137	7	144
„ 6 „ 12 „	53	12	29	2	82	14	96
„ 12 „ 2 years	28	3	10	2	38	5	43
Penal Servitude	34	13	7	4	41	17	58
Transports	7	–	–	–	7	–	7
Left for Trial	16	3	16	2	32	5	37
Acquitted and not prosecuted	35	4	18	–	53	4	57
Total convicted	4,739	714	4,261	201	9,000	915	9,915
Total number of remanded prisoners, who were subsequently discharged, or committed to Kirkdale for Trial	177	59	174	16	451	75	526
Grand Total	5,016	773	4,435	217	9,451	990	10,441

TABLE III.—Showing the number of times in custody.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	Males.		Females.		Total.		Grand Total.
	Adults	Juveniles.	Adults	Juveniles.	Adults	Juveniles.	
Never before	2,690	312	1,369	73	4,059	385	4,444
Once	555	117	527	78	1,082	195	1,277
Twice	254	79	310	16	564	95	659
Three times	212	60	274	7	486	67	553
Four or more	1,028	146	1,781	27	2,809	173	2,982
Total fully committed	4,739	714	4,261	201	9,000	915	9,915
Total of remanded prisoners, who were subsequently discharged or committed to Kirkdale for Trial	277	59	174	16	451	75	526
Grand Total	5,016	773	4,435	217	9,451	990	10,441

TABLE IV.—Showing how the prisoners have been employed during the year, and the average weekly earnings at each employment.

Daily average number of prisoners, exclusive of Sundays.			Description of Employment.	Estimated value of work done for the gaol during the year.	Actual amount of earnings on goods sold and for work done for individuals during the year.	TOTAL.	Average earnings per head per week of 6 days.
Males.	Females.	Total.					
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.
241	21	262	Opening junk and oakum picking	- -	356 10 4½	356 10 4½	0 6½
8⅓	69	77⅓	Wool picking	- -	40 12 5	40 12 5	0 $2\frac{5}{13}$
32	—	32	Mat making and weaving matting	- -	218 6 10	218 6 10	2 7⅜
20⅜	—	20⅜	Tailoring	207 8 6	- - -	207 8 6	3 0½
10	—	13	Clogmaking and shoemaking	57 4 0	32 7 3	89 11 3	3 $5\frac{6}{11}$
3⅛	—	3⅛	Smiths	13 13 6	28 3 6	41 17 0	4 9⅝
5⅓	—	5⅓	Weaving for prisoners' clothing and bedding	54 17 9⅓	- - -	54 17 9⅓	3 11⅜
22⅛	—	22⅛	Ropers	- -	349 5 10½	349 5 10½	6 0
—	125⅔	125⅔	Sewing and knitting	182 4 0	139 1 4	321 5 4	0 $11\frac{3}{4}$
343	215⅔	558⅔	Total number employed at profitable labour	515 7 9½	1,164 7 6¾	1,679 15 4¼	1 $1\frac{1}{17}$
62	34¼	96¼	Employed cleaning the gaol, namely, painters, cleaners, washerwomen, cooks, nurses, attending boilers, &c.	Value of labour not estimated.			
103	62	165	Unemployed, viz.:—Sick, attending school, women with children, drunkenness, reception ward, debtors, removing, &c.	Unemployed.			
508	311$\frac{11}{12}$	819$\frac{11}{12}$	TOTAL	515 7 9½	1,164 7 6¾	1,679 15 4¼	0 $9\frac{10}{35}$

The distance of the new gaol from the town of Liverpool will naturally cause much inconvenience at first, not only in taking

to the police court the prisoners remanded for further examination, and to St. George's Hall (where the sessions are held) the prisoners for trial, but also in procuring stores and materials for work, and in disposing of articles manufactured in the prison. The experience of those on the spot will enable the authorities of the gaol to provide for these difficulties better than any suggestions that can here be made; and I find the governor has already drawn up a statement on the subject, calculating the probable cost of conveying the prisoners to and from the gaol, as well as the expense of carting stores, materials for work, &c.

Accompanied by the clerk of the works, I visited all parts of the prison, and made such suggestions as occurred to me. I afterwards addressed a letter to the visiting justices, pointing out several matters which required immediate attention.

The chaplain states:—

"During the past year I have pursued the course in all respects relating to my duties that I have followed in former years, and success in many instances has attended my attempts to restore prisoners to their friends, or to place them in positions of recovering their character and station."

Thirteen boys and six girls have passed through this gaol to the following reformatory schools during the year—Kingswood boys' reformatory, near Bristol; Red Lodge girls' reformatory, Bristol; Saltley boys' reformatory; girls' reformatory, Birmingham; Stoke Farm, Worcestershire; Hardwicke Court, Gloucestershire; and Pyne's reformatory, Devonshire. Five boys have been sent to Red Hill under conditional pardons; and one girl to Birmingham, also under a conditional pardon.

The chaplain adds:—

"Too little time has yet elapsed since the removal to the new gaol to admit of my speaking with any confidence of the results likely to follow from the employment of the additional staff of teachers now engaged."

The surgeon speaks very favourably of the health of the prisoners during the year; of 10,441 prisoners who passed through the prison during that period, only three died (one from inflammation of the lungs, another from bronchitis, and a third from cholera); a remission of part of the sentence was granted on medical grounds to three convicts (all females), under sentence of ten years' transportation; two of whom had been three years and ten months, and the other upwards of four years in the prison. Two prisoners (one under a sentence

of twelve weeks, and the other two months' imprisonment) were removed to a lunatic asylum.

At the close of the year the surgeon, in his report to the magistrates, states :—

"A few days since I made my monthly examination of the prisoners, accompanied by the governor and matron, and I can speak most favourably of the present state of health of the inmates of the gaol."

From a statement of the expenditure, it appears that the total expense of the gaol during the year was 12,734*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.*; the entire cost of the prisoners per head was 5*s.* 10¾*d.* per week, which is 4¾*d.* per head less than in the previous year. The daily cost of the food alone was 3¾*d.* per head.

The actual profit on work done by the prisoners was 1,164*l.* 7*s.* 6½*d.*; the estimated value of work done for the prison was 515*l.* 7*s.* 9½*d.*

LINCOLNSHIRE.

FALKINGHAM.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected 23rd May 1854.]

Number in confinement :—

Male prisoners - - - -	33
Females - - - - -	5
Total - -	38

The daily average number was 36. The number committed during the year was 169, showing a *decrease* of eight male prisoners and an *increase* of five females.

The prison was clean and in good order. No alterations have been made since the last inspection. The clothing, bedding, and diet are sufficient; the provisions were of good quality; the daily cost of the food was 5¾*d* per head.

The prisoners made no complaints. There was no death or removal on medical grounds, but one prisoner was afflicted for some time with a form of insanity resembling delirium tremens. It was, no doubt, the result of his previous habits, and not in any way caused by his confinement in the gaol. He recovered before the term of his imprisonment expired.

There has been no change in the duties performed by the chaplain, who is still without the assistance of a schoolmaster. He says:—

"There is no provision for the instruction of the prisoners in secular knowledge, and their progress in religious knowledge is not such as might, perhaps, be looked for if means were used for their daily and systematic instruction."

The number of punishments for prison offences was:—

Male prisoners	39
Females	24
Total	63

No case of serious misconduct occurred. Prisoners sentenced to hard labour work on the treadwheel and crank machine; those who are tailors and shoemakers by trade are occasionally employed making and repairing the prison clothes and shoes, but no other employment is provided, neither are the prisoners under any supervision except in the wheel-yard.

I recommend that an officer may be appointed to instruct the prisoners both in school and in some useful trade or occupation. In the 10th section of the Gaol Act it is required that "provision shall be made in all prisons for the instruction of prisoners of both sexes in reading and writing;" and also "for the employment of prisoners not sentenced to hard labour."

The profit arising from the labour of the prisoners would pay the salary of such an officer, to say nothing of the advantage of teaching the prisoners to read and write, and training them to industrious habits. At present they go to bed at seven in summer and five in midwinter.

LINCOLN CASTLE COUNTY GAOL.

[Inspected 25th July 1855.]

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Criminals	3	—	3
Debtors	7	1	8
Total			11

The daily average number was 11 criminals and 7 debtors. The number committed during the year was, criminals, 95;

debtors, 58 ; showing an increase of 8 criminals and 4 debtors compared with the preceding year.

There have been no alterations in the discipline of the prison since the last inspection. Mr. Foster, who was appointed at the close of the year 1854 to succeed the late governor, Mr. Nicholson, appears to be an active, intelligent officer, well qualified for the office.

I found the prison in good order, the diet sufficient and of good quality. The daily cost of the food was $5\frac{1}{4}d.$ per head.

The general health of the prisoners is represented to be good. Mr. Broadbent, who has been appointed to succeed the late surgeon, states, that the prisoners generally improve in health ; he considers the ventilation and drainage good in all parts of the prison.

The sewers and cesspools were found in a very bad state; they have been thoroughly cleansed, and there has been no return of the fever with which so many of the inmates were attacked the first year the prison was opened.

No debtor or prisoner made any complaint.

The chaplain was absent on leave at the time of my visit. The weekly and daily services in the chapel were provided for during his absence. There is no schoolmaster, but the prisoners receive instruction from the chaplain, who visits them in their cells.

The number of punishments for prison offences was 11; there has been no offence of a grave character.

Prisoners are employed pumping water, and in the ordinary prison occupations. No industrial training is provided.

Prisoners committed for trial are in association six hours daily ; after conviction they are placed in separate confinement until removed from the prison.

Lincoln Castle affords accommodation for 31 male and 12 female prisoners in separate cells, besides the associated rooms used for prisoners for trial, and the debtors' gaol. There were only three prisoners for trial at the time of my visit. The daily average number in confinement was 11 criminals and 7 debtors.

With the means already provided for carrying out an effective system of discipline, this prison might, with great advantage, be used as a house of correction as well as a gaol.

LINCOLN CITY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected 12th January and 26th July 1855.]

Number of prisoners in confinement:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Criminals - - - -	10	5	5
Debtors - - -	2	—	2
Total - - - -			17

The daily average number of criminals was 21; the number committed during the year was 183, showing an increase of 19 committals compared with the preceding year. This increase arose from the number of militiamen committed for military offences.

I met the visiting justices by appointment, and called their attention to the discipline of the prison, and the inefficiency of the discipline officers. The matron was required to resign her situation. One of the warders was dismissed for gross neglect of duty; the other warder, being reproved for disobedience of orders, tendered his resignation, which was accepted. The governor, who was appointed in August 1854, is upwards of 50 years of age, and has had no experience to qualify him for his office; he was admonished to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the rules and regulations, and to give his whole time and attention to the discipline of the prison.

The diet, clothing, and bedding are sufficient; the provisions were of good quality; the daily cost was 5*d.* per head.

The general health of the prisoners is satisfactory. No death or removal on medical grounds occurred during the year.

There has been no change in the duties performed by the chaplain; he states:—

"The progress made by the prisoners in secular knowledge is satisfactory."

I much doubt whether the newly-appointed warder, who is required also to instruct the prisoners in school, will be found qualified for his office. The chaplain says:—

"He does not possess the attainments of his predecessor, but he is perhaps sufficiently qualified to assist the average sort of prisoners, and he appears to be diligent."

The library was scarcely sufficient for the number of prisoners, but an additional sum has been granted by the magistrates for this purpose.

The number of punishments awarded for prison offences was 47. The conduct of a few of the prisoners had been disorderly and violent, especially while at labour on the wheel, where facilities were afforded for communicating with each other through the carelessness and inattention of the officer, who was dismissed. One prisoner also effected his escape through the neglect of the same officer; but he was recaptured and brought back to the prison.

The labour on the tread-wheel has been discontinued, and the prisoners are provided with industrial employment in their cells. The clear profit on work done by the prisoners was 9*l.* 17*s.*; the estimated value of work done by them for the prison was 9*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

The provisions and stores are supplied by contract; the net cost per prisoner was about 30*l.*

LOUTH.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected 15th September 1855.]

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection, 26.

Daily average number during the year, 32.

Number of commitments:—

Males	217
Females	13
Total	230

Showing a decrease of 59 males and 13 females compared with the preceding year; the decrease was in the number summarily convicted.

There have been no alterations in the buildings or in the discipline of the prison since the last inspection. I called attention to the drains in one of the exercising yards; in other respects the prison was clean and in good order, the clothing and bedding sufficient, and the provisions of good quality. The daily cost of the food was 5¾*d.* per head.

One prisoner died, but there were no liberations or removals on medical grounds.

The Rev. J. Dale, the chaplain, died on Sunday the 12th August, having performed two full services in the prison chapel on that day; he has been succeeded in the office by the Rev. E. Richardson, who states:

"Some of the prisoners have made good progress in the school, and the frequent questioning in the Church Catechism has been attended with good results."

Of 14 prisoners attending the school at the time of my visit, 8 had learned to read and write, not knowing their letters when admitted to the prison.

The schoolmaster, when not engaged giving instruction to the prisoners, assists as a warder in the general duties of the prison; the chaplain says:

"He is sufficiently well qualified for the office, and performs his duty to my satisfaction."

The number of punishments for prison offences was 68; there has been one case of corporal punishment for insubordination; the remainder were of the ordinary character.

No additional occupation for prisoners has been introduced; a few are employed making and mending the prison clothes and shoes, but the treadwheel and pumpcranks are still the principal means of employment. The estimated value of work done for the prison was only 8*l*.

It is very desirable that some industrial employment should be provided, more especially as the treadwheel yard is insecure, and prisoners sentenced for long periods are not therefore placed on the wheel.

Of 280 persons taken into custody during the year by the *borough police*, only 36 had ever been in custody before. The number of cases of drunkenness brought before the borough magistrates, which in the year 1848 was 103, was last year reduced to 50. The number of vagrants also, which amounted to 131 in the year 1848, and to 158 in 1849, was last year only 46.

SPALDING.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected 6th June 1855.]

Number in confinement:—

Male Prisoners	28
Females	9
Total	37

The daily average number was 45.

The number committed was:—

Males	191
Females	38
Total	229

Showing an *increase* of 34 males, and a decrease of 23 females. The increase was in the number summarily convicted.

No alteration has been made either in the buildings or in the discipline of the gaol since the last inspection. The prison was clean and in good order. The prisoners made no complaints.

The provisions were of good quality; the daily cost was $5\frac{1}{4}d.$ per head. The total number of cases of sickness during the year was 121; the greatest number ill at one time was 6. There has been no death or removal on medical grounds.

The prisoner T.A., referred to in my last report, represented to be insane when committed to the prison for trial, was removed to a lunatic asylum. The other prisoner W. T., referred to in the same report, who had been 4 times in a lunatic asylum, was discharged at the expiration of his sentence.

The duties of the chaplain continue without change. The schoolmaster, when not engaged instructing the prisoners, or in attendance on the chaplain, is employed by the governor in his office, or in the general duties of the prison. The chaplain speaks favourably of the progress made by the prisoners in secular knowledge.

The conduct of the prisoners was generally good. The number of punishments was:—

Male prisoners - - - - -	121
Females - - - - -	15
Total - -	136

These were confined to a few disorderly prisoners, and were principally for idleness. There was one case of corporal punishment.

Prisoners unfit for the labour on the treadwheel are employed picking oakum. Tailors and shoemakers are occasionally employed making and mending the prison clothes and shoes, but no regular employment is provided for prisoners who are not sentenced to hard labour; neither are they under the constant supervision of an officer.

The prisoners continue to pass far too much time in bed: eleven hours in summer and thirteen in winter.

I found no entry had been made in the governor's journal, or in the misconduct book, later than the 15th April, when the books were laid before the magistrates assembled in quarter sessions. I had on a former occasion warned the governor to keep the books properly entered day by day. I, therefore, wrote to the visiting justices, calling their attention to this omission, and recommended that the governor's journal and the misconduct book should be laid before a visiting justice on each visit to the prison. I also called their attention

to an entry in the governor's journal, dated 15th December 1854, with respect to the treatment of "T. A.," the insane prisoner above referred to.

SPILSBY.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected 29th September 1855.]

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection :—

Males - - - - - -	21
Females - - - - - -	14
Total - -	35

The daily average number was 39.

The number committed during the year :—

Males - - - - - -	137
Females - - - - - -	86
Total - -	223

Showing a *decrease* of 17 males, and an *increase* of 30 females compared with the preceding year.

The increase may be partly accounted for by the committal to this prison of all female prisoners from the division of Lindsey, an arrangement that did not come in force until the spring of 1854.

A great number of male prisoners (generally farm servants) were committed for stealing corn from their masters, and other petty thefts. The females principally for street-brawling and vagrancy.

The prison was clean and in good order throughout; the alterations in the female prison were completed in July; there have been no further alterations since the last report. The clothing and bedding were in good condition; the diet sufficient and of good quality; the daily cost of the food was 5*d.* per head.

The health of the prisoners was "very good;" no death or removal on medical grounds occurred during the year. The prison is well drained and ventilated; the surgeon states :—

"The recent improvements in the arrangement of the buildings have been very conducive to the health of the prisoners."

The usual weekly and daily services are performed by the chaplain. The schoolmaster and mistress assemble the prisoners daily for instruction, and a sufficient library is provided for the use of the prisoners.

The prisoners when questioned by me made no complaints.

The number of punishments for prison offences was 13. There has been no offence of a grave character.

The prisoners now go to bed at 6 o'clock instead of 4 in the winter; but it is very desirable that some employment should be provided in which they may be kept occupied until 8 o'clock in winter as well as in summer; at present there is no profitable employment, except the making and repairing the prison clothes. The value of the work done for the prison is not estimated. The net cost per prisoner last year was 32*l.*

STAMFORD.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected 20th January and 11th June 1855.]

Number of prisoners in confinement :—

Males	8
Female	1
Total	9

The daily average number was 7. The number committed during the year was 49, an increase of 10 males and 6 females compared with the preceding year; the increase was in the number summarily convicted.

I found the building in good order and repair. Gaslights have been introduced into the wards and cells, and six cells have been certified for separate confinement under the provisions of the Act 2 & 3 Vict. c. 56.

The diet, clothing, and bedding are sufficient. The daily cost of the food was 3½*d.* per head.

The general health of the prisoners is good; there has been no case of serious illness during the year.

The chaplain performs one service on Sunday, and reads prayers to the prisoners twice in the week. He also sees each prisoner in private once a week, but no other provision is made for their instruction.

Prisoners sentenced to hard labour work on the treadwheel, but the labour is very irregular. The officer in charge is frequently called away to perform other duties, and the prisoners are left without any supervision. The only check

being a dial to mark the number of revolutions performed; but this dial is so imperfect that it is useless.

I met the magistrates by appointment at the gaol, and urged them to separate the prisoners and furnish them with useful employment. At present the tried are separated from the untried; but there is no other classification, and no employment is provided for prisoners who are not sentenced to hard labour.

The number of punishments awarded for prison offences was 20. The governor called my attention to two prisoners who had been very troublesome and insubordinate. I am afraid but little improvement can be expected so long as the prisoners are permitted to remain in idleness and unrestricted association.

The borough magistrates having fitted six cells for separate confinement, are unwilling to avail themselves of the means at their disposal for classifying and separating the prisoners. On one occasion I found three men committed for trial on a charge of burglary, a man, 57 years of age, who had been frequently in prison, and a boy of 14 years of age, summarily convicted, all associated in one of the day rooms, without any supervision or employment. I called the attention of the visiting justices to the mischief likely to arise from such a system, and to the classification required by the Gaol Act.

The provisions and stores are purchased by the governor as required, and his accounts are examined weekly by the visiting justices.

NORFOLK.

NORWICH CITY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected 13th June 1855.]

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Criminals - - -	54	7	61
Debtors - - - -	3	1	4

The daily average number was 72.

The number committed during the year was as follows:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Prisoners for trial - -	110	28	138
Summarily convicted -	145	16	161
Total - -			299

Of this number 65 were juveniles (viz., 23 for trial and 42 summarily convicted).

I met the magistrates at the gaol, and have since been in communication with them on the subject of the discipline of the prison; and they have determined to make such alterations in the building as shall afford the means of a proper classification of the prisoners, doing away with the day-rooms, where the prisoner have hitherto been in unrestricted association. The alterations are already in progress, and when completed, it is proposed to provide some industrial employment for all prisoners not at labour on the treadwheel, either in their own cells or in a general workroom, under supervision.

The clothing and bedding were in good condition; the diet sufficient and of good quality: the daily cost of the food was $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ per head.

The prisoners made no complaints. There has been no death or removal on medical grounds during the year.

I found W. L. a returned convict (for trial on a charge of robbery with violence) in hospital, suffering from a severe blow on the head, inflicted by the constable who apprehended him. The prisoner resisted the constable, and stabbed with a knife a gentleman who came to his assistance, the constable was therefore compelled to use his staff.

The chaplain resigned in December 1854, and has been succeeded by the Rev. R. Wade, who states:—

"The schoolmaster is well qualified for his duties, and the prisoners make satisfactory progress."

A few prisoners are occasionally employed making and mending the prison clothes, but at other times all prisoners not at labour on the wheel, are at present unemployed in the yards and day rooms. In mid-winter the prisoners rise at a quarter past 7, and go to bed at half-past 4, passing nearly 15 hours in bed, but with the alterations now in progress it is proposed to extend the gas fittings throughout the prison, and to employ the prisoners until a reasonable hour. The principal offence committed by the prisoners is, singing and calling to each other from cell to cell at midnight. There has been much less misconduct than formerly on the treadwheel.

The number of punishments awarded for prison offences was:—

Male prisoners	47
Female „	6
Total	53

There was one case of corporal punishment. I found no entry had been made in the governor's journal for two months; the governor stated in explanation that he made private notes of the daily occurrences, and wrote up his journal from time to time as required.

He was instructed to enter his journal daily and lay it before the visiting justices, whenever they visited the prison.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

NOTTINGHAM.—COUNTY GAOL.

[Inspected 28th and 29th June 1855.]

The daily average number of prisoners was:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Criminals	30	5	35
Debtors	6	1	7

The number committed during the year:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Criminals	472	59	531
Debtors	80	6	86

Which is 15 criminals and 7 debtors below that of the preceding year. The buildings were in good repair. The vagrant ward has been altered and made available for female prisoners, who are now confined in separate cells. The old female ward is fitted and used as a wash-house. The partition wall in No. 5 yard has been removed, affording a larger space for the prisoners when at exercise.

The clothing, bedding, and diet are sufficient, and of good quality; the daily cost of the food was 6*d.* per head. No death occurred during the year; one prisoner (a female) was liberated on account of illness.

The drainage and ventilation are good in all parts of the prison. There has been no change in the duties performed by the chaplain. A school-master has been appointed since the last inspection. The chaplain states:—"I consider the school-"master well fitted for his duties, and deserving all encourage-"ment." "The progress made by the prisoners is satisfactory."

The evening reading has been attended with much benefit. The prisoners are assembled from half-past five to half-past six five evenings in the week, when the school-master reads some useful and instructive work to them; this has created a great desire for instruction, and a marked improvement in the general conduct of the prisoners.

The prisoners were variously employed in making and mending the prison clothes, and the ordinary work of the prison, &c., but no regular work is provided.

A prisoner feigned an attempt to destroy himself, and afterwards became so violent that it was found necessary to place him under restraint; he again became very violent on the 27th April, and was flogged by order of the Visiting Justices; the punishment had the desired effect, for he was afterwards orderly and well-conducted.

SOUTHWELL.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected 4th August 1855.]

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—

Males	120
Females	13
Total	133

The daily average number was 126.

The number committed during the year was:—

Males	511
Females	70
Total	581

Showing a decrease of 79 male prisoners compared with the preceding year, although amongst this number are included soldiers of the militia committed for military offences. The number of females had *increased* from 56 to 70.

The prison was in good order. There have been no alterations either in the construction or discipline since the last inspection.

The clothing, bedding, and diet are sufficient, and of good quality. The daily cost of the food was 5*d.* per head.

The general health of the prisoners is represented to be "very good." Three deaths occurred during the year; one a prisoner, M. H., under sentence of 18 months' imprisonment, died of atrophy, hastened by his refusal to take food. The verdict of the jury at the coroner's inquest was as follows:—

"M. H. did not intend to destroy life, yet by refusing for some months before his death to take sufficient food, though the same was constantly and daily offered to him, he died on the 9th of January from not having taken sufficient food."

The father and sister of the prisoner, who visited him in December, the month preceding his death, stated that—

"He was always very dogged and obstinate, and the refusal to take nourishment was in keeping with his general character."

The brother of the prisoner, who was undergoing a like sentence with M. H., was placed with him in the hospital, to induce him to take nourishment, but without success.

The ventilation and drainage are "very good" in all parts of the prison.

The chaplain states—

"Many of the prisoners make satisfactory progress both in religious and secular knowledge; there are very few who are actually careless about instruction."

He adds:—

"There is but one schoolmaster, with whose qualifications and discharge of his duties I am perfectly satisfied; he instructs the prisoners in classes from 9 to 12 in the morning, and from 1 to 5 in the afternoon."

The conduct of the prisoners was generally "good." The number of punishments for prison offences was:—

Male prisoners	220
Females	13
Total	233

Including one case of corporal punishment; a prisoner having been flogged by order of the visiting justices for feigning an attempt to hang himself. The remainder were ordinary prison punishments under the authority of the governor.

Speaking of the punishments the chaplain says:—

"They are awarded with judgment, with no unnecessary severity, and are generally effectual in stopping misconduct."

Prisoners sentenced to hard labour work on the treadwheel, and a few on the cranks. Other prisoners are employed in tailoring, shoemaking, knitting, mat-making, teazing cocoa-nut fibre, and the ordinary prison employments. The clear profit on work done for sale was 27*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* No account has been kept by which the value of the work done for the prison may be estimated.

The provisions and stores are supplied by contract; the books and accounts are properly kept and audited. The net cost per prisoner last year was 20*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*

One prisoner made a general complaint as to his treatment, which, on inquiry, proved to be groundless; there was no complaint from any other prisoner.

RUTLAND.

OAKHAM.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected 7th May 1855.]

Number of prisoners in confinement:—

Males	3
Female	1
Total	4

The number committed during the year was 63: 16 below that of the preceding year; there was a decrease in the number committed for "poaching," an offence which has hitherto led to much crime in this neighbourhood.

In the year 1851, when I first visited this prison, the daily average number of prisoners in confinement was 19, last year it was only 7.

Some alterations and repairs were being made in the chapel, and an amended copy of rules for the government of the prison had been submitted for the approval of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State.

These rules were returned with some additions having reference to the prison clothing and employment for prisoners; they had not been adopted at the time of my visit.

The diet is sufficient and of good quality, the daily cost of the food was 7½*d.* per head.

The general health of the prisoners has been good, there was no death or liberation on medical grounds during the year.

There is no schoolmaster, the chaplain instructs the prisoners so far as he has time to do so, he states:

"I have generally found them anxious to learn, and their progress has been satisfactory, but the short terms for which they are, for the most part, here, does not offer great opportunities of judging of it."

He further states,

"I endeavour, so far as possible, to acquire a knowledge of the disposition, previous habits, and character of the prisoners, but no character book has hitherto been kept in this prison."

The conduct of the prisoners has been good, there were only four punishments for prison offences during the year.

There is no regular employment for prisoners except the treadwheel, and as the officer is frequently called away to perform other duties, the labour is not likely to be very severe.

SUFFOLK.

BECCLES.—HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected 14th June 1855.]

Number in confinement:—

Male prisoners	15
Females	3
	18

The daily average number was 19.

The number committed during the year was 162 (30 below that of the preceding year); of this number 22 were under 16 years of age.

The wards and cells were clean and in good order; the diet, clothing, and bedding sufficient, and of good quality. The daily cost of the food was 5*d.* per head.

The surgeon states:—

"The general state of health of the prisoners during the past year has been unusually good; no death has occurred, and no epidemic disease has prevailed.

"The number of sick prisoners has been 60, of whom 23 were in bad health when admitted. The greatest number sick at one time was 6; only 3 cases (all of itch) have been treated in the infirmary.

The ventilation and drainage are good in all parts of the prison.

There has been no change in the duties performed by the chaplain. The schoolmaster attends the school two hours—morning and afternoon; at other times his services are made available for the general duties of the prison.

Prisoners sentenced to hard labour work on the treadwheel; there is no industrial employment for the other prisoners.

The general conduct of the prisoners has been good.

The number of punishments was:—

Male prisoners	17
Females	8
Total	25

There has been no offence of a grave character.

The books were not properly entered up to the time of my visit. The governor in explanation stated, that he had been prevented by illness from attending to this part of his duty.

The provisions and stores are supplied by contract. The net cost per prisoner was very high, 37*l.* 12*s.* 5½*d.*

I met one of the magistrates at the prison, and subsequently communicated with the visiting justices, recommending that the cells, which are of a good size. should be fitted for the separate confinement of prisoners under the provisions of the Act 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 56., and that industrial employment should be provided for prisoners not at labour on the wheel.

The number of committals has been less this year than for some years past. The decrease may be attributed to the number of idle hands removed by the militia and recruiting parties, which has been the means of giving full employment to the farm labourers.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected 26th August 1855.]

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection :—

	Male.	Female.	Total
Criminals	66	14	80
Debtors	3	—	3
			83
Daily average number			101

Number committed during the year, criminals 562; debtors 27; showing a decrease, compared with the preceding year, of 58 prisoners committed for trial, and 29 summarily convicted. Total decrease, 87.

The prison was clean and in good order; plans for the alterations in the chapel have been approved, but are not yet carried out.

The provisions were of good quality. The daily cost of the food was $4\frac{3}{4}d.$ per head. The prisoners were all questioned by me, and made no complaints.

The surgeon speaks highly of the healthy condition of the prisoners. One prisoner, who cut his throat previous to his committal to prison, died shortly after his admission. No other death occurred during the year.

The chaplain continues to perform three services on Sunday, no provision having yet been made for the accommodation of the females in the chapel.

The schoolmaster attends the school seven hours daily, and the prisoners generally make satisfactory progress.

There is no industrial employment except for the few prisoners occasionally occupied making and repairing the prison clothes and shoes; the estimated value of the work done for the prison was only 58*l.* 5*s.*

The prisoners, except those at labour on the wheel, are generally unemployed, and under no supervision; they go to bed at six in summer, and at half-past four in midwinter. The general superintendence of *all* prisoners, not on the wheel, devolves on one officer, who has also other duties to perform; it may therefore be supposed that the discipline is not very strictly enforced. The governor states "there is too much association, which tends to cause misconduct;" but I find the number of punishments was only 22, generally for "talking, or injuring prison property." In the absence of any effective supervision many minor breaches of the prison rules must escape observation, but there appears to have been no case of serious misconduct. There are in this prison 16 cells used for separate confinement; it is very desirable that the means of separating the prisoners should be extended, both in the male and female prisons.

IPSWICH.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected 24th August 1855.]

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—

Males	45
Females	5
Debtors	3
Total	53

Number committed during the year:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Criminals	367	61	428
Debtors	31	3	34
Total			462

Showing a *decrease* of 84 male and 12 female criminals compared with the preceding year.

The decrease was in the number committed for trial principally for felony.

The prison was in good order and repair; there have been no alterations since the last report.

The clothing and bedding are sufficient; the provisions were of good quality; the daily cost of the food was a fraction above 5*d.* per head.

The general health of the prisoners is represented to be "very good." One death occurred, and two prisoners were liberated on medical grounds; one a vagrant afflicted with

cancer; he suffered greatly, and was removed to one of the London hospitals. There were also three cases of small pox; but proper precautions having been taken, the disease did not extend to the other prisoners.

The duties of the chaplain and schoolmaster have been regularly attended to, and the progress made by the prisoners appears to be satisfactory; there is a sufficient library, which is much used by the prisoners.

The number of punishments was:—

Males - - - - - -	68
Females - - - - - -	5
Total - - - - -	73

The prisoners punished were principally misdemeanants for neglect of work; there has been one case of corporal punishment; "a vagrant who was flogged for insubordinate conduct." This prisoner was under punishment when I inspected the prison, and judging from his unruly conduct when I visited him in the dark cell, I anticipated that he would require some more severe punishment to subdue his insubordinate spirit; he afterwards repeatedly misconducted himself, and it was found necessary to inflict corporal punishment, which had the desired effect.

The employments carried on in this prison are picking oakum and making gloves and mats. Prisoners are also employed making and repairing the prison clothes and shoes, and in the general repairs of the gaol.

The clear profit on work done for sale was 24*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* The estimated value of work done for the prison was 50*l.* The net cost per prisoner last year was 1*s.* 10½*d.* per day.

I have observed a marked improvement in all the arrangements and in the discipline since I first visited this prison in 1852. I attribute this to the vigilant superintendence of the governor, chaplain, and surgeon, each in his own department, supported as they are by the frequent visits of the visiting justices.

IPSWICH.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected 24th August 1855.]

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Criminals - - -	22	8	30

The daily average number was 25.

The number committed during the year was 196 criminals and 18 debtors, showing an increase of 48 criminals and 5 debtors compared with the preceding year; the increase was principally in the number summarily convicted.

The buildings were in good repair. I called the attention of the governor to the want of order and cleanliness observable in the prison.

The clothing, bedding, and diet are sufficient; the provisions were of good quality; the daily cost of the food was $4\frac{3}{4}d.$ per head.

The prisoners made no complaints. No death occurred during the year, and no removal on medical grounds.

There had been two cases of small-pox, but the disease did not extend further. The surgeon states:—

"The health of the prisoners has been remarkably good; they certainly improve in health during their confinement."

A prisoner, W. P., had made two attempts to hang himself. The first attempt was made on the 26th July, the day on which he was committed for trial; the second, on the 21st August, after he was convicted and sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour; he stated to me that he had no complaint to make as regards the prison, but that he was innocent of the offence with which he was charged; he had no other reason for seeking to destroy himself.

There has been no change in the duties performed by the chaplain; he states:—

"The schoolmaster discharges his duty satisfactorily. The prisoners receive instruction four hours daily, and make satisfactory progress both in religious and secular knowledge."

The general conduct of the prisoners is represented to be "very good;" the number of punishments was—male prisoners, 45; female, 13; total, 58. Misconduct was confined to a very few prisoners; there had been no offence of a grave character.

The prisoners continue to pass far too much time in bed; they are not provided with any light in their cells, and go to bed at six in summer and five in winter. Picking oakum and crank labour are the only employments carried on in the prison; the profit on the labour of the prisoners was 11*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* Bread and meat are supplied by contract, all other provisions and stores are purchased from time to time as they are required.

The net cost per prisoner, exclusive of any charge for rent or repairs, was 27*l.* 11*s.*

YORKSHIRE.

BEVERLEY.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected 1st September 1855.]

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection :—

Males - - - - - -	47
Females - - - - -	19
Total - - - -	66

The daily average number was 73.

Number committed during the year :—

Males - - - - - -	483
Females - - - - -	91
Total - - - -	574

Showing a decrease of 51 prisoners, compared with the preceding year, as may be seen by the following numbers :—

	1854.			1855.			
	Male.	Female.	Both.	Male.	Female.	Both.	Decrease.
Prisoners for trial -	110	20	130	- 79	19	98	32
Summarily convicted -	422	73	495	- 393	72	465	30
Committed for examination, but discharged -	-	-	-	11			
Total decrease - - - -							51

The prisoners when questioned by me made no complaints.

The buildings were in good order; there have been no alterations since the last inspection.

The clothing and bedding were in good condition; the provisions of good quality. The daily cost of the food was $5\frac{3}{4}d.$ per head.

Two deaths occurred during the year, but the general health of the prisoners was satisfactory. The surgeon states :—

"Prisoners sentenced for short periods generally loose in weight, but long sentenced prisoners improve in health and gain in weight."

No inconvenience has arisen from the drains since they were altered in 1854. The surgeon says :—

"The drainage and ventilation are good in all parts of the prison."

The chaplain states :—

"The prisoners make satisfactory progress both in religious and secular knowledge."

He has a class for religious instruction daily, and the schoolmaster, whom he considers well qualified for his duties, attends the school four hours every day, except Saturday.

The number of punishments for prison offences was :—

Male prisoners	137
Female	34
Total	171

There had been no case of serious misconduct.

Some prisoners continue to be employed making mats, and as tailors and shoemakers. The clear profit on work done by them was 122*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* The estimated value of work done for the prison was 151*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* The net cost per prisoner for the year was 23*l.*

The prisoners (except a few who are placed in separate confinement) continue to pass too much time in bed; they go to bed at 6 o'clock both in summer and winter.

HULL.—GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected 31st August 1855.]

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Criminals	86	40	126
Debtors	8	—	8
			134

Of this number 19 males and 6 females were under 17 years of age.

The daily average number was, criminals 135, debtors, 7.

The number committed during the year was :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Criminals	666	250	916
Debtors	57	—	57
Total			973

Showing a decrease of 15 male and an increase of 32 female criminals, and 9 debtors.

Drunkenness, cheap theatres, and dancing places are prolific causes of crime in this town. The criminal returns of the borough for the year 1854, show that of 1,579 males and 429 females taken into custody during the year, 523 males and 197 females were under the head of "drunkards" and "dis-

orderly," and it is stated that most of the crimes committed both against the person and property arise in one way or other from the same cause. Of the 720 persons above referred to 128 were under 20 years of age ; 54 drunkards were between 50 and 60 ; and 18 were above 60 years of age.

There are in this town 295 houses known to the police, in which prostitutes are kept, and some of the most serious cases of theft brought before the quarter sessions are connected with these houses ; there are also a number of low lodging houses, some of which, it is stated, are little better than brothels.

There have been no alterations in the building, or in the discipline of the prison since the last inspection. The buildings were in good repair. The clothing and bedding are sufficient; but the coir mattresses require to be opened out and teased. I observed in some of them that the coir had become twisted into hard knots. The provisions were of good quality. The daily cost of the food was $4\frac{1}{4}d.$ per head.

The general health of the prisoners during the year has been "more than usually good." Two deaths occurred, and two prisoners have been liberated on medical grounds. I found a prisoner, H. K., in bed ; he stated that "he was wasting away," and quite unable to rise. He was not under medical treatment, and there was nothing in the entries made by the surgeon in his journal to guide the governor as to his treatment. I called the surgeon's attention to the case, and requested him to make a written report as to the state of the prisoner's health ; stating distinctly whether he was fit for any labour or employment, and whether his health was likely to be injured by the ordinary discipline of the prison.

The chaplain continues to devote much of his time to the duties of his office ; but the time given by the schoolmaster to his *school* duties is insufficient (only *six hours per week*), the rest of his time is occupied as a clerk in the governor's office.

The schoolmaster is well qualified as regards ability to give instruction to the prisoners ; but in other respects his conduct had not been satisfactory. He was suspended for three weeks, and warned that any repetition of the misconduct complained of would be followed by dismissal.

The chaplain states :—

"The progress made by the prisoners in reading, writing, and arithmetic is tolerable, considering the short time given to school instruction. They improve in religious knowledge from their daily attendance at chapel and in the Bible classes."

He adds :

"I would suggest that permission should be granted to all who need instruction to attend school five days in the week, during the hour immediately before and after dinner; and that a proportionate allowance be made in the task-work of those prisoners who avail themselves of this privilege."

The number of punishments for prison offences was :—

Male prisoners - - - -	1,274
Females - - - -	256
Total -	1,530

The ordinary punishment is the stoppage of a portion of a meal for idleness at work. There has been one case of corporal punishment.

Three prisoners committed for trial effected their escape by forcing their way through the inner iron gate when it was opened to admit the baker with the bread for the prison. The head turnkey, who attempted to intercept them, was severely beaten. They got possession of the key of the gate, and succeeded in getting out of the prison; but were pursued and immediately recaptured. When brought up for trial other indictments were added for the "assault" and "attempt to break prison;" and they were sentenced, two of them (against whom previous convictions were proved) to 15 years' transportation, and the other to 4 years' penal servitude.

Prisoners sentenced to hard labour work on the wheel and pick oakum. There are 26 separate cells, in which prisoners are employed making rugs and all sorts of mats, and some are employed in the shoemakers' and tailors' shops. The clear profit on work done by the prisoners was 414*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* The estimated value of work done for the prison was 90*l.*

In my report for the year 1853, I noticed the insufficient accommodation afforded in this prison for the daily average number of prisoners. In the early part of this year the visiting justices, in their quarterly report, refer very strongly to this subject, more especially as regards the female prison.

The visiting justices in their next report, dated 5th April, again refer to the subject of the want of proper accommodation for prisoners, and add—

"We have now only to repeat that all the evils pointed out in the last report are necessarily unabated, and render the gaol not only utterly useless by the plan of confinement there enforced either to deter or reform; but it is much to be feared that it tends rather to the increase than the diminution of crime."

LEEDS.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected 1st and 2d March 1855.]

Number of prisoners in confinement :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Borough prisoners - -	142	61	203
Government convicts - -	50	—	50
Total - - -			253

The daily average number of borough prisoners was 221 ; the number of committals was 1,317, showing a decrease of 49 compared with the preceding year, but this number represents only 1,177 persons, 140 prisoners having been re-committed.

The number of female prisoners continues to increase, the number being 314, compared with 287. The *re-committals* also show an increase of females at the rate of 10 per cent. above the males in proportion to the committals. The increase was principally in the number summarily convicted.

The main drain from the prison has been completed, there has been no other alteration in the building, or in the discipline of the gaol since the last inspection.

Much inconvenience has arisen from the want of sufficient accommodation in the female wards for the increased number of female prisoners. I found 12 cells in the juvenile ward of the male prison occupied by females. The ward set apart for juveniles was broken up, and the boys were confined in all parts of the prison. The attention of the visiting justices was called to the complete separation of sexes required by the provisions of the Gaol Act.

The clothing, bedding, and diet are sufficient. The daily cost of the food was $4\frac{3}{4}d.$ per head.

The surgeon states :—

"Although the average number of prisoners during the year has been somewhat reduced, there has been no dimunition of sickness or mortality ; on the contrary, much of both has prevailed; this, however, may be explained, as we have certainly received a greater number of cases of disease, some of which have proved of a severe, others of a fatal nature."

Eight deaths occurred during the year.

Date.	Name.	Sentence.	Disease.
1855.			
Jan. 14	J. S. - -	12 months' hard labour -	Consumption.
Feb. 6	T. G. - -	8 „ „ -	Consumption.
„ 12	J. T. - -	4 years' penal servitude -	Visceral disease.
„ 27	H. G. - -	„ „ -	Consumption.
Mar. 13	F. D. - -	8 months' hard labour -	Extensive burns.
„ 26	H. L. - -	4 months' hard labour -	Consumption.
„ 23	T. B. - -	7 days - - -	Erysipelas and mortification of lower extremities.
July 20	P. B. - -	4 years' penal servitude -	Inflammation of the brain.

The three prisoners, H. G., T. B., and H. L., were in an advanced state of disease when admitted into the prison.

One prisoner, T. G. F., was removed to a Lunatic Asylum on the 25th February. It is stated, "he was unmistakeably "affected in his mind when received."

A prisoner, G. P., attempted to destroy himself on the 26th May, by cutting his throat with a knife, which was given to him to carry on the trade on which he was employed. He was committed for trial for stealing iron, and had only been a few days in the prison, but having been previously convicted, he was apprehensive of a severe sentence, and in a moment of despondency was led to commit the act. He was tried at the following sessions, and sentenced to 12 months imprisonment with hard labour.

There has been no change in the duties performed by the chaplain, or in the means employed for the instruction of the prisoners. The following tables show the opportunities for school instruction, and the degree of education, when received, of 1,007 prisoners, who came more particularly under the observation of the chaplain:

Opportunities for Instruction.

—	Sessions.		Summary.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Attended day school only -	27	10	50	13	100
„ Sunday school only -	21	11	66	34	132
„ both day and Sunday school.	132	29	405	73	639
Never went to school - -	14	18	49	31	112
No information - - -	8	6	5	5	24
Total - - -	202	74	575	156	1,007

DEGREE OF EDUCATION.

——	Ignorant.	Imperfectly.	Tolerably.	Well.	No Return.	Total.
Read	308	376	214	85	24	1,007
Wrtie	588	280	84	31	24	1,007
	Ignorant.	Simple Rules.	Compound Rules.	Higher Rules.	No Return.	
Arithmetic	761	80	92	50	24	1,007

The governor states:

"The conduct of the prisoners has, upon the whole, been good, two boys only having been reported to the justices for misconduct during the year."

The number of punishments for offences committed within the prison was as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Handcuffs or Irons	2	—	2
Whipping	—	—	—
Refractory cells	227	40	267
Stoppage of diet	85	21	106
Privileges withheld	38	14	52
Total	352	75	427

Misconduct was confined comparatively to a few prisoners. The irons referred to in the above table were placed on a convict, J. R., who twice effected his escape from Lincoln Castle; he made repeated attempts to escape from this prison also; it was therefore deemed necessary to place him in irons. He was removed from the prison a few days after my visit, having been sentenced to transportation for life.

Prisoners sentenced to hard labour work at the pump, and a few sentenced for short periods, at the crank. The following trades and employments are carried on in the prison:—*mat-making, weaving, joinering, shoemaking, tailoring, picking wool and oakum, &c.* The clear profit on work done for sale was 816*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*; the estimated value of work done for the prison was 236*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* The excavations for the new main drain were made entirely by the prisoners, who earned

upon an average 2*s.* 4*d.* each per day, at the rate generally charged for such labour.

Referring to the increase in the number of female prisoners noticed above, I find, on looking at former returns, that this increase has been progressive, and the number last year was 43 above the average of the preceding five years; it cannot therefore be attributed to any temporary cause. The number of juvenile offenders committed to the prison was 177 (4 less than in the preceding year); of this number, 42 were subsequently discharged for want of evidence, and several were recommitted; the number of boys actually received under sentence was 96.

WAKEFIELD.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected 28th Sept. 1855.]

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Government convicts	344	—	344
West Riding prisoners	513	124	637
Total	857	124	981

Daily average number of West Riding prisoners:—

Males	526
Females	113
Total	639

Number committed during the year:—

Males	3,112
Females	761
Total	3,873

Of this number 970 were vagrants, 943 felons, and 591 for assaults.

About 60 per cent. of the prisoners committed belong to the West Riding.

The buildings were in good repair, and the prison clean and in good order.

There have been no alterations since the last report.

On the day of inspection there were 15 prisoners sick in the convict prison, and six males and twelve females in the West Riding prison.

Six convicts died, and three were removed on medical grounds during the year, and of the West Riding prisoners nine died, and one prisoner (insane on committal) was removed to a lunatic asylum.

The surgeon of the West Riding prison states:—

"With the exception of the water, which is about to be submitted to a process of filtration to get rid of the impurities, I am not aware that sickness has been referable to the locality, state of the buildings, employment, or diet of the prisoners, and at present I know of no removable cause of disease existing in the establishment."

The surgeon of the convict prison states:—

"I have recommended that air shall be introduced directly from without into the cells; several plans are now under consideration, and as soon as one is determined upon the necessary alterations will be made."

There has been no change in the duties performed by the chaplains and schoolmasters; but an arrangement has been made by which the Roman Catholic prisoners may be assembled once a week for divine service, in addition to the private visits in their cells paid to them by the priest. The general conduct of the prisoners is represented to be good. The number of punishments for prison offences was:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Government convicts - -	299	—	299
West Riding prisoners - -	931	11	942
Total - - -			1,241

There had been one case of corporal punishment. Two prisoners made complaints, which, on inquiry, were proved to be without foundation.

The prisoners were all employed; those sentenced for short periods generally on the treadwheel, and long sentenced prisoners and convicts in some profitable employment. The clear profit on work done by the convicts was 1,277*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*; by the other prisoners, 2,288*l.* 18*s.* The estimated value of work done for the prison by the former was 36*l.* 10*s.*; by the West Riding prisoners, 645*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*

One prisoner, a convict under sentence of transportation, attempted or feigned an attempt to destroy himself by cutting his throat; he stated, when in hospital, that he had "simulated fits, hoping to deceive the surgeon; and failing in this, he had twice suspended himself in his cell about the time he expected an officer to visit him; in this also he was disappointed; he therefore cut his throat, and rang his bell, which

was immediately answered by the officer." It was found that he had inflicted a severe wound, probably more so than he had intended; his object was to procure his removal from separate confinement.

Two prisoners effected their escape from the prison, one a convict, by breaking through the wall of his cell into the airing yard; the other, a county prisoner, who was retaken the same day.

YORK CASTLE.

[Inspected 14th July 1855.]

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Criminals	90	26	116
Debtors	80	2	82
			198

Daily average number.—

Criminals	126½
Debtors	79½
Total	206

Committed during the year:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Criminals	237	37	274
Debtors	512	14	526
			800

Thers was a *decrease* of 19 male criminals compared with the preceding year, and an *increase* of 14 females and 165 debtors.

No alterations have been made either in the building or in the discipline of the gaol. I again called the attention of the visiting justices to the diet, which is not, in my opinion, sufficient for prisoners employed at hard labour for long periods.

At the close of the year an amended diet table was submitted by the magistrates assembled in gaol sessions, but it was not approved by the Secretary of State.

Two prisoners died during the year, and one (a female) was pardoned on medical grounds.

The usual weekly and daily services and duties are performed by the chaplain. The schoolmaster assembles the prisoners for instruction in classes. Each prisoner attends school twice weekly, three hours each time. They are attentive, and make satisfactory progress.

The labour carried on within the prison continues the same as noticed in my former reports. The clear profit on work done by contract (sawing and polishing marble slabs) was 249*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*

Estimated value of work done for the prison, 498*l.* 14*s.*

Daily cost of the food, criminals, 6¼*d.* per head, debtors, 8¼*d.*

The prisoners are all in association, and are under no supervision, except while at labour (sawing and polishing marble); and even here the supervision is very imperfect.

The chief offences committed by prisoners are "quarrelling," and "communicating with each other," arising from the absence of proper supervision.

The number of punishments awarded was—

Male prisoners	212
Females	18
Total	230

The governor repeats a suggestion which was some time since recommended to the visiting justices; "That one of the "airing yards should be enclosed and converted into a general "workshop, in which prisoners might be employed under "constant supervision."

As the prisoners in York Castle are, with few exceptions, confined for long periods, industrial employment might be extended with great advantage both to the prisoners themselves, and as a means of paying some portion of the cost of their maintenance.

YORK.—CITY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected 13th July 1855.]

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection :—

Males	31
Females	12
Total	43

The daily average number was 40.

The number of commitments was:—

Males - - - - - -	331
Females - - - - -	143
Total - - - - -	474

84 males and 17 females above the number committed in the preceding year.

There has been no alteration either in the building or in the discipline of the prison since the last inspection. The boundary wall is not secure; I called attention to the weak points and to the great accumulation of stone in the stone-yard, which may afford to an active prisoner the means of escape. On the 11th August (one month after my visit), three prisoners attempted to escape; but fortunately the governor had reason to suspect such an attempt would be made, and was enabled to defeat their plans. The prisoners were punished by the visiting justices for the offence, and the attention of the Gaol Finance Committee was directed to the insecurity of the prison; additional spikes were fixed on the wall, and some further plan is to be adopted to render the yards more secure.

The amended diet, approved by the Secretary of State, has been twelve months in use, and is found sufficient in all cases.

The daily cost of the food was $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ per head.

No death occurred during the year, and there were no removals on medical grounds.

The chaplain performs two full services on Sunday, and reads prayers on the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, the governor reads prayers (selected from the Liturgy) and a portion of Scripture to the prisoners. The female prisoners receive instruction from the chaplain every Tuesday, and the male prisoners on Thursday, but there is no schoolmaster. The chaplain states, "The prisoners make as much progress as can be reasonably expected." He complains of the absence of all means of separation, and the want of sufficient instruction and employment for the prisoners; at present there is no employment for male prisoners except breaking stones: the unemployed are associated without any supervision.

The staff of this prison is not sufficient; the visiting justices are therefore compelled frequently to call in one of the city police to assist in carrying out the discipline. I pointed out the objections to the employment of a police officer within the prison walls, and recommended that another permanent officer should be appointed instead. I also suggested that it was

desirable the new officer should be qualified to instruct the prisoners both in school and in some useful employments.

The number of punishments for prison offences was 118; they were principally for quarrelling and neglect of work. One prisoner was placed in irons for 24 hours. He was known to have a knife concealed on his person, and being a very powerful man, the governor was compelled to procure the assistance of two warders from the castle to search him.

There has been a slight improvement in the discipline of the stone-yard, where the prisoners are employed in task work. The profit on the labour of the prisoners during the year was 78*l.* The value of the work done for the prison was estimated at 10*l.* The net cost per prisoner was 14*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*

The provisions and stores which have hitherto been purchased by the governor from time to time as required, are in future to be supplied by contract.

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

REPORTS

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS

ON THE

DISCIPLINE AND MANAGEMENT

OF

PENTONVILLE, MILLBANK, AND PARKHURST PRISONS,

AND OF

PORTLAND, PORTSMOUTH, DARTMOOR, CHATHAM, AND BRIXTON PRISONS, WITH FULHAM REFUGE AND THE INVALID HULKS,

For the Year 1856.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1857.

2263

GENERAL CONTENTS.

		Page
Report on Pentonville Prison (Fourteenth) - - -		3
2	Millbank Prison - - -	39
3	Parkhurst Prison - - -	85
4	Portland Prison (Seventh) - - -	129
5	Portsmouth Prison - - - -	177
6	Dartmoor Prison - - - -	213
7	Chatham Prison - - - - -	281
8	Brixton Prison - - - -	319
9	Fulham Refuge - - - - -	349
10	Hulk Establishment - - - -	367

REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS

ON THE

DISCIPLINE AND MANAGEMENT

OF

PENTONVILLE PRISON.

CONTENTS.

	Page
REPORT - - - - - -	5
APPENDIX:—	
I. Governor's Report - - - -	11
II. Chaplain's Report - - - -	19
III. Medical Officer's Report - - -	28

PENTONVILLE PRISON.

REPORT,

For the Year 1856, of the Directors of the Convict Prisons, made, as regards Pentonville Prison, in pursuance of the Act 5 Vict. cap. 29, sec. 13;—specifying the State of the Buildings, the Behaviour and Conduct of the Officers of the Prison, and of the Convicts, the Amount of the Earnings of the Convicts, and the Expense of the Prison; and such other Matters relating to the Discipline and Management thereof, as they shall deem expedient, or the Secretary of State shall direct.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

To the Right Honourable Sir GEORGE GREY, G.C.B.,

Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Sir,

45, Parliament Street, 1857.

We beg to submit the following Report under the provisions of the Act of Parliament above recited.

Buildings.

Buildings.

The buildings are in substantial repair, and no material alterations have been made during the year 1856. The minor repairs which were executed are mentioned in detail in the Governor's Report.

Conduct of Officers.

Conduct of Officers.

The superior officers of the prison have given satisfaction. The subordinate officers have also, with the exception of two, whom it was found necessary to discharge, performed their duties in a satisfactory manner.

Conduct of Prisoners.

Conduct of Prisoners.

The prison offences committed during the year are mentioned in detail in the Governor's Report, Appendix,

page 14. Among them will be seen one most serious crime—that of stabbing an officer. The act was committed by a prisoner learning to make shoes. He deliberately stabbed his instructor in the shoulder with the knife used in his trade. Happily the wound did not prove fatal, though very nearly so. The prisoner was tried, and sentenced to transportation for life. The officer still feels the effects of the stab when any extra bodily exertion is required, though the wound itself is healed.

The total number of offences reported was 522, of which 41 were dismissed, and 44 were disposed of by admonition.

Of 1,054 prisoners confined in 1856, 809 were not punished at all, a satisfactory proof that the general conduct of the prisoners was good.

In the Pentonville penal class, 40 prisoners were received from public works prisons, to undergo another period of separate confinement; 38 were sent again to public works from the penal class, having undergone that other period of separate confinement, in respect of which, 35 had redeemed themselves so far as to marked "good," only 3 continuing to be regarded as "bad." They have subsequently been reported as follows:—

Good - - - -	25
Indifferent - - - -	2
Bad - - - -	11
	38

Escapes.

Escapes.

The escape of two prisoners on the 19th of March 1856, is narrated in the Governor's Report, page 14. This is the second attempt that has succeeded since the occupation of the prison. The first was effected some years ago by a notorious offender named Hackett, who, so far as could be ascertained, was unassisted by any one. The weak points of which Hackett took advantage were immediately made good, and no repetition of his exploit was at all likely—indeed, is hardly possible. But a careful examination into all the circumstances of this escape proved the assistance by some officer of the establishment. There was not sufficient evidence to sustain a prosecution against any individual, yet, certain facts pointed so conclusively to one person as having provided the material means by which the escape was effected, that we were not justified in retaining him longer in the service, and accordingly directed him to be discharged.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

Remaining 31st December 1855 - -	261	
Admitted in the year 1856 -	793	
		1,054
Disposed of as follows :—		
Transferred to Portland Prison - -	262	
„ Portsmouth „ - -	118	
„ Dartmoor „ - -	22	
„ "Warrior" Hulk - -	20	
„ "Defence" „ - -	3	
„ "Stirling Castle" Hulk -	4	
„ Bethlehem Hospital (insane)	2	
„ Newgate Gaol, to await trial	1	
Pardoned free - - - -	3	
„ conditional - - -	1	
Discharged on licence (from Bermuda) -	54	
„ medical grounds - -	1	
Escaped - - - - -	2	
Deaths - - - - -	3	
	496	
Remaining 31st December 1856 - -	558	
		1,054

Number and disposal of prisoners.

Daily average number, 477.

Expenses of the Prison and Prisoners' productive Labour.

Expenses.

The total expenses for the financial year, ending March 31, 1857, exclusive of buildings, amounted to 14,694*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* as shewn under the usual heads in Appendix, page 18, which is reduced by sundry receipts and value of prisoners' labour to 13,311*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*

Prisoners' labour.

No change has been made in the prisoners' general employments, though the quantity of the cloth woven has been diminished, in consequence of the stock on hand accumulating in excess of what was wanted for the use of the convicts. Only 57,912 yards were woven during the year, but, if needed, the quantity may be increased by an annual addition of 20,000 or 30,000 yards. At page 17 in the Appendix, the Governor's Report contains a statement of the articles made and repaired; also a statement of the average number of prisoners employed in each trade and the estimated earnings per prisoner.

Health and Mental Condition of the Prisoners.

Prisoners' health.

The Report made by Mr. Bradley, surgeon to the establishment, on the sanitary condition of the prison,

accompanied by the usual statistical tables, is given in the Appendix.

In 1856, 3 deaths occurred; the particulars are stated in Table 5, page 35 of the Appendix. The prisoner who accidentally choked himself had filched the piece of meat that stuck in his throat, and was therefore in the greatest haste to swallow it; he paid the penalty with his life.

Excluding the above case, the deaths were 4·2 per mille.

Suicides. No attempt at suicide occurred during year 1856.

The daily per centage of sick has been in each of the last four years as follows:—

1853 - - - -	2·18
1854 - - - -	3·13
1855 - - - -	2·27
1856 - - - -	3·33

The mean daily per-centage of ten years previously, from 1843 to 1852 inclusive, was 3·46.

Mr. Bradley ascribes the increase of the daily sick in 1856 over the three preceding years to an unusual number of prisoners having been affected with disease when received.

One prisoner was discharged with a licence on medical grounds.

Insanity. The full particulars of two prisoners who became insane are given by Mr. Bradley in his Report in the Appendix, page 29. Both were removed to Bethlehem hospital.

Three cases of delusion are reported. Of these one recovered; the other two are still under treatment, and some improvement has taken place.

Three prisoners were removed on mental grounds, having been found unfit to undergo the usual discipline of the prison.—See Table No. 9, page 36.

No alteration has been made in the diet.

The prison has been throughout clean, and the drainage good.

The general ventilation has been satisfactory, except in the two cases mentioned by the Medical Officer in the Appendix, page 30. The defect related by him, in the second case, which nearly led to fatal results, was, however, unconnected with the general system of ventilation in the prison. The cells where it occurred were not originally constructed for the constant confinement of prisoners, but rather for casual occupation as workshops or to hold stores, and are situated in the basement story. Some years ago, when additional prison accommodation was needed,

they were altered and fitted upon the plan of the other cells in almost every respect; but, instead of their being warmed by the ordinary heating apparatus, it was thought advisable, in consideration of certain difficulties existing in the buildings, to use Nettleton's stoves in the corridor. Since the accident, the entire apparatus has been carefully examined, and such remedies applied as appeared likely to prevent its recurrence.

Religious and Moral Instruction.

Religious and moral instruction.

The Chaplain's Report appears in the Appendix.

The system of teaching in all details remains the same as before, and the results are satisfactory.

Mr. Kingsmill has drawn up Tables which are appended to his Report, showing a comparison between the first 1,000 prisoners received into the prison—commencing in 1843—and the last 1,000 prisoners removed from the prison, with reference to the extent of their knowledge on admission, and when they were removed; the schools in which they had been educated, their crimes, and their previous occupations. He also, in Table No. 5, gives the "educational status of 1,000 of the general prison population, according to returns in the Inspectors of Prisons last Report"

As might have been expected, the first 1,000 and the last 1,000 convicts present much the same aspects as regards education on admission; and if we combine the "tolerably" and the "imperfectly" under the head of "reading," the similarity will be thought remarkable. On removal, it will be observed that the attainments of the first 1,000 were higher than the last 1,000, but the former were detained, on an average, eighteen months, while the latter did not much exceed half that period; and therefore the comparison is actually in favour of the present arrangements, and the way they are carried into effect.

When the educational status of the ordinary prison population sentenced at assizes and sessions, and excluding summary convictions, is compared with that of convicts, the latter is far higher than the former; probably because many of the convicts learned to read and write during their previous imprisonments, and on the other hand, many of the former, when in the natural course of theives' lives, they receive their final sentences of penal servitude or transportation, will prove to have acquired the power of reading and art of writing; and unfortunately is one of many convincing proofs, that "the greater the crime the higher will be found

the degree of education." Mr. Kingsmill truly says "Mere education cannot be received either as a panacea or preventative of serious crime; it is plainly a power which acts both ways, for evil and for good, according to the religious principles and moral habits of those who possess it."

Conclusion.

Conclusion. We have to state in conclusion, that the discipline, management, and general arrangements, continued to be the same in 1856 as they were in the year 1855.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servants,
J. Jebb, Colonel, *Chairman.*
D. O'Brien, } *Directors.*
M. Gambier. }

APPENDIX.

I.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Pentonville Prison, January* 1, 1857.

I BEG to submit my Report for the past year. Governor's Report.

BUILDINGS.

The following alterations and additions have been made to the buildings, &c. A considerable portion of the boundary wall has been repointed; the skylights have been thoroughly examined and painted; the compo at the lodges and outer terrace walls has been substantially repaired with Roman cement; the stairs and bridges have been relaid with lead; several of the conduct pipes, having become thoroughly corroded, have been replaced with new. An open area has been sunk at the back of the Assistant Chaplain's house, by which means the basement floor which had become damp, is now properly ventilated. A new wash-house for the families of officers and servants, who have no convenience for washing at their quarters, has been built on part of the building shed, and the old wash-house converted into a living room, and added to the residence of the foreman of works. The asphalte floor of the Steward's office, for the purpose of curing the damp, has been removed and replaced by one of wood. The whole of the walks for prisoners belonging to the rope-exercise yards have been covered with slate paving, and six new retorts are now being set up at the gas-works, in place of the old ones worn out.

The buildings generally are in good order and condition, except the ventilating and warming apparatus in the D division, which require a careful survey and immediate repair; the inner terrace walls and piers at the south entrance, which require to be re-compoed; some portion of the boundary wall, which must be re-pointed; and such other portions, chiefly in connexion with the several apparatus, drains, closets, gas fittings, basins, locks, fastenings, &c., as, after several years' wear and tear, are necessarily of almost daily occurrence.

SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been generally satisfactory.

Governor's Report.

Prisoners.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.—

Remaining 31st December 1855		261
Admitted in 1856		793
		1,054

Disposed of as follows :—

Transferred to Portland Prison	262
„ Portsmouth „	118
„ Dartmoor „	22
„ "Warrior" Hulk	20
„ "Defence" „	3
„ "Stirling Castle" Hulk	4
„ Bethlem Hospital (insane)	2
„ Newgate Gaol, to await trial	1
Pardoned free	3
„ conditional	1
Discharged on licence	54
„ medical grounds	1
Escaped	2
Deaths	3
	496
Remaining 31st December 1856	558
	1,054

Daily average number, 477.

Ages—

45	were under the age of	17	years.			
341	were between	„	17	and	25	years.
141	„	„	25	„	30	„
107	„	„	30	„	35	„
64	„	„	35	„	40	„
35	„	„	40	„	45	„
27	„	„	45	„	50	„
22	„	„	50	„	55	„
10	„	„	55	„	60	„
1	„	„	60	„	65	„
793						

Number of Months' Confinement since Conviction in Pentonville and other separate Prisons.

Sentences.	Number of Months.														Total Prisoners.	Average Time per Head.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
Transportation :—																9 Months 7 Days.
Life	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	5	5	4	1	–	–	20	
21 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	2	
20 „	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	–	–	3	1	–	–	4	12	
15 „	1	20	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	7	6	1	–	3	42	
14 „	–	7	–	–	–	2	–	1	4	4	7	3	–	1	29	
10 „	–	27	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	33	
7 „	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	4	3	1	4	2	1	3	21	
Penal Servitude :—																
10 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	
8 „	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	6	
7 „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	1	–	–	6	
6 „	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	4	19	22	11	6	–	4	68	
5 „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	3	1	–	–	6	
4 „	–	1	–	2	–	1	9	16	68	84	41	12	6	7	247	
Totals	1	57	–	2	2	8	16	33	108	127	83	30	7	22	496	

Governor's Report.

Penal Class.—Of these 496 prisoners, 40 having by misconduct forfeited their past service, were received from the various Government prisons and hulks to undergo a second probation.

Their number and final disposal is thus shown :—

Whence received.		To what Prisons or Hulks removed, or how otherwise disposed of, after Second Probation.	
Prisons and Hulks.	No.	Place.	No.
Parkhurst Prison	16	Portsmouth Prison	21
Portland „	15	Portland „	13
Dartmoor „	2	Dartmoor „	3
Portsmouth „	4	"Defence" Hulk	1
"Warrior" Hulk	1	"Stirling Castle" Hulk	1
"Stirling Castle" Hulk	2	Discharged on Free Pardon	1
Total	40	Total	40

Escapes—

Regrs. 6,336 and 6,337, two notorious burglars, effected their escape with singular personal daring and peril of life on the night of the 19th March, the difficulties they encountered being so formidable, and the means of surmounting them so cleverly contrived and executed, that little doubt existed with those whose duty it was to investigate the transaction, that they received assistance from one of the prison officers, other circumstances strengthening the impression. The officer suspected was discharged. The prisoners were subsequently recaptured, tried, and convicted for this offence ; one at the Central Criminal Court, and sentenced to 14 years' transportation, on the 13th May—his original sentence having been four years' penal servitude ; the other at the Lancaster Assizes, held at Liverpool, and sentenced to 20 years' penal servitude, on the 12th August—his original sentence having been 14 years' transportation.

Reports, Punishments, Admonitions, and Reports dismissed—

Reports		522
Punishments	402	
Additional offences embraced in the 402 punishments	17	
Total	419	
Not punished, on medical or other special grounds	18	
Admonitions	44	
Reports dismissed	41	
		522

Nature of Offences—

Communicating by writing, at school, chapel, exercise, and in corridors	47
Communicating by talking, &c., same places	160
Communicating through water-taps, knocking on cell walls, &c.	13
Refusing to work, attend chapel, school, or exercise, and other insubordinate acts	58
Carried forward	278

Governor's Report.

Brought forward	278
Disturbing school and chapel	16
Writing on and wilfully destroying books, &c.	11
Writing obscene and filthy communications	11
Shouting, whistling, swearing, singing, breaking furniture, windows, and other violence in cells, and refractory	51
Stabbing officer	1
Assaulting officers violently	5
Threatening life of or other violence to officers	22
Threatening and obscene and disgusting language to the Governor	3
Threatening life of medical officer	2
Threatening schoolmaster	1
Making holes in cell windows for seeing out	6
Having prohibited articles concealed to facilitate escapes, or make assaults, &c.	8
Making preparations for and attempting to escape by breaking walls, &c.	5
Wilfully destroying wearing apparel, combs, knives, &c.	30
Defacing and cutting chapel stalls	7
Wilfully destroying work materials	6
Misappropriating prison property	7
Purloining and exchanging bread, meat, &c. in association as cooks, bakers, &c.	12
Inciting other prisoners to laughter and breaches of rules	4
Fighting and wrangling in association	12
Preferring false charges against officers	1
Disfiguring their persons by cutting their hair	4
Having cells in a filthy state, and disobedience	2
Having tobacco in possession	5
Refusing to take food	2
Alleging that food was poisoned	2
Indecency	2
Attempting to bribe an officer to post letters	2
Flinging a letter for post over the wall, addressed to the finder	1
Refusing to give up and swallowing papers of communication	1
Escaped	2
Reported offences	522

Punished—	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Punishments.
Once	161	161
Twice	48	96
Thrice	18	54
4 times	9	36
5 „	3	15
6 „	3	18
7 „	2	14
8 „	1	8
	245	402
Not punished	809	
Total	1,054	

TABLE showing the NATURE and DURATION of the PUNISHMENTS.

NATURE OF PUNISHMENT.	Number of Days.											One Week.	Two Weeks.	One Month.	Other Cases.	Total Punishments.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	10	13	15	20					
Close confinement, dark cell, punishment diet	121	39	141	–	2	1	–	3	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	310
" " " " and loss of stripes	3	7	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22
" " " " and removed from working party in A division	9	4	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28
" " " and kept from school one month	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
" " light cell, punishment diet	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
" " own cell " "	17	2	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22
Withdrawn from association only	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	8
Kept from school or chapel	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3
Deprived of badge, and removed in 3rd class	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
" of beer for three days (Bermuda prisoner)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Tried and convicted at the Central Criminal Court for stabbing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Tried and convicted for escaping	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
Twenty strokes on the breech	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Total	150	52	172	–	2	1	–	4	1	1	1	–	3	1	14	402

ARTICLES made and repaired during 1856. Governor's Report.

TAILORS:—			
Jackets, prisoners'	made	6,024	
Trowsers, „	„	3,568	
Waistcoats, „	„	12,875	
Jackets, Liberty	„	478	
Waistcoats, „	„	1,327	
Trowsers, „	„	705	
Aprons	„	12	
Stocks	„	520	
Hammocks	„	483	
Hammock girths	„	483	
Beds and pillows	„	62	
Caps	„	310	
Braces	„	2,018	pairs.
Flannel shirts, drawers, and linen jackets	„	165	
Tablecloths, handkerchiefs, dusters, &c.	„	483	
Great coats, officers' do., and pilot do.	„	183	
Coats, jackets, and trowsers, uniform do.	„	40	
Jackets, vests, & trowsers (prisoners')	repaired	3,013	
Beds and hammocks	„	369	
Caps	lined	428	
SHOEMAKERS:—			
Shoes, men's	made	4,707	pairs.
Ditto, women's	„	1,242	„
Boots, nailed	„	942	„
Slippers	„	68	„
Hammock straps	„	3,959	
Hammock heads, leathered and fitted	„	1,122	
Shoe laces	„	500	
Cocoa-fibre matting	sewn and bound	877	yards.
Shoes	repaired	2,430	
Knee caps	„	204	
Hammock straps	„	206	
WEAVERS:—			
Prison-cloth	made	57,912	yards.
Shirting	„	7,669	„
Towelling	„	2,275	„
Handkerchiefs	„	189	dozen.
MATMAKERS:—			
Bordered mats	made	1,788	
Improved double thrumb	„	1,596	
Sennot mats	„	73	
Plain cocoa and brush ditto	„	314	
Cocoa-fibre matting	„	1,183	yards.
Canvas	„	188	„
Rugs and fancy ditto	„	52	
Bed rugs	„	475	

Governor's Report.

AVERAGE NUMBER of PRISONERS employed and estimated Amount of Earnings.

Average Number of Prisoners employed.	Trades.	Total Earnings.	Average Earnings per Prisoner.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
170	Tailors	1,132 5 0½	6 13 2
87	Weavers	957 7 5	11 0 1
96	Shoemakers	1,084 12 11½	11 6 0
77	Matmakers	383 11 10	4 19 8
15	Bricklayers, carpenters, and smiths	100 19 2	6 14 7
9	Cooks and bakers	Nil.	Nil.
15	Sick, and prisoners employed as artizans on medical grounds	Nil.	Nil.
469		£3,658 16 4¾	

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure of Pentonville Prison, for the year ending 31st March 1857.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	2,591	4	6
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	1,667	16	0
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department	1,646	0	0
Rations for officers, and allowances in lieu thereof	490	10	2
Uniforms for officers and servants	241	1	5
Victualling prisoners	4,604	10	1
Clothing, &c. for prisoners	1,278	14	4
Bedding for prisoners	169	0	6
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	104	5	8
Medical comforts (extras for the sick)	57	7	11
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation	153	7	2
Gratuities to convicts	1	0	0
Furniture and fittings	119	11	0
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	39	12	1
Fuel and light for general purposes	740	9	11
Buildings, hulks, and ordinary repairs	1,400	15	9
Soap, scouring, and cleaning articles	307	11	9
Brushes, brooms, and mops	116	15	4
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.	8	16	0
Various small disbursements	265	14	1
Rent, rates, and taxes	91	12	0
Total	£16,095	15	8
Deduct—Amount of sundry receipts and value of productive labour	1,383	7	2
Net expenditure	£14,712	8	6

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

ROBERT HOSKING, *Governor.*

II.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Pentonville Prison, January* 10, 1857. Chaplain's Report.

DURING the past year nothing has occurred in connexion with the moral and educational progress of our prisoners calling for very special notice.

On Education, &c.

On the subject of education, the accompanying Tables will supply some information of an interesting kind. No. 1 shows the educational status and progress of the last 1,000 of our convicts. No. 2, the same respecting the first 1,000.

The comparison speaks favourably for the present state of things in respect to education, when it is considered that the average time of imprisonment in Pentonville is now nine months, whilst at the first it was eighteen.

Nos. 3 and 4 give the description of the schools in which these men respectively were instructed.

No. 5, compared with No. 1, is confirmatory of the view that the degree of education is higher in convicts than in ordinary criminals. No. 6, exhibits another proof of the like melancholy fact, so far as it goes, that the greater the crime, the higher will be found the degree of education, as a general rule. Mere education cannot be viewed either as a panacea or preventative of serious crime. It is plainly a power which acts both ways, for evil and for good, according to the religious principles and moral habits of those who possess it.

It may be questioned, however, whether the statistics of education are so collected in the prisons of the Government as to justify a very positive conclusion in the matter. In the year 1847, I endeavoured to attach a distinct and fixed idea to the words which the form of return prescribed to me to fill up applied. Thus the word "well" in the table implies reading intelligibly and intelligently; the next term, "tolerably," a degree below this; "imperfectly," &c., designate those wholly unable to read so as to pay attention to the meaning.

As every chaplain, however, in the service has the same right, it is very doubtful whether, even in this one department of crime, we can have the full advantage of the larger number to correct our general conclusions, whilst, as regards the prisons of the country in general, the character of their returns may differ from ours as well as from one another. I also suggested the greater use of the arithmetical test of the degree of education, and the importance of ascertaining the fact of the previous school advantages in making comparisons with the general population.

It would be of immense importance in the discussion of the great

Chaplain's Report.

popular question of education to have one uniform system for collecting educational statistics pursued in, at least, the national establishments, as the department of prisons, poor-law unions, and general registration. A scheme by the Committee of Privy Council on Education, accompanied with a request, to the heads of these departments, to require it acted on by their subordinates, would produce this desirable uniformity.

One of the means relied on in our prisons as likely to help in the moral improvement of the convict, is general reading of well-selected books. Its use in this respect as a mental support has often been insisted on by myself in my annual reports.

The present plan is to circulate the books every second week, in general two or three secular small volumes or parts of serial publications, and one on a religious subject, to each man.

The cost of the library originally was 4*s.* 6*d.* each man, and the annual supply, to keep it up, 1*s.* 6*d.*

It is obvious that the period of separate confinement being now abridged by half, and this stage of discipline being followed by another, in which sufficient educational aids are provided, this help is now not so much needed, and that further economy of time and money may be effected. My suggestion, then, is that the circulation of library books should cease amongst all the classes except the first or best educated; that the prisoners in those classes should be furnished with certain books, according to their degree of education and progress, which shall be only changed as they change their class.

The tendency to superficial reading which characterises ordinary persons at all times, but especially in the present day, is still stronger in criminals; most only cull the stories out of the library books, and many grievously abuse them.

Tables 7 and 8 show the crimes, and 9 and 10 the previous occupations of the first thousand and the last thousand of our convicts removed. The latter do not favour the notion that criminals originally, at least convicts, in the matter of employment had more difficulties to contend with than those of their class who had not fallen. They point to extravagance and profligacy of character rather than to the poverty of their circumstances at the first, as the cause of their grave criminality.

There are no means of comparing this sort of return with that of the prison population in general. I am disposed, however, to think that, as in the matter of education, so in this of occupation, the higher class of criminals will be found to have had primarily the better opportunities of living reputably by honest toil. Their superior physical structure, which I think cannot be questioned, leads to the same conclusion.

Ticket-of-Leave.

In the present state of public feeling on the subject of convict treatment, and the alleged failure of the present system, it may be of service here to insert the comparison lately instituted by your Chairman, between the re-committals occurring in the general class of prisoners, and convicts in particular.

Chaplain's Report.

It is manifestly only fair to compare the known failure of the one with the known failures of the other:—"On looking at the recommittals of England and Wales generally, we find that the average annual proportion of all recommittals to the total number of prisoners was as 33·6 to 100; the males being 31·3 to 100, and the females 42·5 to 100, respectively."*

"Now, as regards the number with which we have to deal; there have been released on licence between September 1853 and the 15th December 1856, a period of about 3¼ years, 6,730 male convicts; the greater part being from convict prisons in England, the remainder from Bermuda and Gibraltar.

"Total number of ticket-of-leave convicted - - - - -		762
"Of these, licences revoked on conviction of some trifling offence - - - - - - -	381	
"Number reconvicted and sentenced to penal servitude	381	
		762
"Per-centage on the whole number in 3¼ years - - -		11·3†

In drawing this comparison, however, it is to be borne in mind that the age of the general prison population is more that of the successful thief than the advanced age of convicts; and, therefore, that the former are more likely to return to thieving as a mode of living."

The difficulties of released convicts have now been excessively increased, both by the cessation of the war which enabled many to right themselves in an honourable way, and by the strong tide of public feeling set in against their class by the wickedness of many of their number.

The home ticket-of-leave system, as it is notorious to all acquainted with the history of transportation, was a necessity, unless faith were wholly to be broken by Government with men who had kept their part of the conditions laid down by authority for their disposal after certain probation.

It was not difficult to foresee, however, that a plan which brought the difficulties, with which Australia had to contend, home to England, with less power of disposal of the class in the overcrowded state of the mother country, would be more than society in England would long tolerate.

Thus, when the Act of 1853 had just passed, I ventured to say:—"The ticket-of-leave system in the widely-dispersed population of the Australian plains—where labour was scarce, and the colonists, looking to their necessities and the habits of their adopted country, were the less fastidious—and the same system at home, are two very different things.

"Western Australia, still anxious to receive convict labour, by which the colony has been revived, if not saved from utter ruin, will absorb but a fourth, or at most a third, of the annual convict population of Great Britain and Ireland. The remainder, some two or three thousand, after a while will annually be allowed to mix in

* Surveyor General of Prisons' Report for 1854-1855, page 23.
† Extract of Surveyor General of Prisons' Letter from *Times* of 8th Jan. 1857.

Chaplain's Report.

society, and to compete with the free labourer under the greatest disadvantages.

"Not a few of these men, indeed, will disappear from the calendar of crime, being received by friends, or otherwise helped; some will take to the sea or emigrate, and the able-bodied will get employment without difficulty, where previous character is not looked into; but the mass, including all of the worst class, will be thrown on society in a pitiable and most hazardous condition.

"Will employers in England knowingly give work to ticket-of leave holders? or, discovering their real position, retain their services?

"Will free labourers be content to be amalgamated with men of this class? Will those unhappy persons be tolerated as neighbours and treated with kind consideration, or provoked to violence, and driven as a class into confederacy and their old habits? Will our police and detectives not expose and worry them?

"That many of the number, say 50 in a 1,000, will again perpetrate serious crimes there can be no reasonable question; will the public not take alarm at their evil deeds, and the press not aggravate it? These are questions to be answered only by experience."

Probable Proportion of Good and Bad Results in 1,000 *Convicts.*

Whatever plan may in future be adopted, it is very important o ascertain, so far as possible, the proportion of convicts likely to do well, and the contrary, on liberation, in order to make the better arrangements for their disposal. But this is a very difficult task to accomplish; for the exceptional cases in every general rule of this kind, which is on the side of severity, are numerous, and often painful to carry out.

The best criterion is past experience. Looking over the prison returns, and recalling to mind the convicts which have gone from under my own observation, I venture to give the following as an approximation to the probable results attending the release of one thousand convicts after the training now in use in the Home Government Prisons.

Two hundred will return to a course of crime in one form or another, but with far less success than before.

Three hundred will abandon it from the feeling that they have lost the art of thieving in a great measure, and from the experience that common honesty and the worst sort of labour produce more comfort and advantage.

Four hundred will decidedly take to a good course of life from principle and choice, and on the whole become useful members of society at home or *abroad.*

One hundred, after their long imprisonment, combined with advancing age, and often with previous bad health, will be permanently invalided, unfit for gaining a livelihood by any means, and, after struggling with poverty in the streets of our towns and along the roads in country parts in the various capacities of vagrants, will finish their days in the poor-house.

On the whole, these are not very discouraging results. The difficulty is with only the fifth part of the whole number. Chaplain's Report.

Actual Moral Results of last Year.

In conclusion, I beg leave to repeat, as substantially applicable to the last year, what I said in my Report of 1853, respecting the year 1852:—

"With respect to direct moral and religious improvement effected amongst the prisoners during the past year, there continues to be less profession of a religious change than in former years, but no less real amendment.

"Of some we have reason to hope that they have been renewed in the spirit of their minds. Of the very great majority, we have no doubt but that they will approve themselves in after-life to be reformed, in the general acceptation of the word.

"The number of really converted persons amongst prisoners has been, I am satisfied, greatly overrated by many sanguine minds, which have not taken into sufficient consideration the peculiar circumstances and characters of prisoners.

"The situation of prisoners is one of affliction, and the absence of active temptation to their besetting sins, especially in separate confinement. They are in a subdued, softened state of mind. Religious instruction is daily communicated to them, and they become enlightened. They are conversed with by zealous and affectionate persons, who impress them with their views. Their teachers come to them with the authority of superior officers, upon whose good opinion much is known to depend, and from whose kind offices much is expected by persons so circumstanced. Hence, without supposing gross hypocrisy to any considerable extent, the description by our blessed Lord will constantly be found applicable to a great many of the most hopeful:—'When they heard the word they received it immediately with all gladness, but they have no root in themselves, and so endure but for a time.'"

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JOSEPH KINGSMILL, *Chaplain.*

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Chaplain's Report.

No. 1.—Summary of Improvement of the Last Thousand Prisoners removed from Pentonville Prison.

On Admission.		On Removal.	
Reading.			
Read well	450	Read well	820
„ tolerably	333	„ tolerably	40
„ imperfectly	38	„ imperfectly	100
„ scarcely at all	78	„ scarcely at all	20
„ not at all	101	„ not at all	20
	1,000		1,000
Writing.			
Write well	195	Write well	492
„ tolerably	424	„ tolerably	332
„ imperfectly	125	„ imperfectly	72
„ scarcely at all	16	„ scarcely at all	60
„ not at all	240	„ not at all	44
	1,000		1,000
Arithmetic.			
Higher rules	121	Higher rules	251
All common rules	105	All common rules	155
To multiplication	180	To multiplication	123
To addition	103	To addition	431
Scarcely at all	491	Scarcely at all	40
	1,000		1,000

No. 2.—Summary of Improvement of the First Thousand Prisoners received into the Pentonville Prison.

On Admission.		On Removal.	
Reading.			
Read well	432	Read well	823
„ tolerably	166	„ tolerably	129
„ imperfectly	220	„ imperfectly	40
„ scarcely at all	76	„ scarcely at all	8
„ not at all	106	„ not at all	0
	1,000		1,000

Summary of Improvement, &c.—*continued.*

Chaplain's Report.

On Admission.		On Removal.	
Writing.			
Write well	240	Write well	521
„ tolerably	124	„ tolerably	316
„ imperfectly	192	„ imperfectly	110
„ scarcely at all	91	„ scarcely at all	45
„ not at all	353	„ not at all	8
	1,000		1,000
Arithmetic.			
Higher rules	102	Higher rules	713
All common rules	61	All common rules	127
To multiplication	79	To multiplication	81
To addition	119	To addition	57
Scarcely at all	639	Scarcely at all	22
	1,000		1,000

No. 3.—Schools in which the Last Thousand Prisoners were Educated.

Private	607
Grammar	1
British and Foreign School Society	8
National	64
Scotch Parish	6
Free	80
Infant and Dame	14
Sunday and Evening	0
Sunday only	32
Never at School	188
	1,000

No. 4.—Schools in which the First Thousand Prisoners were Educated.

Private	347
Grammar	20
British and Foreign School Society	15
National	221
Scotch Parish	20
Free	51
Infant and Dame	36
Sunday and Evening	43
Sunday only	92
Never at School	155
	1,000

Chaplain's Report.

No. 5.—Educational Status of One Thousand of the general Prison Population, made according to Returns in the Inspectors of Prisons last Report, leaving out the fractions.

Annual Mean at Assizes and Sessions.

Neither read nor write		313
Read only		224
Read or write, or both imperfectly		366
Total with little or no instruction		903
Read and write well	92	
Superior education	4	97
Not ascertained	1	
		1,000

Summary Convictions.

Total with little or no instruction, per thousand - - - 950

No. 6.—Educational Status of 185 Convicts sentenced to Transportation for Life.

Neither read nor write	21 or 11·35
Read a little	23 „ 12·43
Read or write, or both imperfectly	55 „ 29·73
Read well	71 „ 38·38
Superior education	15 „ 8·11

There being no reason to think that these life-sentence men differ materially from others, the comparison may become easy by assuming the number to be 1,000, when the result will be as follows:—

Neither read nor write	113
Read a little	135
Read or write, or both imperfectly	291
Read well	380
Superior education	81
	1,000

No. 7.—Crimes of the First Thousand Prisoners.

	No. of Prisoners.
Forgery and obtaining money under false pretences	36
Embezzlement and robbery of masters and employers	52
Cattle and sheep stealing	51
Horse stealing	37
Offences against the game-laws	16
Highway robbery and robbery of the person	50
Receiving stolen goods	16
Housebreaking, &c.	152
Other kinds of thefts, &c.	590
	1,000

No. 8.—CRIMES of the LAST THOUSAND PRISONERS.

Forgery and obtaining money under false pretences	53
Embezzlement and robbery of masters and employers	15
Cattle, sheep stealing, &c.	66
Horse stealing	19
Offences against the game laws	5
Manslaughter and attempt to murder	33
Highway robbery and robbery of the person	156
Receiving stolen goods	34
Rape and attempt	13
Housebreaking, &c.	204
Arson	15
Other kinds of theft, &c.	358
Desertion and mutiny	16
Bigamy	1
Murder	3
Unnatural crimes	6
Perjury	3
	1,000

No. 9.—PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONS of the FIRST THOUSAND PRISONERS.

Liberally educated and employed		15
Clerks, shopmen, and commercial travellers		52
House servants, in-door	356	71
„ out-door	3	
Tradesmen and mechanics		388
Weavers and factory labourers		50
Hawkers		18
Farm labourers		100
Labourers undefined		238
Colliers		25
Boatmen		15
Common sailors		10
In Her Majesty's service, Army	16	18
„ Navy	2	
		1,000

No. 10.—PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONS of the LAST THOUSAND PRISONERS.

Liberally educated and employed		16
Clerks, shopmen, and commercial travellers		40
House servants, in-door	8	26
„ out-door	18	
Tradesmen and mechanics		317
Weavers and factory labourers		25
Hawkers		15
Farm labourers		35
Labourers undefined and general labourers		446
Colliers and miners		25
Boatmen		14
Common sailors		6
In Her Majesty's Army		29
„ Navy		6
		1,000

III.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Medical Officer's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Pentonville Prison, January* 9, 1857.

I have the honour to submit the Medical Report for the year 1856, in compliance with the regulations of the prison.

On the 1st of January there were 261 convicts in the prison, and the number admitted during the year was 793, making a prison population of 1,054. The daily average number was 475.

A classified list of the various diseases which have required treatment will be found in the annexed tables (No. 2, page 33).

Diseases.

Nineteen hundred and four cases were treated in the cells, and 47 in the infirmary, making a total of 1,951 cases.

More than three-fourths of the cases treated consisted of slight affections of the digestive organs; and of the latter, more than half were cases requiring only the exhibition of a simple purgative. Of the other complaints belonging to the same class, dyspepsia and diarrhœa formed the chief part. The cases of diarrhœa were not marked by any unusual severity, and though more numerous than during 1855, were somewhat under the annual average, as the following table shows:—

10 Years: 1843 to 1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Monthly mean 16	12	15	7.5	14

More than half of the diarrhœa occurred in the months of September and October. Next to the affections of the digestive organs, catarrhal complaints have been the most frequent, but for the most part, of slight character.

The *graver* cases of disease treated in the infirmary were ten in number; two of which were cases of pulmonary consumption, occurring in convicts admitted with the disease from Bermuda and Gibraltar.

A case of febricula alone represents the diseases commonly known as fevers.

Proportion of sick.

The daily per-centage of sick for 1856, and that of the preceding years, are given in the following table:—

Mean of 10 Years: 1843 to 1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
3·46	2·18	3·13	2·77	3·33

Medical Officer's Report.

The increase on the sick list during the past year is attributable to an unusual number of prisoners having been affected with disease when received, and not to any alteration in the discipline or treatment.

Deaths.

There have been three deaths (*vide* Table No. 5, page 35).

One was from ulceration of the bowels, in which the symptoms were observed about seven weeks after reception. The history of the case, and the necroscopic examination, showed that the disease had existed previous to the admission of the prisoner into Pentonville.

The second death was from jaundice in connexion with the presence of gall-stones. The prisoner had frequently suffered from disease of the liver before his imprisonment, so his friends said, and the symptoms of the fatal attack set in about three weeks after his reception here.

The third and last death arose from accident. A prisoner while employed to assist in the kitchen, hastily attempted to swallow a piece of meat, which unluckily passed into the larynx, and speedily produced suffocation. Immediately upon the occurrence of the accident, he had violently thrust his fingers down his throat, in a vain attempt to remove the obstruction, and had thus firmly impacted the meat in the larynx.

Pardons and licences on medical grounds.

One licence only has been granted on medical grounds. (*Vide* Table No. 6, page 35). The prisoner was received from the "Castle Eden," convict ship, with pulmonary consumption, and was released about a month after his reception. He had been upwards of five years a convict.

Removals on account of ill-health.

Nine convicts were removed to invalid prisons on account of disease before the expiration of their term of separate confinement. They were all affected when received here. (*Vide* Table No. 7, page 36.)

Transferred to invalid prisons at end of term as unfit for hard labour.

Fifteen convicts, affected also with disease or infirmity when admitted into Pentonville, served their term of separate confinement, and were then transferred to invalid prisons as fit for light labour only. (*Vide* Table No. 8, page 36).

Rate of mortality.

The actual rate of mortality for 1856 was only 6·3 per mille, and if a death from *accident* be excluded, the *mortality from disease* would be reduced to 4·2.

Insanity and mental affections.

Two cases of insanity have occurred during the past year. A short history of each case is subjoined. Other particulars are given in the Tables (No. 11, page 37).

J. S., 6,244, a convict under a life sentence for desertion to the Russian lines during the late Crimean war, was apparently sane when admitted into the prison, but began, about seven weeks afterwards, suddenly to exhibit very extraordinary antics, and to talk an unintelligible gibberish. He was placed under medical observation in the infirmary, where he would sometimes behave orderly and converse rationally, but at other times was found to be incoherent. Unequivocal symptons of insanity having been observed, the prisoner was removed to a lunatic asylum.

W. B., 6,416, also under sentence for desertion, was first noticed to be strange in his conduct when he had been here about three

Medical Officer's Report.

months. He was removed to the infirmary, and permitted to work in association. Under the treatment employed, he for a time apparently recovered, but subsequently his conversation became wild and incoherent; the result of a mind affected with the delusions of insanity. The prisoner was removed to a lunatic asylum.

There were three cases of delusion. (*Vide* Table No. 11, page 37.) In one case, the prisoner suffered considerable mental excitement, and declared he was visited in his cell by some of his acquaintance. He has now recovered. In another case, the prisoner became irritable, and fancied he was watched continually, and that "stuff" was mixed with his food to injure his health. In the third case, the prisoner imagined that he was assaulted by the warders while asleep. By removal to the infirmary and associated labour, the last two cases have improved, but are still under treatment.

There were five cases of "mental irritability," in which, from excitement, depression, or mental perturbation, removal to the infirmary and suspension of the discipline were considered advisable.

Mental suspensions or relaxations of discipline.

Whenever there was reason to believe that "separation" was likely to act injuriously upon the mental or bodily health, the prisoner was, by the advice of the medical officer, put to work in association with other prisoners; 17 required such relaxation of the discipline on account of ill health, and 14 on mental grounds. The latter number includes the mental cases just described and five others. (*Vide* Table No. 14, page 38.)

Suicides and suicidal attempts.

There have been no suicides or attempts at suicide.

Removals on mental grounds.

Three prisoners were removed on mental grounds, as unfit for the discipline of the prison. (*Vide* Table No. 9, page 36.)

Diet.

No change has been made in the dietary since the date of the last report. The alternate use of rice and haricots has been found an efficient substitute during the occasional scarcity of good potatoes.

Exclusive of the sick, whose diet has been modified by the medical requirements of each case, the proportion of prisoners requiring extra diet for the maintenance of their health was $7\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.; and such extra diet has for the most part consisted of an addition to the quantity of potatoes in the dinner ration.

Ventilation and warming.

The ventilation and warming of the cells have been satisfactorily performed, with the following exceptions:—In consequence, probably of the direct action of the fire, and the alternate expansion and contraction of the iron-work by repeated changes of temperature, the brick-work over Sylvester's apparatus has recently become unsound, so as to permit the smoke and products of combustion from the furnace to escape into the main fresh-air flue, by which the three upper tiers of cells on the left side of D division are supplied with air. The repairs necessary for the safe working of this warming apparatus are in progress. A serious calamity had narrowly befallen the prisoners occupying some of the cells in D 4, warmed by a Nettleton's stove placed in the corridor. The stove in question consumes coke, and its chimney of iron piping, after traversing a considerable length of the corridor, was made to enter a vertical smoke shaft; running parallel to and close beside the latter is the extraction shaft for the ventilation of these cells. Both shafts ter-

Medical Officer's Report.

minate in the main foul-air shaft of D division by distinct outlets, but they communicate with each other by apertures near the ground line and near their outlets. The up-draft in the smoke shaft having become obstructed, the coke vapour passed into the extraction shaft, and thence gained admission to the cells. Another portion of the vapour escaped from the imperfectly adjusted fittings of the stove into the corridor, whence the cells are supplied with air. Two prisoners were found in a state of insensibility, and others were beginning to experience the poisonous effects of breathing coke vapour; but fortunately the timely discovery of the mischief, and removal to fresh air, prevented any loss of life. A similar accident occurred last year, although the symptoms were characterised by much less severity than on the last occasion. In that instance, the iron pipe of a Nettleton's stove opened directly into a vertical extraction shaft, whence the vapour gained admission to the cells, a portion also escaping into the corridor from the fittings of the stove, which required repair. To prevent a recurrence of such an accident, a separate smoke shaft was then built, and the stove repaired. Arrangements for the efficient warming and ventilating the cells of D 4 are under the consideration of the Surveyor-General.

I have entered upon the above details at greater length than I otherwise should do, because they appear to afford an important practical lesson in warning us of the extreme danger of using coke stoves, when the products of combustion are conveyed by the flues or shafts employed for the purposes of ventilation.

The drainage of the prison continues to be good.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
C. L. BRADLEY, F.R.C.S.,
Medical Officer.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Medical Officer's Report.

TABLES showing the MEDICAL STATISTICS of the PENTONVILLE CONVICT PRISON for the Year commencing January 1, and ending December 31, 1856.

TABLE I.

	Ordinary Convicts.		Invalid Convicts.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Number of prisoners in prison 1st January	261	- -	- -	- -	- - 261	
Number received during the the year	793	- -	- -	- -	- - 793	
Total prison population for the year	-	- -	- -	- -	- - 1,054	
Discharged, pardoned and removed on other than medical grounds	463	—	—	—	463	
Released by pardon or licence on account of ill-health	1	—	—	—	1	
Removed to invalid prisons on account of ill-health	9	—	—	—	9	
Removed as unfit for hard labour	15	—	—	—	15	
Removed on account of mental unfitness for the discipline	3	—	—	—	3	496
Removed to invalid prisons on account of mental affection	—	—	—	—	0	
Removed to a lunatic asylum as insane	2	—	—	—	2	
Deaths	3	—	—	—	3	
Suicides	—	—	—	—	0	
Number of convicts left in the prison 31st December	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - 558	

No. 2.

A List of all Cases under Medical Treatment during the Year 1856. Medical Officer's Report.

Name of Disease.	In the Cells.	In Infirmary.		Total.
		Slight.	Graver.	
I. Zymotic diseases:				
1. Febricula	—	1	—	1
2. Syphilis	21	2	1	24
II. Sporadic diseases:				
1. Of the nervous system—				
Mania	—	—	2	2
Delusions	—	3	—	3
Mental irritability	—	5	—	5
Cephalalgia and vertigo	5	—	—	5
Nervous debility	1	—	—	1
2. Of the respiratory organs—				
Catarrh	308	2	—	310
Pleurodynia	3	—	—	3
Pleurisy	—	—	1	1
Bronchitis	—	5	—	5
Phthisis (*pulmonary consumption*)	—	—	2	2
3. Of the organs of digestion—				
Constipation	845	1	—	846
Diarrhœa	171	2	—	173
Dysentery	—	—	1	1
Dyspepsia	226	2	—	228
Hæmatemesis (*vomiting of blood*)	1	—	—	1
Quinsy	2	—	—	2
Hæmorrhoidal affections	29	—	—	29
Disease of the liver (*gall-stones*)	—	—	1	1
Ulceration of the bowels	—	—	1	1
Tape-worms	5	—	—	5
Thread-worms	36	—	—	36
4. Of the organs of circulation:				
Palpitation of the heart	4	—	—	4
5. Of the genito-urinary organs:				
Stricture	9	—	—	9
Stricture with extravasation of urine	—	—	1	1
Retention of urine	—	1	—	1
Hæmorrhage from the urethra	1	—	—	1
Hydrocele	4	—	—	4
Orchitis	3	—	—	3
Phimosis, paraphimosis	—	2	—	2
Dysuria, warts, gleets, &c.	7		—	7
6. Of the locomotive organs:				
Chronic rheumatism	33	—	—	33
Subacute „	—	1	—	1
Periostitis	1	—	—	1
Necrosis	—	2	—	2
Thecal abscess	1	—	—	1
Carried forward	1,716	29	10	1,755

Medical Officer's Report.

Cases of Sickness, &c.—*continued.*

Name of Disease.	In the Cells.	In Infirmary.		Total.
		Slight.	Graver.	
Brought forward - -	1,716	29	10	1,755
7. Of the skin, &c. :				
Carbuncle - - - -	1	—	—	1
Boils - - - - -	19	—	—	19
Lepra and psoriasis - -	7	—	—	7
Eczema, prurigo, porrigo, &c. -	8	—	—	8
Onychia, phlegmon, ulcers - -	9	—	—	9
Sebaceous tumour - - -	1	—	—	1
8. Of the eye and ear :				
Ophthalmia - - - -	2	—	—	2
Pterygium - - - -	1	—	—	1
Affections of the lids - - -	4	—	—	4
Aural affections - - -	7	—	—	7
9. Diseases of uncertain seat :				
Anœmia - - - -	1	—	—	1
Struma - - - - -	8	1	—	9
Gout - - - - -	1	—	—	1
Asphyxia from foreign body in larynx	1	—	—	1
Asphyxia from coke vapour - -	1	2	—	3
Various trivial complaints, slight injuries, anomalous and feigned cases	117	5	—	122
Total of Cases treated in the cells - -	1,904			
" " " Infirmary -	- -	37	10	47
Total of all Cases in the Prison -	- - -	1,951	- - -	

No. 3.—Number and Proportion of Sick for the Year.

Classes of Prisoners.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners.	Number of Sick during the Year.	Daily Average Number of Sick for the Year.*	Daily Average No. of Sick per 1,000 Prisoners for the Year.*
Males -	475·73	1,951	16·17	33·3
Females -	—	—	—	—
Total -	475·73	1,951	16·17	33·3

* N.B. The calculations are made on the daily average number of prisoners.

No. 4.—Rate of Mortality, with Proportion of Pardons and Removals on Medical Grounds. 1856.

Classes of Prisoners.	Deaths, exclusive of Suicides, per 1,000 Prisoners.	Deaths, including Suicides, per 1,000 Prisoners.	Pardons and Licenses on account of Ill-Health per 1,000 Prisoners.	Removals on account of Ill-Health per 1,000 Prisoners.	Total Deaths, Pardons, and Removals per 1,000 Prisoners.	Removed to a Lunatic Asylum per 1,000 Prisoners.	Pardoned or Released on account of Mental Disease per 1,000 Prisoners.	Removed to Invalid Prisons on account of Mental Disease per 1,000 Prisoners.	Total Removed or Released on account of Mental Disease per 1,000 Prlsoners.
Males -	*6·30	6·30	2·10	18·91	27·32	4·20	—	—	4·20
Females -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total -	*6·30	6·30	2·10	18·91	27·32	4·20	—	—	4.20

* If a death from accident be excluded, the mortality from disease is only 4·20.

No. 5.—Deaths. 1856.

Initials of Name.	Register Number.	Sex.	Age on Reception.	Date of Conviction.	Date of Reception.	Date of first symptoms of Fatal Disease.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.	Health on Reception.	Whence received.
R. H.-	6,584	M.	41	1855. 1 December	1856. 14 April -	1856. 7 June -	1856. 15 June -	Ulceration of the bowels.	Subject to bowel complaint before reception; health on reception apparently good.	Millbank.
J. P. -	6,517	M.	50	31 December	17 Mar. -	10 July -	10 July -	Accidentally choked himself with a piece of meat.	Good - - - -	Millbank.
M. C. -	6,757	M.	28	15 October	23 May -	11 June -	28 July -	Jaundice and disease of the liver.	Had suffered from hepatic disease before reception.	Millbank.

No. 6.—Pardons and Licences. 1856.

Initials of Name.	Register Number.	Sex.	Age on Reception.	Date of Conviction.	Date of Reception.	Date of Disease.	Date of Discharge.	Disease on account of which the Prisoner was Released.	Health on Reception.	Whence received.
J. S. -	6,556	M.	28	11 Dec. 1849	20 March 1856.	On admission.	18 April 1856.	Pulmonary phthisis - -	Admitted diseased.	"Castle Eden" convict ship, from Bermuda.

Medical Officer's Report.

No. 7.—Removed on Account of Ill Health before the End of their Term of Separate Confinement.

Reg. No.	Date of Reception.	Date of Removal.	Whither Removed.	Health on Reception.	Ground of Removal.
6,247	24 Dec. 1855	26 Mar. 1856	Invalid Hulk	Phthisical	Phthisical.
6,502	15 Mar. 1856	26 Aug. „	Invalid Hulk	Impaired	Disease of ribs.
6,991	15 Sept. „	3 Nov. „	Dartmoor	Phthisical	A phthisical subject.
6,516	17 Mar. „	„ „	„	Diseased	Disease of skull.
6,093	14 June 1855	28 Jan. „	„	Phthisical	Of phthisical tendency.
6,713	23 May 1856	8 Dec. „	„	Scrofulous	Open scrofula.
6,716	„ „	„ „	„	Syphilis	Syphilitic pains.
6,462	15 Mar. „	„ „	„	Delicate	Delicate.
6,592	14 April „	„ „	„	„	„

No. 8.—Removed to Invalid Prisons at the End of their Term of Separate Confinement.

Register No.	Whither Removed.	Health and Condition on Admission.	Health and Condition when Removed.
6,039	Dartmoor	Delicate	Unfit for hard labour.
5,939	„	„	„ „
5,999	„	„	„ „
5,836	Invalid Hulk	„	„ „
6,573	Dartmoor	„	„ „
6,536	„	„	„ „
5,981	„	„	„ „
6,005	„	Tumor	Tumor.
6,010	Invalid Hulk	Disease of bone	Sinus discharging.
6,761	Dartmoor	Fistula in ano	Fistula.
6,504	„	Stricture	Stricture.
6,493	„	„	„
6,446	„	Cripple	Cripple.
6,612	„	„	„
6,763	„	„	„

No. 9.—Removed on Mental Grounds as unfit for the Discipline of the Prison.

Reg. No.	Date of Reception.	Date of Removal.	Whither Removed.	Mental Condition on Admission.	Ground of Removal.
7,026	7 Oct. 1856	3 Nov. 1856	Dartmoor	Apparently sane; received as cured from a lunatic asylum.	Unfit for the discipline; having recently been insane.
6,567	14 April „	2 July „	Portland	Of low intellect	Unfit for the discipline.
7,576	12 Nov. „	8 Dec. „	Dartmoor	Of weak mind	

No. 10.—Proportion of Insane Cases. 1856.

Classes of Prisoners.	Gross Annual Prison Population.	Average Daily Number of Prisoners.	Number of Cases of Insanity.			Proportion per Mille of Cases of Insanity to Gross Annual Prison Population.			Proportion per Mille of Cases of Insanity to Daily Average Number of Prisoners.		
			Existing at Time of Reception.	Existing after Reception.	Total.	Existing at Time of Reception.	Existing after Reception.	Total.	Existing at Time of Reception.	Existing after Reception.	Total.
Males - -	1,054	475·73	—	2	2	—	1·89	1·89	—	4·20	4·20
Females -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total - -	1,054	475·73	—	2	2	—	1·89	1·89	—	4·20	4·20

No. 11.—Insanity, Mental Affections.

Initials of Name.	Register Number.	Sex.	Age on Reception.	Date of Conviction.	Date of Reception.	Date of first symptoms of Insanity or Mental Affection.	Form or Character of Insanity or Mental Affection.	Length of Imprisonment since Conviction before Symptoms of Mental Disease commenced.			Trade or Occupation in the Prison.		Mental Condition on Reception.	Any previous Insanity, or tendency to Insanity.	Termination of Cure.	Date of Removal, Death, or Recovery.	Whither Removed.
								In this Prison.	In other Prisons.	Total.	In Separation.	In Association.					
J. S.	6,244	M.	28	1855. 3 Oct.	1855. 24 Dec.	1856. 17 Feb.	Insanity	7 w.	2 m. 3 w.	4 m. 2 w.	Tailor -	- -	Apparently Sane -	Unknown	Removed -	1856. 18 June	Bethlem.
W. B.	6,416	M.	29	1856. 7 Jan.	1856. 15 Feb.	26 May	„	3 m.	5 w.	4 m. 3 w.	Tailor -	- -	„	„	„	9 August	„
S. W.	6,620	M.	19	31 Jan.	14 Apr.	23 Sept.	Delusion	5 m.	2 m.	7 m.	Shoemaker -	- -	„	„	Improved	Still in the Prison.	Not Removed.
J. F.	6,695	M.	20	3 Mar.	13 May	24 Aug.	„	3½ m.	2 m.	5½ m.	Tailor -	- -	„	„	„		
T. C.	6,873	M.	29	28 Mar.	31 July	7 Oct.	„	2 m. 1 w.	4 m.	6 m. 1 w.	Tailor -	- -	„	„	Recovered		

Medical Officer's Report.

No. 12.—Suicides.

Nil.

No. 13.—Suicidal Attempts, (either real or attended with serious Injury, though feigned).

Nil.

No. 14.—Suspensions of the Discipline of the Prison.

1. On account of Ill-health.

Reg. No.	Cause of Suspension.	Reg. No.	Cause of Suspension.
5,836	Weakly subjects.	6,716	Syphilitic cachexia.
6,694	„ „	6,516	„ „
6,157	Scrofula.	6,702	„ „
6,435	„	6,297	Pallor and dyspepsia.
6,713	„	6,486	Pallid and low spirited.
6,832	Convalescing from sickness.	6,215	Pain in the head.
6,507		6,509	Convalescing from sickness.
6,608		6,592	Of phthisical tendency.
6,111	Nervous debility.		

2. On Mental Grounds.

Reg. No.	Cause of Suspension.	Reg. No.	Cause of Suspension.
6,469	Of low intellect.	6,416	Mental distress followed by insanity.
6,574	„ „ depression.	6,620	Delusion.
6,533	Morbid views of religion; depression.	6,695	„
6,796	Mental irritability.	6,873	„
6,576	Morbid religious impressions.	6,726	Received from a lunatic asylum.
6,076	Mental irritability; depression.	6,459	Irritability.
6,672	Mental irritability.	6,470	Ecstatic notions of religion.

REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS

ON THE

DISCIPLINE AND MANAGEMENT

OF

MILLBANK PRISON.

CONTENTS.

	Page
REPORT - - - - - -	41
APPENDIX:—	
I. Governor's Report - - - -	50
II. Chaplain's Report - - - -	64
III. Medical Officer's Report - - -	69

MILLBANK PRISON.

REPORT,

For the Year 1856, of the Directors of the Convict Prisons, made, as regards Millbank Prison, in pursuance of the 5 Vict. cap. 29, sec. 13;—specifying the State of the Buildings; the Behaviour and Conduct of the Officers of the Prison, and of the Convicts, the amount of the Earnings of the Convicts, and the Expense of the Prison; and such other Matters relating to the Discipline and Management thereof, as they shall deem expedient, or the Secretary of State shall direct.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR GEORGE GREY, G.C.B.,

Secretary of State for the Home Department.

SIR, 45, *Parliament Street*, 1857.

WE beg to submit the following Report under the provisions of the above Act of Parliament.

Buildings.

Buildings.

The buildings are in substantial repair.

No material alterations have been made since our last Report.

Conduct of Officers.

Conduct of the officers.

We have reason to be satisfied with the conduct of all the superior officers of the establishment. Captain Bramly, late Cape Mounted Rifle Corps, was appointed Deputy-Governor on the 12th of May, in the room of Captain Warren, who was promoted to be Governor of the "Stirling Castle" hulk,

and was appointed Governor on the 1st of July, *vice* Captain Gambier, who became one of the Directors of Convict Prisons. Captain Craig, late 1st or Royal Regiment, was appointed Deputy-Governor when Captain Bramly was promoted to be Governor.

Chief Warder Samuel Finnie was appointed Deputy-Governor of the "Stirling Castle" hulk, and Chief Warder Thomas Hopper was superannuated after twelve years' service.

Mr. Thomas Rickford, who for thirty years was steward of the prison, was also superannuated; and we cannot allow this opportunity to pass without recording the respect we have always entertained for this old and faithful public servant. He has been succeeded by Mr. Peter Geddes, late clerk to the Governor of Portsmouth Convict Prison.

The subordinate officers have given very general satisfaction.

Conduct of Prisoners.

Conduct of prisoners.

The conduct of the ordinary male prisoners has been much the same as in previous years; they are, in fact, the same class of persons, subjected to the same discipline, operated upon by the same causes, and therefore, though much variety will be always found among individuals, the masses will present the same general features, be actuated by the same motives, and in their behaviour present the same general results.

For particulars of reports and punishments see the Governor's Report in the Appendix, page 57, and returns page 59.

A few of the prisoners sent back from the Public Works prisons, in consequence of outrageous misconduct, to undergo in Millbank prison the severer discipline of the Penal class, have, as might be expected, given a good deal of trouble; but the general result has been satisfactory. Of the 19 sent again to Public Works during 1856, after having passed eight months and upwards in this class, the characters they received for that time were:—

Good - - - -	12
Indifferent - - -	2
Bad - - - -	5
Total - -	19

Since their removal again to Public Works, the Governors of the prisons where they were sent report their characters as follows:—

Good	1
Indifferent	
Bad	
Total	19

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

Number and disposal of prisoners.

The number of male prisoners remaining on the 1st January 1856, was		506
Received during the year from Convict Prisons,—		
Dartmoor	13	
Portsmouth	7	
Portland	12	
Parkhurst	7	
Chatham	1	
Leicester county	1	
		41
From Convict Hulks—		
"Warrior"	6	
"Stirling Castle"	1	
"Defence"	4	
		11
Bermuda	138	
Gibraltar	222	
		360
Bethlehem Hospital	3	
Fisherton Lunatic Asylum	12	
		15
Licence revoked	6	
Soldiers and Marines by General Courts-martial	68	
County and Borough Gaols	1,758	
		1,832
Total		2,765

These prisoners have been disposed of as follows, viz.—

To Convict Prisons—		
Parkhurst	71	
Pentonville	689	
Portland	314	
Dartmoor (fit only for light labour)	208	
Portsmouth	164	
		1,446
Carried forward		1,446

Brought forward			1,446
To Convict Hulks—			
"Warrior"		37	
"Stirling Castle," (invalids)		33	
"Defence," (23 invalids)		28	
			98
Western Australia (per ship "Runnymede")			3
Bethlehem Hospital			7
Philanthropic Institution			2
Newgate, for fresh trial		1	
Pardons — Free		35	
Pardons — Conditional to Cold Bath Fields		1	
Pardons — Conditional to Edinburgh Prison		1	
Pardons — Conditional to Stafford county do.		1	
			39
Licences — Chiefly from Gibraltar and Bermuda		303	
Licences — On medical grounds		11	
			314
Bow Street Police Court			1
Spike Island, Irish convicts from Gibraltar			9
Military Escort			1
Deaths (1 suicide)			13
Remaining in the prison on the 31st December, 1856			832
Total			2,765

Expenses of the Prison and Prisoners' productive Labour.

Expenses. The total expenses of the prison for the financial year, ending March 31, 1857, exclusive of buildings, amount to 32,569*l.* 12*s.* 4½*d.*, as shown under the usual heads in the Appendix, page 63, which is reduced by sundry receipts and value of productive labour to 29,675*l*, 15*s.* 2½*d.*

Productive labour. The employment of the prisoners has been the same as last year. The various articles made are enumerated at page 54 in the Appendix, and their gross earnings are calculated at *l.*

Prisoners' health.

Health and Mental Condition of the Prisoners.

The Report made by Dr. Baly, the Medical Superintendent of Millbank prison, and the usual statistical tables, will be found in the Appendix.

The deaths in the prison were:— Deaths.

Male convicts - - -	13
Female „ - - -	5
Total - - -	18

In former reports, owing to the occasional outbreaks of cholera in the prison, it was necessary to consider the deaths from that disease apart from the deaths which resulted from ordinary causes. Excluding now the same disease, the deaths during each of the last six years were as follows:—

Year.	Deaths per 1,000 prisoners, exclusive of deaths from cholera.
1851	18
1852	30
1853	21
1854	32
1855	6
1856	19

The particulars of each case appear in the Appendix, Table No. II., page 74.

Pardons on medical grounds were granted to—

Male convicts - - -	11
Female „ - - -	5
	16

Licences to be discharged were granted on medical grounds to—

Male convicts, unable to undergo prison discipline, recently having recovered from insanity - -	9
Desponding, eccentric, weakminded, when received -	3
Suffering from other disease when received - -	2
Health good when received - - -	2
	16

Insane Prisoners.

Table VI., Appendix, page 8, contains the particulars of 11 insane prisoners in the year 1856. Of these, 5 were insane on reception, and 4 others had been insane previously; 5 were removed to Bethlehem Hospital, 4 recovered in the prison, and 1 was released on licence, his sentence having nearly expired.

Suicide.

One suicide took place, in the person of a Portuguese. In this instance no evidence of insanity had been shown, but it was known that he was of a sullen and violent temper.

The diet of the prisoners continues the same as in the year 1855.

On the whole, the health of the prison is satisfactory. No epidemic has prevailed during the past year, and those diseases which have hitherto been considered as connected with the locality have been less frequent.

Religious and General Instruction.

Religious and general instruction.

The Report made by Mr. Penny, the Chaplain of the prison, will be found in the Appendix.

The general system of teaching the prisoners remains unaltered, though, in one particular of detail, a change was required, owing to arrangements necessary for the female convicts attending chapel. The space there was insufficient to admit of all the prisoners being present, as was the case when male prisoners alone occupied Millbank. Hence, with the view to both male and female convicts attending some portion of the morning service, it was arranged that the congregations should be changed between the litany and the communion, the males and females attending either portion of the service on alternate Sundays. The change is made without confusion or much delay, and as there did not appear to be any other way of meeting the difficulty, we are glad to observe that, though by no means perfect, the arrangement is found to work very well.

At page 66 in the Appendix, the Chaplain presents a Table, showing the scholastic attainments of the convicts at the time of their reception and the progress they made while at Millbank.

The Reverend Mr. Blathwayt, who had been Assistant Chaplain for some years, was promoted to the chaplaincy of the Defence hulk at Woolwich, and the Reverend Mr. De Rinzi, Chaplain of Leeds Borough gaol, was appointed in his place.

The Roman Catholic prisoners of both sexes have had the usual attendance of the Catholic priest on the days appointed for that purpose. Roman Catholics.

Female Convicts.

In our last Report, we stated briefly that two essential portions of the treatment of female convicts were effected at Millbank: one, the first stage of their punishment; the other, the penal class, — that is to say, those who, after a full and fair trial, have been found incorrigible under ordinary discipline. One pentagon is given up entirely to the females, and one ward, consisting of 15 cells in that pentagon, is appropriated to the penal class. Female convicts.

Reception and Disposal of Female Convicts.

Reception and disposal of female convicts.

The number of female convicts remaining on the 1st January 1856, was - - -		161
Received during the year from Convict Prisons,—		
Brixton - - - -	29	
Fulham Refuge - - - -	19	
		48
Fisherton Lunatic Asylum - - -		2
Licence revoked - - - -		2
County and Borough Gaols - - -		329
Total - - -		542
Removed during the year to Convict Prisons,—		
Brixton - - - - - -		375
Dalston Refuge - - - - -		1
Hereford County Gaol - - - -		1
Free Pardon - - - - -		3
Licensed on medical grounds - - -		5
Deaths - - - - -		5
Remaining in the Prison on the 31st December 1856 - - - - -		152
Total -		542
Daily average number throughout the year -		160

Conduct of Female Prisoners.

Conduct of female prisoners.

The conduct of the female prisoners passing through their probation and following stage of discipline has been generally good. The conduct of the females in the penal class, whom we have stated to be incorrigible under ordinary discipline, has been as bad as possible, while, with very few exceptions, the ordinary female convicts have been decorous, apparently attentive during Divine service, desirous to learn, and quite as industrious as persons of their previous habits could have been expected to be. With hardly an exception, neither religious teaching, kindness, advice, encouragement, nor punishment have influenced the conduct of those in the penal class.

Among the former, numbering 511, only 64 were reported for any misconduct or irregularity however slight; among the latter, numbering only 31, are recorded 227 reports.

The reports against the former are, for the most part, of a trifling character; the reports against the latter are for committing the gravest offences that can be committed in a prison. While the former have given hopes that some amendment has been going on within them, the latter almost shut out hope entirely that they will ever amend. Here and there one of the latter may, perhaps, be rescued from the utter wretchedness and misery that is before them in this world, but of the greater number it may surely be predicted that, the remainder of their lives will alternate between lengthened periods of imprisonment, made the more galling through punishments for prison offences, and short intervals of liberty spent in reckless debauchery and in the commission of crime.

From what has been stated it is evident that the female convicts in these two extreme conditions, the one of probation and commencement of their punishment, the other of extraordinary restraint, require the most careful observation and judicious management. Male convicts must be treated in masses rather than according to their individual characters. Individuality must be more regarded with female convicts.

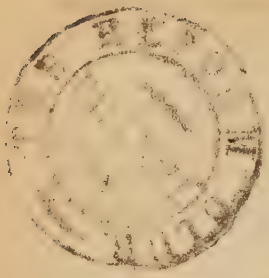
Due observance of routine duties under general rules and regulations will usually effect all that can be done for the one, but for the other a variety of treatment must be permitted according to the disposition, temper, health, and age of the prisoner; and this is very difficult to do without

giving a suspicion of partiality on the one hand and undue severity on the other, of laxity in discipline or harshness in carrying it out.

The difficulties have been great, but Miss Dyer, who ranks as Deputy Superintendent and is at the head of the female department, has proved herself competent to deal with both of these classes of female convicts, and she has been well assisted by the remainder of the female staff. Officers.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servants,

J. Jebb, Colonel, R.E.,
Chairman.
D. O'Brien,
Visiting Director.



APPENDIX.

I.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Millbank Prison, January* 10, 1857.

Governor's Report.

I HAVE the honour to submit the usual Annual Report of the state of this prison for the year 1856, and would observe that I only assumed charge of it on the 10th of July last.

Number and Disposal of Male Prisoners :—

Number and disposal of male prisoners.

The number of male prisoners remaining on the 1st January 1856, was		506
Received during the year from Convict Prisons,—		
Dartmoor	13	
Portsmouth	7	
Portland	12	
Parkhurst	7	
Chatham	1	
Leicester County	1	
		41
From Convict Hulks—		
"Warrior"	6	
"Stirling Castle"	1	
"Defence"	4	
		11
Bermuda	138	
Gibraltar	222	
		360
Bethlehem Hospital	3	
Fisherton Lunatic Asylum	12	
		15
Licence revoked	6	
Soldiers and Marines by General Courts-martial	68	
County and Borough Gaols	1,758	
		1,832
Total		2,765

These prisoners have been disposed of as follows, viz.—

To Convict Prisons—		
Parkhurst	71	
Pentonville	689	
Portland	314	
Dartmoor (fit only for light labour)	208	
Portsmouth	164	
		1,446
Carried forward		1,446

	Brought forward -		1,446
To Convict Hulks—			
"Warrior" - - - - -	37		
"Stirling Castle," (invalids) - - -	33		
"Defence," (23 invalids) - - -	28		
			98
Western Australia (per ship "Runnymede") -		-	3
Bethlehem Hospital - - - -		-	7
Philanthropic Institution - - -		-	2
Newgate, for fresh trial - - -	1		
Pardons — Free - - - -	35		
Pardons — Conditional to Cold Bath Fields -	1		
Pardons — Conditional to Edinburgh Prison -	1		
Pardons — Conditional to Stafford County do.	1		
			39
Licenses — Chiefly from Gibraltar and Bermuda	303		
Licenses — On medical grounds - - -	11		
			314
Bow Street Police Court - - -		-	1
Spike Island, Irish convicts from Gibraltar -		-	9
Military Escort - - - - -		-	1
Deaths (1 suicide) - - - -		-	13
Remaining in the prison on the 31st December 1856 -			832
Total - -			2,765

Governor's Report.

The greatest number of prisoners confined at any one time, as will appear by the return in the Appendix, was,—

Males (15th November) - - - - -	989
Females (1st October) - - - - -	190
Daily average number throughout the year—	
Males - - - - - - -	768
Females - - - - - - -	160
Total - -	928

State of the Buildings.—The buildings generally are in a good state of repair. In connexion with these I would remark, that the Tower of Pentagon, No. 1, (to which attention has been drawn in previous reports on account of the sinking of its foundation,) is not considered to be in a more precarious state than when last reported.

State of the buildings.

About 150 yards of the boundary wall on the South side have bulged out at the top, but no apprehension of falling is entertained, its condition having been the same for some years.

During the year it was found necessary to construct some new dark cells for the reception of female convicts in No. 3 Pentagon. Some increase to the strength of the prison has been made from time to time, as weak points have been brought under observation by the attempts of convicts to escape.

Under the superintendence of the engineer, two patent smoke consuming furnaces have been fitted up in the bakery, and have undergone satisfactory trial; economy in the consumption of fuel being their chief recommendation.

Governor's Report.

Conduct of subordinate officers.

Conduct of Subordinate Officers.—I have every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the subordinate officers, there having been two cases only in which dismissal from the service has been found necessary. A considerable diminution was made in their staff at the commencement of the financial year, in consequence of the reduction of the number of male prisoners from 1,100 to 900. To meet this arrangement, 13 officers were discharged on superannuation, or transferred to other convict prisons.

I take this opportunity of noticing the services of the late chief warder of this prison, Mr. Finnie, an officer much respected by all in the establishment, and whose meritorious conduct has lately procured him promotion to the office of Deputy Governor of the "Defence" hulk, Woolwich.

Conduct and treatment of male prisoners.

Conduct and Treatment of Male Prisoners.—I have to report favourably on the conduct of the male prisoners generally, the number of reports being swelled by the bad conduct of a few of the incorrigible convicts who have been sent back to Millbank from public works prisons, where they have been found unfit for association. The returns of punishments appended will show that the reports against ordinary convicts have been generally slight. Corporal punishment with a cat was inflicted upon two adult prisoners, and one, a juvenile, was whipped with a birch. The total number of reports against male prisoners was 800, of which 381 were met by admonitions, 56 by deprivation of one meal, and 77 by one day's bread and water diet.

The amount of punishment has been rather less in ratio to the average number of prisoners in former years.

The system of employing a small number of males of exemplary character in the steward's department, that of the manufacturer, and infirmary, continues to work well.

Number and disposal of female prisoners.

Number and Disposal of Female Prisoners,—

The number of female convicts remaining on the 1st January 1856, was		161
Received during the year from Convict Prisons,—		
Brixton	29	
Fulham Refuge	19	
		48
Fisherton Lunatic Asylum		2
Licence revoked		2
County and Borough Goals		329
Total		542
Removed during the year to Convict Prisons,—		
Brixton		375
Dalston Refuge		1
Hereford County Gaol		1
Free Pardon		3
Licensed on medical grounds		5
Deaths		5
Remaining in the prison on the 31st December 1856		152
Total		542

Governor's Report.

Conduct and treatment of female prisoners.

Conduct and Treatment of Female Prisoners.—The conduct of the ordinary female prisoners, as will appear from the return in the Appendix, has been on the whole good; but most of those who were deemed to be incorrigible at Brixton Prison have not only continued to be so here, but at times have been scarcely manageable. It is almost impossible to describe their thoroughly reckless and abandoned behaviour. Punishment upon this class has little effect, and the bad conduct of one is sufficient to excite the remainder to acts of violence and infamy.

I cannot close this part of my Report without bearing testimony to the unwearied attention, and judicious conduct, evinced by Miss Dyer, the Deputy Superintendent, and the female officers, in their treatment of these women.

Escapes.

Escapes.—No prisoner has effected his escape during the year, but, at two different periods, attempts were made by individual prisoners, to breaking through the walls.

Manufactory.

Manufactory.—The profits arising to the manufactory, by the employment of convicts, from the 1st January to the 31st December 1856, are much reduced in amount as compared with the profits of last year. This arises from the circumstance of our staple employment—the making up of military great coats—having, since the peace, gradually fallen off, till, at this time, it has entirely ceased, and our having completed engagements made with the Admiralty to supply Government with navy jackets and biscuit bags.

The above sources failing, arrangements have been entered into with some city houses to make up sailors' jackets, &c.; and to a considerable extent the attempt has been successful.

This year, the whole of the uniforms worn by the officers of this prison, as well as a number of uniform great coats for other Government prisons and hulks, have been made up at Millbank; and it is only right to state, that the uniforms previously supplied by contract were not so well made, nor so good in quality, as those made here, though the cost was greater.

The average number of prisoners employed daily were—

Males - - - -	522
Females - - - -	149
	671

The accompanying statement of articles made up shows the amount and description of work that has been done during the year 1856.

The probable receipts from prisoners' labour will amount to 2,200*l.*, exclusive of a large sum, about 2,800*l.*, not brought into account, for making up clothing, bedding, &c., for other convict establishments.

Weaving dowlas and towelling for prison use has been resumed.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
R. D. J. Bramly, *Governor.*

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Governor's Report.

STATEMENT of sundry GARMENTS, STORES, &c., made in the Manufacturing Department of Millbank Prison, for 12 months, from 1st of January to 31st of December 1856.

Military great coats	*No.*	9,241
Military trousers	„	434
Prisoners' jackets	„	3,414
Prisoners' waistcoats	„	4,478
Prisoners' trousers	„	8,976
Flannel garments	„	7,207
Officers' key pouches	„	150
Officers' belts	„	100
Shirts	„	7,481
Hammocks and bed sackings	„	852
Shoes	*Pairs*	4,745
Navy jackets (Government)	*No.*	1,665
Navy jackets	„	1,612
Shirting (woven)	*Yards*	1,588
Handkerchiefs (woven)	„	715
White cotton (woven)	„	1,117
Bagging (woven)	„	82,718
Beds	*No.*	2,141
Pillows	„	2,111
Drabbet frocks	„	4,866
Biscuit bags	„	47,450
Articles of cooperage	„	584
Shoes repaired	*Pairs*	3,782
Uniform garments	*No.*	540
Spanish coats	„	230
Sheets	„	1,976
Towels	„	6,225
Kit bags	„	2,730
Bed and pillow cases	„	4,810
Hammock straps	„	4,274
Union coats	„	62
Winding yarns	*Lbs.*	39,075
Cell stools	*No.*	650
Picking oakum, &c.	*Lbs.*	36,515
Prisoners' drinking mugs	*No.*	876
Braces	„	4,030
Nose Bags	„	649
Caps	„	688
Shifts and Shawls	„	445
Stays	„	106
Drab capes	„	200
Blue serge frocks	„	529
Brushes	„	120

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the REMOVAL of MALE CONVICTS to and from Millbank Prison, between 1st January and 31st December 1856.

On the 1st January 1856—				Disposed of during the Year 1856 by—			
The Number of Convicts in Millbank Prison			506				
Received during the year from—				Transfers to Convict Prisons	Parkhurst	71	
Convict Prisons	Parkhurst	7			Pentonville	689	
	Portland	12			Portland	314	
	Dartmoor	13			Dartmoor	208	
	Chatham	1			Portsmouth	164	
	Portsmouth	7					1,446
			40	To a Military Escort		1	
Convict Hulks	"Warrior"	6		Transfers to Convict Hulks	"Warrior"	37	
	"Stirling Castle"	1			"Stirling Castle"	33	
	"Defence"	4			"Defence"	28	
							99
			11	Western Australia	Ship "Runnymede"	3	
Leicester County Gaol			1	Spike Island	Cork Harbour	9	
							12
Bermuda		138		Removals to	Lunatic Asylums	7	
					Philanthropic Institution	2	
Gibraltar		222					9
				To Newgate for fresh trial		1	
County and Borough Prisons		1,758		Pardons	Free	35	
					Conditional to County Gaols	3	
Lunatic Asylums		15			Licensed	303	
					Licensed on Medical Grounds	11	
Licence revoked		6		Transferred to authorities at Bow Street in order that a Licence formerly granted him might be revoked		1	354
Soldiers and Sailors, by sentence of General Courts-martial		68		Deaths			13
			2,207	Numbers remaining 31st December 1856			832
			2,765	Total			2,765

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the REMOVAL of FEMALE CONVICTS to and from Millbank Prison between 1st January and 31st December 1856.

On 1st January 1856.—			Disposed of during the year by Removals to—		
Number of convicts in Millbank Prison		161	Brixton Prison	375	
Received during the year from—			Dalston Refuge	1	
Brixton Prison	29		Hereford County Gaol	1	
Fulham Refuge	19		Free Pardon	3	
Fisherton Lunatic Asylum	2		Licensed	5	
Licence revoked	2		Died	5	
					390
County and Borough Gaols	229		Numbers remaining 31st December 1856		152
		381			
Total		542	Total		542

Return of Punishments of Male Convicts in Millbank Prison, for the Year 1856.

Nature of Punishments.	Adults.												Juveniles.									General Total.
	Whipped.	Admonished.	Days.								One Meal.	Total.	Admonished.	Days.						One Meal.	Total.	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	10				1	2	3	4	5	6			
In Handcuffs	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Dark Cells — Full Rations	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Dark Cells — Bread and Water	—	—	3	4	22	3	5	3	4	1	—	45	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	5	50
Refractory Cells — Full Rations	—	—	12	5	6	1	—	—	2	—	—	26	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	28
Refractory Cells — Bread and Water	—	—	26	27	32	4	7	—	3	1	—	100	—	4	6	10	—	—	—	—	20	120
On Bread and Water Diet	—	—	68	31	19	—	1	—	1	—	—	120	—	9	4	8	—	—	1	—	22	142
Deprived of One Meal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	11	56
Admonished	—	340	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	340	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	381
Whipped — With a Cat	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Whipped — With a Birch	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total	3	340	125	69	81	8	13	3	10	2	45	699	41	14	13	19	1	1	1	11	101	800

Return of Punishments of Female Convicts in Millbank Prison, for the Year 1856.

Nature of Punishments.	Adults.												Juveniles.					General Total.
	Half Days.	Days.								One Meal.	Admonished.	Total.	Days.			Admonished.	Total.	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	21				1	2	3			
In Handcuffs	2	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	1	—	—	—	1	22
Dark Cells — Full Rations	—	7	12	8	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	34	2	1	—	—	3	37
Dark Cells — Bread and Water	—	9	16	28	8	10	1	4	—	—	—	76	2	2	14	—	18	94
Refractory Cells — Full Rations	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	2	5
Refractory Cells — Bread and Water	—	11	10	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	1	—	—	1	29
On Bread and Water	—	24	7	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	2	3	—	—	5	45
Deprived of One Meal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Admonished	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	20	—	—	—	9	9	29
Total	2	71	45	54	8	10	1	10	1	6	20	228	8	8	14	9	39	267

MALE PRISONERS.

Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the Number of PRISONERS REPORTED, and those NOT REPORTED, from 1st January to 31st December 1856.

Prisoners in Millbank Prison on the 1st January 1856 - 506

			Reports.
77	of these Prisoners were reported	once -	77
18	„ „	twice - -	36
12	„ „	thrice - -	36
11	„ „	four times -	44
3	„ „	five times -	15
5	„ „	six times -	30
2	„ „	seven times -	14
6	„ „	eight times -	48
1	„ „	sixteen times	16
1	„ „	seventeen times	17
1	„ „	twenty-three times	23
1	„ „	forty-one times	41
138	Total	- - - -	397

Deduct 50 not punished.

88 punished ; 368 not reported.

Prisoners received into Millbank Prison from 1st January to 31st December 1856 - - - - - - 2,259

			Reports.
165	of these Prisoners were reported	once - -	165
55	„ „	twice - - -	110
30	„ „	thrice - -	90
9	„ „	four times -	36
8	„ „	five times -	40
6	„ „	six times -	36
5	„ „	seven times -	35
2	„ „	eight times -	16
1	„ „	nine times -	9
2	„ „	eleven times -	22
1	„ „	thirteen times	13
1	„ „	twenty-two times	22
285	Total	- - -	594
127	not punished.		
	Reports	- -	991
158	punished ; 1,974 not reported.		2,765

Total 423 prisoners reported ; 2,342 not reported.

There is a discrepancy of 191 in the return of reports, when compared with that of punishments. 140 of these were incurred by prisoners either under medical treatment, or observation in the infirmary ; 51 were mixed up and settled with other reports in that return.

Governor's Report.

FEMALE PRISONERS.

RETURN showing the Number of PRISONERS REPORTED, and those NOT REPORTED from 1st January to 31st December 1856.

In the Prison 1st January 1856 - - - - - - 161

			Reports.
17	of these Prisoners were reported	once -	17
6	„ „	twice - -	12
6	„ „	thrice - -	18
2	„ „	four times -	8
1	„ „	five times -	5
3	„ „	six times -	18
1	„ „	eleven times -	11
1	„ „	twelve times -	12
1	„ „	fifteen times -	15
1	„ „	twenty-one times	21
39		Total - -	137

Deduct 4 not punished.

35 punished; 122 not reported.

Prisoners received during the Year 1856 - - - - 381

			Reports.
30	of these Prisoners were reported	once - -	30
5	„ „	twice - -	10
3	„ „	thrice - -	9
4	„ „	four times -	8
1	„ „	five times -	5
1	„ „	six times -	6
1	„ „	seven times -	7
2	„ „	eight times -	16
1	„ „	nine times -	9
2	„ „	ten times -	20
1	„ „	thirteen times -	13
1	„ „	sixteen times -	16
2	„ „	twenty-seven times	54
52		Total - -	203

Deduct 12 not punished.

Reports - 340

40 punished; 329 not reported. 542

Total 91 prisoners reported; 451 not reported.

There is a discrepancy of 73 reports. These were incurred by prisoners either under medical treatment, or under punishment, and settled with other reports in this return.

RETURN showing the AGE, SENTENCE, STATE of EDUCATION, and RELIGIOUS PERSUASION of CONVICTS received in 1856.

	Received in 1856.		AGES.						SENTENCES.																								
			Adults.			Juveniles.			Adults.																Juveniles.									
	17 years and upwards.	Under 17 years.	17 years and under 21.	21 years and under 30.	30 years and upwards.	Under 12 years.	12 and under 14 years.	14 and under 17 years.	3 years.	4 years.	5 years.	6 years.	7 years.	8 years.	10 years.	12 years.	14 years.	15 years.	20 years.	21 years.	16 years.	18 years.	Life.	4 years.	5 years.	6 years.	7 years.	10 years.	14 years.	15 years.	25 years.	Life.
Males -	2,123	136	452	967	704	4	13	119	1	1,064	49	295	35	33	162	1	151	189	34	17	1	4	87	108	1	12	3	1	2	4	2	3
Females -	352	29	93	152	107	–	3	26	–	288	5	24	6	2	1	–	8	10	–	1	–	–	8	24	–	2	2	–	1	–	–	–
Total	2,475	165	545	1,119	811	4	16	145	1	1,352	54	319	41	35	163	1	159	199	34	17	1	4	95	132	1	14	5	1	3	4	2	3

	STATE OF EDUCATION.								RELIGION.				No Religion.
	Adults.				Juveniles.								
	Neither read nor write.	Can read only.	Both imperfectly.	Both well.	Neither read nor write.	Can read only.	Both imperfectly.	Both well.	Church of England.	Church of Rome.	Dissenters and others.	Jews.	
Males -	390	337	1,173	223	32	23	73	8	1,722	342	184	11	–
Females -	114	102	128	8	9	5	14	1	225	117	25	1	13
Total -	504	439	1,301	231	41	28	87	9	1,947	459	209	12	13

RETURN of PRISONERS who have received CORPORAL PUNISHMENTS in the Millbank Prison in the Year 1856.

Register.	Name.	Age.	Punishment.		Cat.		Birch.		Crime.
			Date of Order.	Date received.	Number of Lashes sentenced.	Number of Lashes received.	Number of Lashes sentenced.	Number of Lashes received.	
1,365	J. W. - -	23	15 April 1856.	16 April 1856.	24	24	–	–	Disgusting and filthy conduct, in throwing his excrement over the walls, &c., of three dark cells, causing them to be unapproachable, after 12 reports.
1,264	W. W. - -	22	16 Sept. 1856.	17 Sept. 1856.	20	20	–	–	For positively refusing to be searched, and violently resisting the officer. Further, for breaking his cell table, &c., swearing, and using threatening language to his officer, after 49 reports.
2,993	J. H. - -	17	22 Sept. 1856.	24 Sept. 1856.	–	–	20	15	For wilfully pulling down part of his cell for the purpose of making his escape; also, for gross insolence to the Governor, saying, "If you get over me, you've only one more to get over," &c. &c. 2d report.

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure of Millbank Prison, for the year ending 31st March 1857. Governor's Report.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	4,050	5	9
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	6,092	16	2
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department	2,600	17	4
Rations for officers, and allowances in lieu thereof	1,580	3	5
Uniforms for officers and servants	767	19	0
Victualling prisoners	8,653	19	10
Clothing, &c. for prisoners	3,648	3	8
Bedding for prisoners	234	16	1
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	293	2	9
Medical comforts (extras for the sick)	222	17	0
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation	139	0	8½
Gratuities to convicts	40	19	0
Furniture and fittings	228	10	0
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	116	19	7
Fuel and light for general purposes	2,142	2	5
Buildings, hulks, and ordinary repairs	707	0	6
Soap, scouring, and cleaning articles	666	10	8
Brushes, brooms, and mops	270	5	6
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.	61	8	6
Various small disbursements	496	3	0
Rent, rates, and taxes	262	12	0
Total	£33,276	12	10½
Deduct—Amount of sundry receipts and value of productive labour	2,893	17	2
Net expenditure	£30,382	15	8½

II.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Millbank Prison, January* 9, 1857.

Chaplain's Report.

I BEG leave to submit my Report for the year now expired, briefly adverting to the means employed with a view to the moral and religious improvement of the prisoners, and the temper generally evinced by them under the instruction variously afforded.

Male Prisoners.—The daily chapel services have been conducted as formerly, embracing Liturgical prayers and Scripture exposition. The exercises from the New Testament in the schools, and the catechetical instruction connected with the same, as given by the schoolmasters in the several classes, have been fitted generally to foster (in many cases to generate) the habit of attention, rendering the ministrations of the Chaplains more profitable than if no such subsidiary means had been used.

The following remarks, occurring in my last Report, apply equally to the year 1856 :—

"Prisoners employed in the bakery, not having leisure to attend the week-day services, have had the benefit of two full services on Sundays.

"Prisoners employed in the kitchens have attended alternate daily services, and one of those on Sundays.

"Prisoners employed in the garden have attended the daily and Sunday services with the pentagon in which they were located.

"The artisans have attended Divine service twice on week-days, and with their pentagon on Sundays.

"Prisoners of the penal class have attended Divine service constantly on week-days, and with their pentagon on Sundays."

The Roman Catholic prisoners have had the privilege of religious ministrations from a clergyman of their own communion every Sunday and Wednesday afternoon.

A reference to the general order book supplies the following particulars, showing the amount of Sunday ministrations afforded to the male prisoners.

On 24 Sundays in the year the whole of them, with the exceptions above specified, had the benefit of two full services.

On 7 Sundays (6 of which were consecutive), and on Good Friday, three-fifths of the prisoners in turn attended two full services, the remaining two-fifths being restricted to one.

On 4 Sundays, two-fifths of the prisoners attended two full services, the remaining three-fifths being present at a single service.

On 6 Sundays the whole of the male prisoners attended one service only.

On the last 11 Sundays in the year, and on Christmas Day, three-fifths of the male prisoners had, in turn, the benefit of two services, viz.,

the morning prayers and litany, or communion service, with sermon, in addition to a full service in the afternoon; whilst the remainder were restricted to one service. It having been arranged, with a view to the male and female prisoners both attending some portion of the appointed morning service, that the congregations should be changed between the litany and communion—the male and female prisoners attending either part of the service on alternate Sundays. Chaplain's Report.

The Holy communion has been administered four times, and the candidates visited separately with a view to their suitable preparation, those being deferred who, either from ignorance of the nature of the ordinance, or from recent exhibition of any unchristian temper, were manifestly unfit.

The infirmary ministrations have been daily performed as heretofore by the Assistant Chaplain, who has usually devoted a considerable portion of his time to the duty of separate visitation in the wards.

The religious instructor has continued his Scripture exercises with the prisoners individually; Mr. Irwin having been employed in the like duty whenever he could be spared from his ordinary engagements in the schools.

I may venture to say that the various opportunities given for religious and general instruction have been almost universally regarded as a privilege. How far the seed sown may have taken root is quite a separate question, respecting which, it is painful to remark, that the hope which may reasonably be entertained with respect of some bears a small proportion, indeed, to the distrust which must be felt in reference to the majority.

The school instruction has been conducted as formerly, each prisoner generally attending two half-days in the week, the Chaplain and Assistant Chaplain visiting the schools in turn.

The class-books in use have been, as formerly, selected from those published by the British and Foreign School Society, or from those under the direction of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland.

The schoolmasters speak satisfactorily of the desire for improvement which, in most cases, has been evinced, whilst reports against individual prisoners for disobedience or insubordination have been comparatively rare.

Annexed to this Report are two Tables, the former giving the scholastic attainments of the several convicts at the time of their reception into this prison during the course of the year, the latter containing a general statement of the progress made by them.

In concluding this Report, I gladly avail myself of the opportunity presented by Mr. Blathwayt's promotion to the chaplaincy of the Invalid Convict Establishment at Woolwich, to express my appreciation of the able and conscientious manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office in this place, and the cordiality with which he has laboured as my coadjutor.

Chaplain's Report.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing the SCHOLASTIC ATTAINMENTS of 2,259 Male Convicts at the time of their Reception into Millbank Prison, during the year ending 31st December 1856.

Convicts who could read, write, and cipher well.	Read and write well, with limited knowledge of arithmetic.	Read and write tolerably, with moderate knowledge of arithmetic.	Read and write tolerably, with little or no knowledge of arithmetic.	Read tolerably, but ignorant of writing and arithmetic.	Read and write a little, with little or no knowledge of arithmetic.	Read a little, but ignorant of writing and arithmetic.	Entirely ignorant.	Attainments not recorded.*	Grand Total.
71	84	278	494	233	270	351	243	235	2,259

* Under this head are included 5 "Penal Class" convicts, not yet allowed the privilege of attending school, and 230 of the convicts from Bermuda and Gibralter, awaiting their liberation on licence, and whose stay in this prison was expected to be so short as to render it unnecessary to record their attainments.

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the GENERAL SCHOLASTIC PROGRESS made by the Male Convicts, during the year ending 31st December 1856.

Progress at School.	Period of Detention.			Totals.
	Above 3 months and under 6 months.	Above 6 months and under 9 months.	Above 9 months.	
Well informed, progress not appreciable	16	4	5	25
Very satisfactory - - - - -	11	4	3	18
Satisfactory - - - - -		58	28	212
Moderate - - - - -	232	65	38	335
Little - - - - - -	221	44	18	283
None - - - - - -	59	10	4	73
Convicts from Bermuda and Gibraltar whose detention was less than 3 months				360
Other convicts whose detention was less than 3 months - - - -				948
Penal Class convicts not yet permitted to attend school - - - -				5
Grand Total - - - -				2,259

Female Prisoners.—There has been a daily morning service in chapel of the same character as that afforded to the male prisoners, consisting of selections from the liturgy, and a familiar exposition of some passage in Scripture.

Sunday Services.—On 6 Sundays in the year all the Protestant female prisoners, able to attend at the time, had two full services.

Chaplain's Report.

On the last 11 Sundays in the year, and on Christmas Day, the aforesaid prisoners attended part of the morning service, viz., morning prayers with litany, or communion with sermon, on alternate Sundays, and a full evening service.

On the remaining 35 Sundays and on Good Friday, they had a full evening service only.

The Holy communion has been administered four times in the year, the same care being taken preparatory to the admission of the female candidates as that already noticed in regard to the males.

The sick have been daily visited, ordinarily by the Assistant Chaplain, and ministrations afforded similar to those rendered in the male infirmary.

The lady Scripture-reader has continued to visit the prisoners separately in their cells. I annex her report in full.

Cellular instruction alone having been given by the schoolmistresses to the prisoners singly, I have deemed it inexpedient to prescribe a strictly uniform system; but have contented myself with offering such suggestions from time to time as occasion prompted, leaving the method of dealing with the several individuals under their respective charge to their own discretion, derivable from personal experience and observation.

The behaviour of the female convicts during Divine service has been generally marked with attention and propriety; the only exception applies to the *penal class.* The bearing of many of these women in chapel has been most irreverent, and their general conduct revoltingly bad.

A religious service (in the work-room) has been regularly performed for the benefit of the Roman Catholic prisoners by their own clergyman, who has likewise made it a practice to visit on some day during the week such prisoners belonging to his communion as requested to see him on that occasion.

It being easier than safe to speculate on remote results, I do not hazard any opinion as to the extent of the means employed having proved effectual in promoting a change in the spirit and character of those for whose benefit they were designed. If this be difficult in the case of the male prisoners, it is still more so in that of the women, many of whom may have been touched with a feeling of religion, which it is to be feared will prove no less transient than superficial; and of whom it may appositely be said, in the pregnant language of the prophet, that "their goodness is as the morning cloud, and as the early dew it passeth away." I shall, therefore, conclude with this trite remark, that whilst the work in which we are engaged must continue to be pre-eminently a work of faith, and endeavour (in prayer, feel reliance on that help which alone can bring the endeavour to good effect) be ours, the event must be left to the wise disposal of Him "who worketh all things after the counsel of His own will."

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your very obedient faithful servant,

JOHN PENNY,

Chaplain.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Chaplain's Report.

The Lady Scripture Reader, Miss Keep's, Report for 1856.

My time has been spent for the most part in visiting from cell to cell, each prisoner receiving a visit about once in a fortnight. A portion of Scripture has been read at each opportunity, either by the prisoner or by myself; and I have then endeavoured to explain it, chiefly drawing out by questions the instruction previously given. My desire has been, not only that the understanding should be enlightened, but the heart affected, and the truths of Scripture brought to bear on the personal experience of each individual.

I have always been received with respect, and listened to with apparent attention, and in some few cases, I think a real interest has been felt and evidenced by nice inquiries put to me, and passages of Scripture marked down as needing explanation.

Many of the prisoners have willingly committed to memory a chapter or hymn.

I have visited the infirmary on Sunday afternoons, giving one, two, or three readings, as the number of patients required. My visits to the infirmary have not been confined to the Sabbath, as some special visits have been required almost daily.

Of three women who have died in the infirmary, two have afforded hope that they had "passed from death unto life." The poor woman who lately died in her *cell*, I visited four days previous to her death.

I have also read in the penal ward on Sunday afternoons, but I fear with no good result, for though my questions have usually been met with a ready answer, and there has been seeming attention at times, yet it is but too evident that the conduct of these unhappy women is at present uninfluenced by the Word of God.

(Signed) Louisa Mary Keep.

III.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Millbank Prison, January* 20, 1857.

Medical Superintendent's Report.

I HAVE again to report that the health of the prison is satisfactory; no epidemic has been prevalent during the past year; and those diseases which have hitherto appeared to be almost inseparably connected with the locality, have been less frequent.

It was stated in the last Annual Report that, "during the preceding twelve years there had been, on the average, nearly seven deaths annually from fever, dysentery, and erysipelas," and that "during the year 1855, there were only two deaths from those diseases, namely, one from erysipelas and one from fever." In the course of the year just past, only two cases of decided fever occurred, neither of which was fatal: only seven cases of dysentery, not one of which was fatal; and seven cases of erysipelas, including one fatal case. (*See* Tables II. and V.) So that, in regard to these diseases, there has been a further improvement in the health of the establishment.

Again, the prevalence of diarrhœa has been less than in former years; the average weekly number of cases of that complaint per 1,000 prisoners, during the eleven years from 1844 to 1854, inclusive, was 37, and, except in 1848 when it was 22, it was in no year lower than 29·5 (*see* last Annual Report). In 1855, it was 22·6, and during last year it fell to 17·1. (*See* Table VIII.)

These favourable results are, I believe, attributable in great part to the purity of the water with which the prisoners are now supplied. I have, therefore, a strong hope that they will be permanent.

The number of the sick admitted to the infirmary has differed little from the numbers in the years 1851, 1853, and 1855. In the year 1852, the number was smaller, and in 1854, larger. The sick treated in the wards of the prison during last year, like those of the two previous years, were much less numerous than those of the three years, 1851, 1852, and 1853, and were also less in number than in any year from 1843 to 1853. The daily number of sick in the infirmary has been less than in the last five years, the year 1855 excepted; and the excess, as compared with the last year, has been chiefly due to the large number of invalids received into the prison, and kept for some time in the infirmary, before they were removed to the invalid hulk, or died. (*See* subjoined Table, and Tables IV. and VII. in the Appendix.)

Medical Superintendent's Report.

Years.	Deaths * per 1,000 Prisoners.	Number of Sick admitted to the Infirmary per 1,000 Prisoners.	Average Daily Number of Infirmary Sick per 1,000 Prisoners.	Average Daily Number of Cases of casual Sick per 1,000 Prisoners.
1851 - - -	18·31	808	82	26
1852 - - -	30·76	593	83	22
1853 - - -	21·19	813	97	20
1854 - - -	31·91	1,255	106	13
1855 - - -	6·20	851	50	12
1856 - - -	19·38	812	70	14

The circumstance last mentioned has caused the mortality in the prison, though much lower than the average of previous years, to be higher than in the year 1855. In the year 1855, there were only six deaths (exclusive of five deaths from cholera), but twenty prisoners were removed to the invalid hulk on account of diseases of fatal tendency. During last year there were eighteen deaths, and only thirteen removals on account of fatal disease. (*See* Table I.) In the preceding year there was no death from tubercular disease of the lungs (pulmonary consumption); all the prisoners labouring under it having been removed to the invalid hulk. But during last year that disease was the cause of ten out of the eighteen deaths; several prisoners having been in so advanced a stage of consumption at the time of their reception that it was necessary to keep them in the infirmary of the prison until they died.

Of the ten prisoners who died of pulmonary consumption, and ten who were removed on account of the same disease to the invalid hulk, twelve were distinctly labouring under its symptoms when they were received, and three others were in impaired health at the time of their reception, and in all probability were already affected with the disease in an early stage. (*See* Tables II. and IX.) In six instances the consumptive disease appears to have commenced in the prison, and in more than half of these cases, as well as in some others, when the prisoners were received into Millbank after long confinement in other prisons, the development of the pulmonary disease must be referred to the effects of imprisonment.

Of the remaining eight deaths, one was caused by tubercular disease in the brain, one by phlegmonous erysipelas followed by peritonitis, one by suicidal hanging, one by accidental fracture of the skull, and the remainder by diseases which are comparatively rare causes of death in prisons, namely, one by disease of the heart, one by epilepsy, one by extensive softening of the brain, and one by hydatids in the lungs. (*See* Table II.)

The suicide was that of a Portuguese who had shown great sullenness, and occasionally savageness, of temper, but in whom no

* Exclusive of deaths from cholera.

Medical Superintendent's Report.

evidence of insanity had been detected. He had been allowed to work in company with other prisoners until, on account of his violent temper, it was found necessary to place him again in a separate cell.

Only four prisoners were released on licence on the ground of their state of bodily health. Two of these had strumous disease of joints, for which, in both, amputation of the leg was needed; and as this serious operation could not safely be performed in prison, they were removed to a public hospital. They there both underwent the operation, and one has since died of pulmonary consumption. Two others were young women who had been long confined in Millbank and Brixton prisons, and had suffered seriously in health; pulmonary consumption having commenced in one, and being threatened in the other. Eleven prisoners were released on licence of account of their having previously become insane in prison or shown a great tendency to it. Nine of these had been returned to Millbank after long periods of confinement in Bethlem and Fisherton Lunatic Asylums. Their sentences had nearly expired, and they were released in order to avoid the risk of their being again rendered insane by imprisonment. One was a convict received from Gibraltar in a state of great despondency, and obviously approaching dementia. The remaining one was a young female prisoner who had always been eccentric, and who, after 3½ years' confinement in Millbank and Brixton prisons, appeared to be much weakened both in mind and body. (*See* Table III.)

The list of insane prisoners for the past year includes five (C. B. W., J. C., J. L., T. M., W. J.) who were insane at the time of their reception into the prison; four others (W. R., A. H., J. N., J. T.) who had been insane previously, and of whom one (W. R.) was excited in manner, and another (J. T.) dull and somewhat sullen, when they were received. Five of these prisoners were removed to Bethlehem Hospital; four recovered their reason in the prison, and a fifth, whose insanity was manifested only by delusions and waywardness of temper, and whose sentence had nearly expired, was released on licence. (*See* Table VI.)

Amongst the prisoners removed to Bethlem Hospital, there are two whose cases call for special remark. C. B. W. had been convicted of murder; he was under medical observation in this prison during more than two months before he was removed to the lunatic asylum, and the unsoundness of his mind (which had, probably, been of long standing) was ascertained beyond all doubt.

J. N., who was received into the prison on the 1st of July, was observed to be desponding on the 10th of that month. From that time he was alternately desponding and violent. Doubts were entertained respecting the reality of his insanity; but it being learnt that he had been a patient in the Cheshire County Lunatic Asylum in the year 1846, and the occasional violence of his conduct being such as not only to disturb the quiet and order of the infirmary, but to be dangerous to other prisoners and to the officers, it was deemed advisable to transfer him to the criminal lunatic asylum.

The diet of the prison has undergone no change during the year.

The effects of the special penal discipline applied to incorrigible women, on the health of that class of prisoners, having been specially

Medical Superintendent's Report.

reported on in the course of the year, it is unnecessary for me to enter upon that subject in this report.

It remains only for me to notice the fact, that the amount of sickness among the subordinate officers of the prison has diminished during the last two years: the number of officers who had sick-leave having been 83 out of 135 officers on the strength in the year 1854, 72 out of 130 in 1855, and 52 out of 117 in 1856; while the number of days of duty lost by the sickness of officers, compared with the total number of officers on the strength, was for each officer 10·25 days in 1854, 7·67 days in 1855, and 6·08 days in 1856.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM BALY, M.D.,

Medical Superintendent.

To the Directors of Convict Prisons,

&c. &c. &c.

Table I.—General Medical Statistics for the Year 1856.

Class of Prisoners.	Received during the Year.	Daily Average Number.	Deaths.	Pardons on Medical Grounds.	Removals for fatal Diseases.	Deaths per 1,000 Prisoners.	Pardons and Removals per 1,000 Prisoners.	Deaths, Pardons, and Removals per 1,000. Prisoners.	Insane Prisoners.	
									Removed to an Asylum.	Not Removed.
Male Convicts - - -	2,259	768·2869	13	11	13	16·92	31·23	48·15	6	5
Female Convicts - -	381	160·4453	5	5	—	31·16	31·16	62·32	—	—
All Convicts - - -	2,640	928·7322	18	16	13	19·38	31·22	50·60	6	5

TABLE II.—DEATHS in the Year 1856.

Initials.	Age when received.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.	When the first Symptoms appeared.	Date of Reception.	Whence received.	State of Health on Reception.
J. M. - -	23	Pulmonary consumption, or tubercular disease of lungs.	25 March 1856	On reception - -	5 January 1856	Clerkenwell	Suffering from pulmonary consumption.
M. D. - -	22	Tubercular disease of lungs and abdomen.	7 April „	Ditto - - -	13 Dec. 1855	Ruthin -	Suffering from tubercular disease of the lungs.
J. R. - -	30	Disease of heart and general dropsy.	11 April „	Ditto - - -	29 March 1856	Wakefield -	Suffering from disease of the heart and dropsy.
H. B. - -	40	Acute tubercular disease of lungs, liver, and kidneys.	21 April „	At the beginning of March, 1856.	30 August 1855	Ruthin -	Apparently good.
M. M. - -	50	Epilepsy - - - -	26 April „	On reception - -	27 March 1856	Glasgow -	Had suffered from epilepsy for 20 years.
W. W. - -	19	Tubercular disease of the lungs and intestines.	5 May „	Ditto - - -	27 Dec. 1855	„	Suffering from internal tubercular disease.
W. W. - -	35	Phlegmonous erysipelas and peritonitis.	3 June „	22 May 1856 - -	1 April 1856	Hertford -	Good.
A. P. - -	22	Tubercular disease of lungs, with pneumonia.	4 June „	5 April 1856 - -	18 January „	Newgate -	Indifferent; had suffered recently from spitting of blood.

J. F. - -	29	Softening of the brain - -	18 June „	31 January 1856 -	16 January „	Wakefield -	Good, but had had an attack of head symptoms at Wakefield.
M. S. - -	20	Acute tubercular disease of lungs.	7 July „	10 June 1856 - -	27 May „	Taunton -	Apparently good.
J. W. - -	33	Accidental fracture of skull -	10 July „	The accident happened on 10 July.	26 January „	Swansea -	Good.
H. N. - -	17	Pleurisy and pericarditis from hydatid in lung.	14 July „	At the middle of April 1856.	11 Sept. 1855	Northampton	Very pale, and not strong.
M. A. P. -	20	Tubercular disease of the lungs, with hæmoptysis.	4 August „	February 1856 - -	1 Dec. „	Brixton -	Thin.
W. B. - -	32	Tubercular disease of lungs -	28 August „	On reception - -	11 Aug. 1856	Gibraltar -	Suffering from advanced tubercular disease of the lungs.
A. M. - -	25	Suicide by hanging - - - -	11 October „	- - - - - -	22 Sept. 1855	Petworth -	Good, but of sullen and violent temper.
H. I. - -	20	Tubercular disease of brain -	3 Dec. „	1 November 1856 - -	21 April 1856	Winchester	Good.
W. P. - -	43	Tubercular disease of lungs -	10 Dec. „	Beginning of July 1856	10 May „	Gibraltar -	Thin.
E. T. - -	34	Hemorrhage from lungs, with tubercular disease.	27 Dec. „	Cough in November; hemorrhage, sudden and fatal, in night of 26–27 December.	1 Oct. „	Gloucester -	Apparently good.

TABLE III.—RELEASED ON LICENCE ON MEDICAL GROUNDS in the Year 1856.

Name.	Age when received.	Disease, or Ground of Pardon.	Date of Discharge by Pardon.	When the first Symptons appeared.	Date of Reception.	Whence received.	State of Health when received.
G. B.	24	Danger of relapse into insanity, and five years already passed in confinement.	17 May 1856	-	14 April 1856	Fisherton Lunatic Asylum.	Recently recovered from insanity.
H. J.	25	Ditto ditto, and four years in confinement.	„ „	-	14 April „	Ditto	Ditto.
J. M.	18	Chronic disease of knee joint	19 June „	On reception	19 Feb. „	Dartmoor	Suffering from chronic disease of knee.
F. S.	21	Despondency and tendency to insanity.	22 Oct. „	Ditto	11 Aug. „	Gibraltar	Desponding and tending to insanity.
J. S.	20	Danger of relapse into insanity, and time already passed in confinement.	15 Nov. „	-	7 Oct. „	Fisherton Lunatic Asylum.	Recently recovered from insanity, and scrofulous.
J. T.	36	Ditto	„ „	-	„ „	Ditto	Recently recovered from insanity.
J. H.	35	Ditto	„ „	-	„ „	Ditto	Ditto.
T. H.	29	Ditto	16 Nov. „	-	„ „	Ditto	Ditto.
W. W.	25	Ditto	15 Nov. „	-	„ „	Fisherton Lunatic Asylum.	Recently recovered from insanity.

W. J. - -	26	Tendency to insanity - -	21 Nov. „	On reception - -	29 Nov. 1855	Dartmoor -	Eccentric in mind, with slight delusions.
W. M. - -	23	Strumous disease of ankle joint	1 Dec. „	Ditto - -	3 Oct. „	Portland -	Suffering from commencing disease in ankle.
B. S. - -	17	Pulmonary consumption -	17 Sept. „	Middle of June, 1856 -	25 March „	Brixton -	Good.
E. S. - -	17	Tendency to insanity - - -	25 Sept. „	On reception - -	26 March „	Ditto -	Bodily health good, mind weak and eccentric.
J. L. - -	17	General debility - -	3 Oct. „	Middle of May, 1856 -	30 Aug. „	Ditto -	Good.
I. S. - -	14	Danger of relapse into insanity	19 Nov. „	- - -	11 Oct. 1856	Fisherton Lunatic Asylum.	Recently recovered from insanity.
A. L. - -	12	Ditto - - -	20 Nov. „	- - -	11 Oct. „	Ditto -	Ditto.

TABLE IV.—GENERAL SUMMARY of INFIRMARY SICK during the Year 1856.

Class of Prisoners.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners.	Number of Sick admitted into the Infirmary.	Daily Average Number of Infirmary Sick.	Daily Average Number of Sick per 1,000 Prisoners.	Greatest Number of Sick at any one time. 30th Sept.	Greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time. 15th Nov.	Average Number of Days of Infirmary for each Sick Prisoner.	Number of Days of Infirmary for each Prisoner, of the Average Daily Number.
Males - - -	768·2869	641	55·26	71·92	67	989	31	26
Females - - -	160·4453	113	9·66	60·20	19	144	31	22
All Prisoners - -	928·7322	754	64·93	69·91	86	1,133	31	25

TABLE V.—PRINCIPAL COMPLAINTS of PRISONERS Admitted to the INFIRMARY during the Year 1856.

Medical Superintendent's Report.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Measles	1	—	1
Mild continued fever, or febricula	31	18	49
Typhoid fever	2	—	2
Choleraic diarrhœa	1	—	1
Diarrhœa	38	4	42
Dysentery	6	1	7
Erysipelas	7	1	8
Debility	37	17	54
Tubercular disease of lungs (pulmonary consumption)	19	4	23
Tubercular disease of other internal viscera	1	—	1
Scrofulous or tubercular glands, and abscesses	13	4	17
Strumous disease of bones and joints	4	—	4
Epilepsy	25	2	27
Nervous irritability, or depression	5	—	5
Insanity	11	—	11
Original imbecility, dulness of intellect	11	—	11
Mental depression, irritability, or excitement	10	—	10
Acute and sub-acute rheumatism	10	1	11
Chronic rheumatic pains	1	1	2
Sciatica, lumbago, &c.	7	—	7
Catarrh: coughs, colds, and sore throats	33	6	39
Bronchitis, acute	5	—	5
Bronchitis, chronic	8	1	9
Pleurisy, acute and chronic	18	1	19
Pneumonia	4	—	4
Constipation	3	1	4
Dyspepsia	8	1	9
Carbuncle and boils	21	4	25
External injuries, accidents, &c.	111	15	126
Other cases, including venereal affections, chronic skin diseases, and other chronic diseases	190	31	221
Total	641	113	754

TABLE VI.—INSANE PRISONERS in the Year 1856.

Initials.	Age when received.	Date of Reception.	State of Mind when received.	Whether Insane previously.	Character of present Attack.	When the first Symptoms appeared.	Whence received.	Date of Removal or Recovery.	Whither removed, or present state.
W. R. -	26	23 Nov. 1855	Excitable and very violent at times.	Subject to attacks of mania at home, and made three attempts on his sister's life.	Screaming in chapel; violent and ungovernable.	20 Dec. 1855	Black Sea -	18 Mar. 1856	Bethlem hospit.
C. B. W. -	25	8 April 1856	Irritable and very eccentric.	Probably for years.	Delusions as to his food being poisoned; fits of violent excitement.	On reception	Newgate -	19 June „	„ „
J. C. -	24	21 Feb. „	Refused to speak, and appeared sullen and obstinate.	No - -	Delusions as to there being a conspiracy against his life; constantly on his knees with a prayer-book.	„	Portland -	20 June „	„ „
A. H. -	32	11 Aug. „	Subject to attacks of mania, with lucid intervals.	Several times	Sudden attacks of violent mania, with lucid intervals.	Soon after reception.	Gibraltar -	25 Oct. „	„ „
T. L. -	41	2 Sept. „	Imbecile -	No - -	Complete loss of mind - -	On reception	Cardiff -	11 Nov. „	„ „
J. N. -	26	1 July „	Apparently sane.	In 1846 was in the Cheshire County Lunatic Asylum.	Despondency and excitability	10 July 1856	Kirkdale -	15 Dec. „	„ „

S. A. -	26	23 Nov. 1855	Sane - -	Not known	Sullen and taciturn, with periods of excitement.	18 Jan. 1856	Coldbath Fields	24 Feb. 1856	Rational.
T. M. -	35	16 July 1856	Insane -	Not known	Delusions as to an intended attempt on his life.	On reception	Knutford -	1 Aug. „	„
W. J. -	21	29 Nov. 1855	Eccentric, and subject to delusions.	„ „	Delusions - - - -	„	Dartmoor -	21 Nov. „	Discharged on Licence.
J. T. -	28	19 June 1856	Dull and heavy.	Seven years back in Lancaster Lunatic Asylum.	Despondency - - -	26 Sept. 1856	Salford -	The middle of October.	Rational.
E. N. -	18	14 Aug. „	Sane - -	Not known	Delusions - - - -	12 Dec. „	Salisbury -	26 Dec. 1856	„

Table VII.—Casual Sick in the Year 1856.

Class of Prisoners.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners.	Aggregate Number of Cases.			Daily Average Number of Cases.			Daily Average Number of Cases per 1,000 Prisoners.		
		New Cases.	Old Cases.	All Cases.	New Cases.	Old Cases.	All Cases.	New Cases.	Old Cases.	All Cases.
Males - - -	768·2869	3,682	4,365	8,047	10·06	11·92	21·98	13·09	15·51	28·60
Females - - -	160·4453	1,067	874	1,941	2·91	2·38	5·29	18·13	14·83	32·97
All Prisoners - -	928·7322	4,749	5,239	9,988	12·97	14·31	27·28	13·96	15·40	29·37

TABLE VIII.—PRINCIPAL COMPLAINTS constituting the NEW CASES amongst the CASUAL SICK during the Year 1856.

	Total Number of Cases during the year amongst the			Number of Cases during the year per 1,000 Prisoners.			Average Weekly Numbers of Cases per 1,000 Prisoners.		
	Male Convicts.	Female Convicts.	All Convicts.	Male Convicts.	Female Convicts.	All Convicts.	Male Convicts.	Female Convicts.	All Convicts.
Diarrhœa	634	187	830	836	1,165	893	16·0	22·4	17·1
Dyspepsia	259	129	388	337	804	417	6·4	15·4	8·0
Coughs, colds, and rheumatism.	1,151	207	1,358	1,498	1,290	1,462	28·8	24·8	28·1
Constipation	173	176	349	225	1,096	375	4·3	21·0	7·2
Other complaints	1,456	368	1,824	1,895	2,293	1,963	36·4	44·0	37·7
All complaints	3,682	1,067	4,749	4,792	6,650	5,113	92·1	127·8	98·3

TABLE IX.—REMOVALS on Account of FATAL DISEASES during the Year 1856.

Initials.	Age when Received.	Disease.	Date of Removal.	Whither Removed.	Date of Reception.	Whence Received.	State of Health when Received.
R. C.	18	Phthisis	23 May 1856	"Stirling Castle" Invalid Hulk.	29 Aug. 1855	Dorchester County Gaol.	Apparently good.
B. C.	19	„	„ „	„ „	18 March 1856	Liverpool	Affected with phthisis.
J. R.	17	„	14 April „	Dartmoor	27 Dec. 1855	Glasgow	Apparently good.
C. D.	25	„	11 Aug. „	"Stirling Castle" Invalid Hulk.	29 Feb. 1856	Taunton	Affected with phthisis.
J. R.	28	„	15 Sept. „	„ „	15 Aug. „	Manchester	„ „ „
J. B.	21	„	„ „	„ „	23 Aug, 1855	Sebastopol	Apparently good.
R. B.	23	„	22 Nov. „	"Defence" Invalid Hulk.	5 Jan. 1856	Clerkenwell	„ „
J. M'D.	21	„	15 Dec. „	Dartmoor	16 Sept. „	Winchester	Affected with phthisis.
J. H.	26	Phthisis & pleurisy.	11 Aug. „	"Stirling Castle" Invalid Hulk.	26 June „	Coldbath Fields	„ „ „
S. F.	28	Phthisis & scrofula.	13 Aug. „	Dartmoor	16 July „	Derby	„ „ „
J. L.	20	Abscess in left side and loin.	11 Aug. „	"Stirling Castle" Invalid Hulk.	2 May „	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	Suffering from debility and abscesses.
J. H.	40	Lumbar abscess	23 May „	„ „	14 Feb. „	Clerkenwell	„ „ „
J. S.	65	Age, diabetes, & emaciation.	„ „	„ „	16 Jan. „	York Castle	Emaciated from diabetes.

REPORT

ON THE

DISCIPLINE AND MANAGEMENT

REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS

ON THE

DISCIPLINE AND MANAGEMENT

OF

PARKHURST PRISON.

CONTENTS.

	Page
REPORT - - - - - - - -	87
APPENDIX :—	
I. Governor's Report - - - - -	96
II. Chaplain's Report - - - - -	103
III. Junior Wards Chaplain's Report - - -	112
IV. Medical Officer's Report - - - -	119
V. Steward's Report - - - - -	124

PARKHURST PRISON.

REPORT,

For the Year 1856, of the Directors of the Convict Prisons, made, as regards Parkhurst Prison, in pursuance of the Acts 1 & 2 Vict. cap. 82. and 13 & 14 Vict. cap. 39;—specifying the State of the Buildings, the Behaviour and Conduct of the Officers of the Prison, and of the Convicts, the Amount of the Earnings of the Convicts, and the Expense of the Prison; and such other Matters relating to the Discipline and Management thereof, as they shall deem expedient, or the Secretary of State shall direct.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

To the Right Honourable Sir GEORGE GREY, G.C.B.,
Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Sir, *45 Parliament Street,* 1857.

We have the honour to submit the following Report for the year 1856, in compliance with the above-recited Acts of Parliament.

State of the Buildings.

The cells of the old portions of the prison are still serviceable. The newer buildings, consisting of the probation ward, junior ward, and officers' houses are in substantial repair. Buildings.

Abuses.

We do not know of any abuses having occurred in the management of the prison during the past year. Abuses.

Conduct of Officers.

The superior officers during the year 1856 have maintained the character which it has been our duty to record in pre- Conduct of Officers.

vious reports. The subordinate officers have given general satisfaction.

Conduct of Prisoners.

Conduct of Prisoners.

The prisoners' conduct has been variable. It will be remembered that on admission they are placed in the probation ward, where they remain four months. At the end of that time, boys above 14 years of age pass into the general wards, and under 14 years of age into the junior wards. These wards are in different buildings, and the boys work in separate gangs. In the probation ward the conduct of the prisoners has been tolerably good; presenting, in fact, the same features as in former years. Those in the general wards have conducted themselves in a satisfactory manner; but in the junior wards the number of prison offences have been reported as considerable, though there has been no change in the officers, nor yet in the way the discipline is enforced. The offences were chiefly characterized by impertinence to the officers and petty acts of disobedience. It is difficult to assign this comparative ill-conduct to any cause but the accidental circumstance of their being several bad boys in the ward at the same time, inasmuch as since the reports in the Appendix were written the junior ward boys have been behaving themselves better than perhaps at any time since the prison establishment was formed. At the monthly inspection in February last (1857) the attention of the Visiting Director was particularly arrested by the entries in the journal kept by the Second Chaplain, who is superintendent of the junior wards, under the head of "reports and punishments." Many days during the previous month had passed without a report against any junior ward boy; they had been industrious, quiet, and civil. How long so satisfactory a state of things may last it is impossible to foresee, as the peevish and ungovernable tempers of many of these ill brought up little boys will continually break out in words of extreme insolence and acts of disobedience.

Escapes.

Escapes.

No prisoner effected his escape during the year, though two ran from the fields while at labour, and one made off while assisting the cook in carrying provisions from one portion of the prison to another. They were all brought back in the course of a few hours.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

Number and disposal of Prisoners.

Remaining, 31st December 1855 - - -		429
Received during the year:		
From Millbank Prison - -	71	
County and Borough Prisons, under short sentences - - -	130	
Recommitted, their Licences being revoked	8	
		209
		638
Discharged at the expiration of their sentences	10	
Liberated on Licence - - -	106	
Released with free pardons - - -	5	
Transferred to Pentonville - -	30	
„ Portland - -	25	
„ Portsmouth -	22	
„ Millbank - -	7	
„ "Akbar" Frigate, off Birkenhead - - -	1	
Returned to Wandsworth House of Correction	1	
„ Winchester Gaol - -	1	
Died - - - - -	1	
		209
Remaining at Parkhurst, 31st December 1856 -		429
		638

The daily average number of prisoners during the year 1856, was 424.

Cost of the Prison.

Cost of the prison.

A detailed statement of the prison expenditure for the year ending March 31st, 1857, is given in the Appendix, page 102. The total cost of the establishment, exclusive of buildings, amounted to 12,896*l.* 2*s.* 2½*d.*, which was reduced by sundry receipts and value of productive labour, to 11,140*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*

Employment of Prisoners.

Employment.

No change has been made in the nature of the prisoners' several employments since our last Report. The details are given in the report by Mr. Strickland, steward of the prison and superintendent of labour, which appears in the Appendix.

Mental and Moral Training.

The usual statistical information under this head is furnished in the Chaplain's reports in the Appendix.

No alteration has been made in the teaching or in any other of the school arrangements during the past year. In the general wards, the progress, both in secular and Scriptural knowledge, made by the boys under long sentences—that is to say, sentenced to transportation or penal servitude, as distinguished from those sentenced to one of two years only, who are specially noticed further on—is satisfactory, and it seldoms happens that one of them is discharged from Parkhurst Prison without having obtained quite as much "book learning" as is consistent with the class of life in which he is to make his way. In the junior wards the reports are not so favourable. We have seen that the conduct of the junior ward boys has been rather indifferent. Ill conduct and want of progress in school go together. When an insubordinate spirit prevails among the pupils the master's teaching is proportionally unprofitable; but with improved tempers come better dispositions, and we entertain no apprehension that the check referred to by the second Chaplain is anything but temporary.

Health of the Prisoners.

Health.

By the Medical Officer's Report in the Appendix, it will be seen that the prison is remarkably healthy.

One death occurred, the particulars of which are stated in the Appendix, page 122. To save his life was impossible, but it was prolonged to the utmost extent by the skill and unremitting care and kindness of Mr. Dabbs, the surgeon.

There has been no very serious case under treatment, and there has been a considerable diminution of sickness when compared with 1854 and 1855.

The food has been good and sufficient, and a high state of cleanliness has been maintained.

Prisoners under Short Sentences.

Prisoners under sentences less than four years' penal servitude.

Owing to the total number of juvenile prisoners sentenced to transportation and to penal servitude having much diminished of late years, accommodation became available for other prisoners, and the subject having been brought under the consideration of the Secretary of State, it was decided that boys between the ages of 12 and 16 sentenced to imprisonment in the ordinary gaols for a period not less than one year should be sent to Parkhurst, and so far as

the length of their imprisonment might permit, be subjected to exactly the same discipline, teaching, employments, and treatment as the others. In the year 1856 there were, of this class, received,—

Sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment - - -	64
„ above 12 months - - - -	66
Total - - -	130

Their average age was six months older than that of the ordinary prisoners; they averaged $2\frac{1}{2}$ convictions each, while the ordinary prisoners averaged $3\frac{1}{2}$ convictions each, and the crimes with which they both had been charged were of the same description; but upon the whole, the "prison" characters of the "short-sentenced" were worse than those of the "long-sentenced" boys.

The Governor is naturally anxious that the management of Parkhurst, of which he has been the head for many years, should not suffer in public estimation in the event of the "short-sentenced" prisoners relapsing into crime; and, in connexion with the subject, he says (page 97):—

"The crimes of which they had been convicted were:—

Uttering counterfeit monies - -	5	
Housebreaking - - - -	27	
Larceny, after previous conviction of felony -	14	
Felony, after previous convictions of felony or larceny - - - -	25	
Stealing from the person - - -	16	
„ from shops or dwelling-houses -	36	
Obtaining goods under false pretences -	4	
Attempted rape - - - -	2	
Unnatural crime - - - -	1	
		130

"Many of these boys brought with them bad characters from the prisons whence they were convicted, and where they had shown themselves to be disorderly and vicious.

"I mention these facts because I foresee that it will be vain to expect that the training of this institution can be made effectual, during so short a period, to reclaim these boys from their idle and dishonest courses; and when they return to their homes, at the expiration of their respective sentences, they will be surrounded by their former associates, work will not easily be obtained, even by those who really seek it, as it will be known that they have just come out of prison, and, under these circumstances, it is to be feared that a large proportion of them will soon be again in custody. It

would not, however, be just towards this institution that such lads as I have above referred to should be termed Parkhurst boys, and that their relapse into crime should be considered to reflect any discredit on the efficacy of the instruction and training afforded to prisoners here, because, as I stated above, the circumstances are such that neither I, nor the chaplains, nor any one here, can entertain any reasonable expectation that boys of this class can be effectually reclaimed in 9, 12, 15, or 24 months.

"Some of those who must be released before this Report reaches your hands have conducted themselves very unsatisfactorily during the past year, and will go to liberty with scarcely any prospect of well doing, and many others will be discharged in similar circumstances during the next few months.

"Several prisoners, who are here under short sentences, have begged me not to send them home at the end of their time, but to send them to sea, or to dispose of them otherwise, as they say they feel sure that, if they return to Manchester, or other places from whence they came, there will be no chance for them to keep out of prison.

"Several of these boys had been six or seven times previously in prison, one ten times.

"Of one boy, sentenced in April 1856 to 12 months' imprisonment, the chaplain of the Borough Gaol, from whence he came to Parkhurst, reported, 'T. L. is a very bad dispositioned boy; has made two younger brothers, now here, thieves. I look on him as *all but irreclaimable.*' This boy has behaved very badly here, and is now in our penal class, yet in three months' time he must be restored to liberty, for which he is totally unfit, and will almost certainly return to his old pursuits and companions.

"Another lad, whose sentence will expire on the 6th instant, is now in the penal ward, where he must remain until the day of his discharge.

"I am sure that, in the cases of a very large majority of the 130 boys, to whom I have referred in these remarks, their ultimate reformation would have been much more probable or hopeful if they had been sentenced to four years' penal servitude.

"I do not mean to imply that they are worse, taken one with another, than an equal number of those who are here under penal servitude sentences, but they are certainly not better; and the duration of their sentences will not be sufficient generally for the training requisite to reclaim them from idle and vicious to industrious habits of life."

The senior Chaplain's remarks on the same subject are as follows:—

"*Prisoners under short Sentences.*—As above reported, 130 of these have been received, and I beg to record a few particulars concerning them.

"In their personal history and character, and in the nature of their offences, I do not see much, if any, difference between them and

those sentenced to penal servitude. They are, moreover, quite as difficult to manage, and their preparation, by reformation, for return to society is also quite as difficult; and I regret that I see but little reason to hope that they can be sufficiently improved during the short time of their sentence, to prevent their relapse into crime; and I must be allowed to express my honest judgment that, as far as permanent reformation is concerned, the time, pains, and expense are almost thrown away. The time is too short for reformation; and as to the deterring effects of a prison, it is manifest that this desirable and wholesome object is not accomplished; and, perhaps, there is too little hardship, in the present day, in a prison, ever to accomplish it in those that frequent the place, or indeed in those classes who for their offences are most liable to be sent there. I am thus unable to see the benefit of short sentences, either to the prisoners themselves or to the community at large.

"I take the opportunity supplied to me by the reception of these short sentence prisoners, to report upon their school attainments, sometimes called 'state of education.' Education they had none, except in vice; but instruction they had some, and a few of them much.

"16 per cent. of these 130 could read well or tolerably, 4 per cent. could spell well or tolerably, 3 per cent. could write well or tolerably, 12 per cent. could work the compound or simple rules in arithmetic, and 4 per cent. had a tolerable amount of Scriptural and general information.

"If we compare these items with the time they attended day schools, it will be seen that, though doubtless "education" has done much for others, it has not done much for them.

"35 had never been at a day school, or for so short a period as not to be worth notice; 10 had attended less than six months; 18, six months and upwards; 18, one year and upwards; 14, two years and upwards; 11, three years and upwards; 3, four years and upwards; 12, five years and upwards; 3, six years and upwards; 2, seven years and upwards; and 4, eight years and upwards.

"It will be thus seen that their attainments are nothing like adequate to the time they have attended school.

"Nor should another element in this matter be overlooked. These short sentenced boys had been in prison before, and many of them several times, and had there also attended school; yet the above was the aggregate of their attainments when received here. It should, however, be noted that the majority of the previous sentences were for a few months only, and that therefore the school privileges in prison would be but small.

"It is an observable fact that the 75 sentenced to penal servitude had attended day schools longer, and came here with higher attainments than those sentenced to short terms. It will subserve no good object to compare them in every particular. I will, therefore, but add that 16 per cent. only of the penal servitude boys never attended a day school, while 27 per cent. of the short sentence boys never attended a day school. The examinations which elicit this fact do not enable me to account for it."

The Second Chaplain, who, as has been stated, takes the management of the younger boys, says :—

"There is a great difficulty in our way, in consequence of the short sentences, from one to two years, with which many of the prisoners now come to us. Twenty-one boys of this class have been received into the junior prison during the latter part of the year; with some of these we have immense trouble; they are, in disposition and conduct, of the same class as those under the four years' sentence, and many of them have come to us with very bad characters from the last prison, and have been several times convicted; such of them as are deeply depraved and hardened care nothing about their sentence; perhaps they have passed two months in the prison from which they came, then four more in our probationary, leaving but six months in some instances, and twelve in others, during which period it is expected that some change will be produced in their habits of life under the discipline of this prison. I do unhesitatingly state from my long experience of ten years, that much good, if any, cannot be effected in such characters in so short a space of time; I have generally found that it takes from one to two years before our system of reformation begins to have effect on such inveterate characters; in some few instances there, the former is about the average time: but these short sentence boys leave before that period has elapsed, consequently before any change for the better is likely to be produced, some have had their liberty, their sentence having been completed while they were in the misconduct class; thus they have been thrown upon society again, helpless and unreformed. It is to be regretted that we cannot detain such characters as these longer in this valuable institution, so that they might receive such an education, moral, intellectual, and industrial, as would fit them for society again; but situated as they now are, there is really not sufficient time for the accomplishment of this important work. There are some of this class now in the prison who must soon be released, and most of their time has been passed in confinement or under other punishment; they have been reasoned with repeatedly, but they seem to have scarcely any reason to appeal to, on account of their youth and depravity. Some of those under short sentences have expressed to me their wish that their term of imprisonment had been four years instead of one or two, assigning as their reason that they know they will get into trouble again as soon as they are released."

Notwithstanding the foregoing extracts, which we embody in our Report more extensively than usual, in consequence of the practice of sending "short-sentenced" juvenile offenders to Parkhurst being altogether new, we are by no means prepared to say that the practice is objectionable. On the contrary, we believe that much benefit will result from it, although open to the observation that it would be better if

a longer time for reformation were provided. We cannot do all we wish, but we do more for them than can be done in the prisons from whence they are sent.

We have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servants,

J. Jebb, Colonel R.E.,
Chairman.
D. O'Brien,
Visiting Director of
Parkhurst Prison.

APPENDIX.

I.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Governor's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Parkhurst Prison, January* 1, 1857.

IN commencing my Report of this prison for 1856, I beg to state that the total number of prisoners who were under my charge during the past year was 638.

The prisoners received were:—

From Millbank - - - -	71	
From County and Borough Prisons under short sentences - - - -	130	
Convicts returned with revoked licences -	8	
		209

An equal number were disposed of in the following manner:—

Transferred to Pentonville - - -	30	
„ to Portland - - -	25	
„ to Portsmouth - - -	22	
„ to Millbank - - -	7	
„ to the "Akbar" Frigate off Birkenhead - - -	1	
Returned to the House of Correction, Wandsworth - - - -	1	
„ to the County Gaol, Winchester	1	
Released with free pardons - - -	5	
„ on expiration of sentence - -	10	
Liberated on licence - - -	106	
Death - - - - - -	1	
		209

The daily average number of prisoners during the year was 424.

Of the prisoners received from Millbank, 68 were sentenced to penal servitude.

The others were H. G., aged 12, sentenced to 14 years' transportation for housebreaking; J. F., aged 12, sentenced to 14 years' transportation for arson; and E. F., aged 15, sentenced to transportation for life for an unnatural crime.

The penal servitude convicts had been convicted of the following crimes :— Governor's Report.

Housebreaking - - - -	12
Larceny, after previous conviction - -	33
Felony, „ „ „ - -	3
Theft, habit, repute, and previous conviction (in Scotland) - - - -	10
Robbery with violence - - -	1
Stealing from the person - - -	5
„ from dwelling-houses - -	2
Obtaining goods under false pretences -	1
Embezzlement of money - - -	1
	68

Prisoners under Short Sentences.—A considerable number of cells in this prison being vacant at the end of 1855, it was ordered by Secretary Sir George Grey that boys between 12 and 16 years of age, who might be sentenced to imprisonment for periods of not less than one year, nor more than two years, should be sent to Parkhurst, and during the year 1856 we received 130 prisoners under these circumstances.

They are boys of the same class, in all respects, as those sentenced to penal servitude ; 64 of them were sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment, and 66 to imprisonment for terms varying from 15 months to two years.

The return which I append to this Report shows that the average age of these short sentenced prisoners was 15, while that of the penal servitude convicts was 14½, and the number of previous convictions gave 2½ on the average to each of them, while in the latter class it was 3½ to each prisoner.

The crimes of which they had been convicted were :—

Uttering counterfeit monies - -	5
Housebreaking - - - -	27
Larceny, after previous conviction of felony	14
Felony, after previous convictions of felony or larceny - - -	25
Stealing from the person - - -	16
„ from shops or dwelling-houses -	36
Obtaining goods under false pretences -	4
Attempted rape - - - -	2
Unnatural crime - - - -	1
	130

Many of these boys brought with them bad characters from the prisons whence they were convicted, and where they had shown themselves to be disorderly and vicious.

I mention these facts because I foresee that it will be vain to expect that the training of this institution can be made effectual, during so short a period, to reclaim these boys from their idle and dishonest courses ; and when they return to their homes, at the expiration of their respective sentences, they will be surrounded by their former associates, work will not easily be obtained, even by those who really seek it, as it will be known that they have just

Governor's Report.

come out of prison, and, under these circumstances, it is to be feared that a large proportion of them will soon be again in custody. It would not, however, be just towards this institution that such lads as I have above referred to should be termed Parkhurst boys, and that their relapse into crime should be considered to reflect any discredit on the efficacy of the instruction and training afforded to prisoners here, because, as I stated above, the circumstances are such that neither I, nor the chaplains, nor any one here, can entertain any reasonable expectation that boys of this class can be effectually reclaimed in 9, 12, 15, or 24 months.

Some of those who must be released before this Report reaches your hands have conducted themselves very unsatisfactorily during the past year, and will go to liberty with scarcely any prospect of well doing, and many others will be discharged in similar circumstances during the next few months.

Several prisoners, who are here under short sentences, have begged me not to send them home at the end of their time, but to send them to sea, or to dispose of them otherwise, as they say they feel sure that, if they return to Manchester, or other places from whence they came, there will be no chance for them to keep out of prison.

Several of these boys had been six or seven times previously in prison, one ten times.

Of one boy, sentenced in April 1856 to 12 months' imprisonment, the chaplain of the Borough Gaol, from whence he came to Parkhurst, reported, "T. L. is a very bad dispositioned boy; has made two younger brothers, now here, thieves. I look on him as *all but irreclaimable*."

This boy has behaved very badly here, and is now in our penal class, yet in three months' time he must be restored to liberty, for which he is totally unfit, and will almost certainly return to his old pursuits and companions.

Another lad, whose sentence will expire on the 6th instant, is now in the penal ward, where he must remain until the day of his discharge.

I am sure that, in the cases of a very large majority of the 130 boys, to whom I have referred in these remarks, their ultimate reformation would have been much more probable or hopeful if they had been sentenced to four years' penal servitude.

I do not mean to imply that they are worse, taken one with another, than an equal number of those who are here under penal servitude sentences, but they are certainly not better; and the duration of their sentences will not be sufficient generally for the training requisite to reclaim them from idle and vicious to industrious habits of life.

Two or three months have, in several cases, elapsed after conviction before the prisoners have been removed to Parkhurst, and when that time and the four months in the probationary ward here have been deducted from the whole term of the sentence, so little has remained that the prisoner has felt that he had but a very short time to stay, and has been almost indifferent with regard to making any effort to amend in conduct and character.

Revoked Licences.—Eight prisoners who had received licences in 1854 or 1855, were sent back here during 1856; two of them for assaulting police constables, and the others for larceny, so far as I could learn. Governor's Report.

Seven of these lads had been at work industriously after their liberation, one of them had been $2\frac{1}{4}$ years in the same place, where he gained the good opinion and confidence of his employers, who have written to me in very favourable terms respecting him.

One only seems to have gone back to the society and habits of thieves without any endeavour to get into honest employment.

Prisoners Liberated.—Five prisoners received free pardons on the recommendation of the Recorder of Birmingham, and were sent home to their friends.

Ten, whose sentences had expired, were discharged at the end of their time and sent home.

106 were released, and it is believed that most of them are doing well. Satisfactory accounts have been received of several from time to time.

47 stout able-bodied men were transferred to public works at Portland or Portsmouth. 30 were sent to separate confinement at Pentonville. Seven were sent back to Millbank prison. One, under short sentence, to the Hants County Gaol at Winchester, another to the Surrey prison at Wandsworth, and a third, under conditional pardon, to the "Akbar" Frigate Reformatory School at Birkenhead.

Death.—One prisoner died in the infirmary on the 3d of September, he had been there during 19 months continuously, previous to his decease; he had suffered very much from the scrofula before he was transported, and was frequently under surgical treatment from the time of his reception here.

The general health of the prisoners was surprisingly good throughout the year.

Employment of Prisoners.—Farm labour has afforded the principal occupation to the prisoners, so many only being employed in the workshops as were necessary to keep up the supply of clothing and other manufactures required for the service of the prison.

I was not able to carry on the cultivation of the farm with so much regularity and completeness as in former years, because the total number of prisoners being reduced, we had not so many hands available for field labour, and this would have been a serious drawback, if it had not happened that the draining of the land was almost entirely completed in the preceding year, and therefore I was enabled for the most part to supply the deficient labour by suspending the school instruction for a few days at a time occasionally, when work on the land was urgently required.

The Steward will report the amount and character of the work executed during the year, as well on the farm as in the manufacturing department.

Escapes.—Two prisoners ran away from the fields during labour hours in the summer, and one absconded while employed to assist the cook to convey provisions to the Junior Wards prison, they were all brought back in the course of a few hours.

Governor's Report.

Conduct of Officers.—The subordinate officers generally have conducted themselves in a satisfactory and creditable manner.

One warder died of apoplexy, one was discharged on superannuation in bad health, one transferred to the "Stirling Castle" hulk, one assistant warder was transferred at his own request to Pentonville prison, and two who had been nominated on probation, were not confirmed in their appointments; the Steward's porter was discharged on the 31st of December on account of ill health.

Expenses.—I am not able to render any statement of the expenditure of the establishment, as the financial year is not completed, but as the number of prisoners has been less in proportion to the necessary establishment, the cost per head will, of course, be greater than in previous years, independent of the higher price of provisions and of some other articles supplied under contract.

In conclusion, I must express my earnest wish that some satisfactory system could be established for procuring employment for such well-conducted prisoners liberated from Parkhurst as have no friends, or no respectable home. So many of these lads have begged me to send them to sea, for which there are some facilities here, that I would strongly recommend that I might be authorized to pay a reasonable fee to any respectable person who would obtain a berth for one of these liberated prisoners on board a sea-going merchant ship.

Conduct of Prisoners.—The behaviour of the prisoners in he general and probationary wards was good. In the junior wards, the number of prison offences was considerable, chiefly characterized by impertinence and disobedience.

More than half of the prisoners in the general and junior wards are wearing good conduct badges.

Buildings.—The prison buildings are much in the same condition as when I last reported.

The convenience of the farm-yard has been greatly improved by the construction of a large tank for the reception of rain water, which is serviceable for the daily use of the stock, and for cleaning the yard, and which would prove of great value in the event of fire in any part of the farm buildings.

The principal rooms in the old residence of the Chaplain have been fitted up for flax-dressing, and a mill has been erected in the farm-yard, for grinding barley and other grains into meal for feeding the pigs.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your very obedient servant,
GEORGE HALL, *Governor.*

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

RETURN of the Total Number of PRISONERS received into PARKHURST PRISON during the past Year, showing the Total Number of each, Age, Average Ages, Average Number of previous Convictions, and Sentences.

Classes.	Aged 10 Years.	Aged 11 Years.	Aged 12 Years.	Aged 13 Years.	Aged 14 Years.	Aged 15 Years.	Aged 16 Years.	Aged 17 Years.	Totals.	Totals of Ages.	Average Ages.	Totals of previous Convictions	Average Number of previous Convictions.	Sentences.												
														12 Months.	15 Months.	17 Months.	18 Months.	24 Months.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	10 Years.	14 Years.	15 Years.	Life.	Totals.
Imprisonment for 2 years and under	–	2	4	9	28	45	42	–	130	1,906	15	309	$2\frac{1}{3}$	64	6	1	20	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	130
Penal Servitude -	1	1	4	4	20	23	12	3	68	989	$14\frac{1}{2}$	235	$3\frac{1}{2}$	–	–	–	–	–	60	1	6	1	–	–	–	–	68
Transportation -	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	3	39	13	2	$\frac{2}{3}$	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	3
Total -	1	3	10	13	48	69	54	3	*201	2,934	—	546	—	64	6	1	20	39	60	1	6	1	–	1	1	1	*201

* 8 on revoked licences not included.

Governor's Report.

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure of Parkhurst Prison, for the year ending 31st March 1857.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	2,584	7	0
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	2,282	4	0
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department	650	19	7
Rations for officers, and allowances in lieu thereof	537	6	2
Uniforms for officers and servants	210	18	10
Victualling prisoners	3,478	2	1
Clothing, &c. for prisoners	1,200	6	5
Bedding for prisoners	12	2	10
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	67	7	0
Medical comforts (extras for the sick)	30	7	5
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation	426	19	3
Gratuities to convicts	195	11	11
Furniture and fittings	22	1	4
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	23	15	3
Fuel and light for general purposes	710	6	3
Buildings, hulks, and ordinary repairs	971	10	10
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles	98	3	4
Brushes, brooms, and mops	61	1	6
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.	1	1	0
Various small disbursements	198	17	1
Rent, rates, and taxes	104	3	11½
Total	£ 13,867	13	0½
Deduct,—Amount of sundry receipts and value of productive labour	1,755	2	5½
Net expenditure	£12,112	10	7

II.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Parkhurst Prison, General Wards,
January 5, 1857.

GENTLEMEN,

ACCORDING to regulation, I beg to submit to you the following as my Report for the year ending December 31, 1856. Chaplain's Report.

Probationary Ward and Schools.—All boys sent to this prison spend the first four months of their time in this ward, and attend the schools attached to it every day in the week, for six hours each day.

At the beginning of the year there were already 17 boys in these schools, and 213 were received at different periods; and thus the number of boys who were instructed in these schools during the year was 230, more by 53 than those instructed there during the previous year.

115 of these were at various times transferred to the general wards, 42 to the junior wards, and four were removed to other prisons, leaving 69 in these schools at the end of the year, instead of 17, as on the last day of the year before.

No alteration has taken place in the routine and discipline of these schools and ward.

I may mention that of the 115 boys entered in the school misconduct book for petty offences, 92 were boys in this ward, and 23 were boys in the general wards, that is, 92 were reported during the probationary career, and only 23 after the discipline and instruction of that career had passed. To my mind this is very satisfactory.

Their improvement, too, in school attainments while in these schools is equally satisfactory, taking as a specimen the 69 boys remaining there on the last day of the year, and remarking that the average time they had spent in the prison was two months and a few days.

When received, 19 per cent. only of the 69 could read well or tolerably, 8 per cent. only could spell well or tolerably, and 7 per cent. only could write well or tolerably. But at the end of the two months, 39 per cent. could read well or tolerably, 21 per cent. could spell well or tolerably, and 32 per cent. could write well or tolerably; thus showing an improvement, respectively, of 20, 12, and 24 per cent. in the two months.

The progress in arithmetic, and in Scriptural and general information, is still more marked.

When received, 13 per cent. only could work the compound or simple rules, and 7 per cent. only possessed that amount of Scriptural

Chaplain's Report.

and general information which we mark "considerable" and "some." At the end, however, of the same time, 69 per cent. could work the simple and compound rules, and 52 per cent. possessed, in some cases, "considerable," and in other cases "much" Scriptural and general information. That is, there was an improvement in the two months of 56 per cent. in the first particular, and 44 per cent. in the second particular. I am sure these results will be gratifying to you as they are to me.

General Ward Schools.—At the beginning of the year 1856, there were in these schools 296. At different times, 54 were received from the junior wards, and, as above stated, 115 from the probationary ward, making a total of 169 new boys admitted into these schools during the year; showing the whole number of those who were instructed in the senior schools—that is, both probationary and general schools—was 580.

The progress that the boys make in the general schools is not so rapid as in the probationary schools; nor can it be expected, for those who attend the general schools are under instruction only nine hours a week, while those who attend the probationary school are under instruction for 36 hours a week.

Nevertheless, though the time is necessarily short in the general schools, yet good progress is made there, as is proved by Table III. in the Appendix.

I will take, by way of example, the 282 prisoners remaining here on the last day of the year; noting here also that the average time they had spent in this prison was 22 months.

When admitted, 11 per cent. of these 282 could read well or tolerably, 5 per cent. could spell well or tolerably, 3 per cent. could write well or tolerably. But at the end of the 22 months, and after comparatively a very short period spent in the school, 72 per cent. could read well or tolerably, 52 per cent. could spell well or tolerably, and 75 per cent. could write well or tolerably; thus showing an improvement of 58, 47, and 72 per cent. respectively.

The progress in arithmetic, and in general and Scriptural knowledge, is equally satisfactory.

When received, 21 per cent. only could work the compound or simple rules, and 5 per cent. only had much general and Scriptural information; but at the end of the above-named time, 94 per cent. could work the compound or simple rules, and 65 per cent. had much general and Scriptural information; thus showing an increase in knowledge of 73 per cent. in the one case, and 60 per cent. in the other.

Some few of these boys are dull and contracted in mind, but these are the exceptions; for the great majority of the lads that come here are above the average in ability and intellect, especially those that come from cities and large towns.

But though the increase of knowledge, whether secular or Scriptural, is gratifying on some accounts, yet it can form no conclusive test of moral character, nor prove that those who possess it are reformed and fit for liberty. For such an object as this it will, therefore, be more to the purpose to report upon the moral character of

our prisoners as declared by their conduct; for though it seems to be expected by some, yet we have no other rule by which to judge of character in a prison than others have of judging it out of a prison, that is, by outward conduct. "By their fruits ye shall know them."

Moral Conduct of the Prisoners.—I should again remark that the total number of prisoners that attended the senior schools during the past year was 580.

Of this number, 115 were reported for petty offences in school, and 64 were reported to the Governor for offences that cannot be called petty. We are in the habit of calling them "serious offences," but the larger part of them would not be so denominated out of a prison, but we are obliged to set our standard high, and to make our rules strict.

But this point will be more clearly seen if we take the per-centage of offences. Reckoning thus, 20 per cent. have been complained of for petty misconduct, leaving, of course, 80 per cent. not complained of; and those reported to the Governor have been 11 per cent., leaving, in this case, 89 per cent. not reported. Further and more detailed accounts are given on this subject in the Appendix, and, considering the behaviour of most boys of all classes, it is satisfactory; but considering that almost all our boys have been brought up in vice and steeped in crime, it is, in my judgment, most gratifying.

I do not advance this good state of conduct as proof of the conversion of the heart; but if from such boys we can get this state, then in them it might be continued until, by God's blessing, new habits of action are formed, and even new habits of thought and desire, though there may not be the spiritual renewal of the mind. This, however, will necessarily take a long time, especially in some cases.

Evening School.—The well-behaved prisoners, who have spent a certain time here, continue to attend this school for an hour every evening, after the others are locked up for the night. The boys greatly prize this privilege, and in no small degree it contributes to the well-being of our institution, by furthering the reformation of the prisoners.

Prisoners under short Sentences.—As above reported, 130 of these have been received, and I beg to record a few particulars concerning them.

In their personal history and character, and in the nature of their offences, I do not see much, if any, difference between them and those sentenced to penal servitude. They are, moreover, quite as difficult to manage, and their preparation, by reformation, for return to society is also quite as difficult; and I regret that I see but little reason to hope that they can be sufficiently improved, during the short time of their sentence, to prevent their relapse into crime; and I must be allowed to express my honest judgment that, as far as permanent reformation is concerned, the time, pains, and expense are almost thrown away. The time is too short for reformation; and as to the deterring effects of a prison, it is manifest that this desirable and wholesome object is not accomplished; and, perhaps, there is too little hardship, in the present day, in a prison ever to accomplish it in

Chaplain's Report.

those that frequent the place, or indeed in those classes who for their offences are most liable to be sent there. I am thus unable to see the benefit of short sentences, either to the prisoners themselves or to the community at large.

I take the opportunity, supplied to me by the reception of these short sentence prisoners, to report upon their school attainments, sometimes called "state of education." Education they had none, except in vice; but instruction they had some, and a few of them much.

16 per cent. of these 130 could read well or tolerably, 4 per cent. could spell well or tolerably, 3 per cent. could write well or tolerably, 12 per cent. could work the compound or simple rules in arithmetic, and 4 per cent. had a tolerable amount of Scriptural and general information.

If we compare these items with the time they attended day schools, it will be seen that, though doubtless "education" has done much for others, it has not done much for them.

35 had never been at a day school, or for so short a period as not to be worth notice; 10 had attended less than six months; 18, six months and upwards; 18, one year and upwards; 14, two years and upwards; 11, three years and upwards; 3, four years and upwards; 12, five years and upwards; 3, six years and upwards; 2, seven years and upwards; and 4, eight years and upwards.

It will be thus seen that their attainments are nothing like adequate to the time they have attended school.

Nor should another element in this matter be overlooked. These short sentence boys had been in prison before, and many of them several times, and had there also attended school, yet the above was the aggregate of their attainments when received here. It should, however, be noted that the majority of the previous sentences were for a few months only, and that therefore the school privileges in prison would be but small.

It is an observable fact that the 75 sentenced to penal servitude had attended day schools longer, and came here with higher attainments, than those sentenced to short terms. It will subserve no good object to compare them in every particular. I will, therefore, but add that 16 per cent. only of the penal servitude boys never attended a day school, while 27 per cent. of the short sentence boys never attended a day school. The examinations which elicit this fact do not enable me to account for it.

Prisoners discharged on Ticket-of-Leave.—102 were liberated on ticket-of-leave during the year. From and of many of these we heard as doing well. Numbers of them have, after liberation, such privations to contend with as I am certain those better circumstanced can have no conception of; and I cannot help wishing that, whatever may be done with adult prisoners, our lads could be sent where their labour might be required, and where poverty, wretchedness, and hunger would not be temptations to resort to crime. The greater number of our boys are orphans, some of which have not a friend in the world, and it is no small care with the Governor and myself how to dispose of these. Whether situations are procured for them or

not, we are bound to discharge them, and, humanly speaking, in some cases it must be to starvation or crime, for few are there who will befriend a prisoner, even though he may be an orphan boy.

In every point of view, the discharge of a prisoner on ticket-of-leave is an important affair; and thankful am I that the selection does not rest merely, or mainly, with the Chaplain. A prisoner cannot be recommended for liberty until his good conduct has been, at different intervals, testified to again and again by all who have to do with him, both in the Governor's and Chaplain's departments, and I am satisfied that human beings cannot exercise greater care in the selection than is employed here. It is proper that I should state the simple fact that, during all the years I have been here, not a single boy has gained any temporal advantage by a religious profession; nor is a professional religion in the slightest degree regarded by me, unless it be evinced and exemplified by uniform good tempers and conduct, as testified to by their officers and schoolmasters; and so well is this known by the boys, that none of those who have been here long enough to know me, ever attempt to gain anything from me by a profession of religion. They well know that with me it is deeds, not words.

In conclusion, I beg to state that the regulations laid down for the guidance of the Chaplain's department have been fully and uniformly carried out during the year.

I beg to remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
HENRY SMITH WARLEIGH,
Chaplain.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

TABLE I.—Showing the AMOUNT of PROGRESS in SCHOLASTIC ATTAINMENTS of 187 PRISONERS removed or liberated by LICENCE during the Year, and of 351 being in the SENIOR and PROBATIONARY WARDS SCHOOLS, on the 31st December 1856.

—	No. of Boys.	Attainments.	Reading.					Spelling.					Writing.					Arithmetic.					Scriptural and General Information.				
			Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Not at all.	Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Not at all.	Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Not at all.	Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Not at all.	Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Not at all.
Removed to other Prisons	85	At Reception	1	16	40	17	11	–	5	36	28	16	–	1	38	24	22	2	2	14	26	41	–	–	4	33	48
		At Removal	53	19	13	–	–	34	28	20	3	–	47	25	13	–	–	56	21	7	1	–	2	33	32	17	1
Pardoned or liberated by licence	102	At Reception	–	10	48	28	16	–	1	40	29	32	–	4	40	32	26	1	3	13	29	56	–	–	1	30	71
		At Removal	63	29	10	–	–	45	37	19	1	–	69	23	9	1	–	72	20	7	3	–	3	32	55	12	–
Senior School	282	At Reception	1	39	151	49	42	–	14	149	49	70	–	10	146	65	61	4	10	46	84	138	–	–	15	109	158
		On Dec. 31, 1856	103	102	65	12	–	67	91	108	16	–	108	105	65	4	–	119	104	44	15	–	6	47	131	96	2
Probationary School	69	At Reception	–	13	37	11	8	–	6	31	19	13	–	5	34	12	18	1	4	4	30	30	–	–	5	20	44
		On Dec. 31, 1856	1	26	31	7	4	–	14	35	12	8	2	20	34	2	8	11	23	14	11	10	–	12	24	17	16

TABLE II.—Showing the PER-CENTAGE of SCHOLASTIC IMPROVEMENT of 538 PRISONERS who were under INSTRUCTION in the SENIOR and PROBATIONARY WARDS SCHOOLS, in the Year 1856.

			Reading.					Spelling.					Writing.				
			Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Not at all.	Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Not at all.	Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Not at all.
85 removed to other prisons	Average time in Parkhurst, 39½ months	When received	1 1/6	18 5/6	47	20	13	—	6	42 1/3	33	18 2/3	—	1 1/6	44 2/3	28 1/6	26
		At removal	62 1/3	22 1/3	15 1/3	—	—	40	33	23 1/2	3 1/2	—	55 1/3	29 1/3	15 1/3	—	—
102 pardoned or liberated by licence	Average time in Parkhurst, 44 months	When received	—	10	47	27 1/2	15 1/2	—	1	39 1/2	28 1/3	31 1/3	—	4	39 1/3	31 1/3	25 1/3
		At removal	61 1/2	28 1/2	10	—	—	44	36 1/2	18 2/3	1	—	67	22 1/2	9	1	—
282 remaining in Senior School	Average time in Parkhurst, 22½ months	When received	1/3	14	53 1/3	17 1/3	15	—	5	53	17 1/3	24 2/3	—	3 2/3	51 2/3	23	21 2/3
		On 31st December 1856	36 1/2	36 1/4	23	4 1/4	—	23 32	32 1/2	38 1/3	5 2/3	—	38 1/3	37 1/3	23	1 1/3	—
69 remaining in Probationary Ward	Average time in Parkhurst, 2¼ months	When received	—	19	53 1/2	16	11 1/2	—	8 1/2	45	27 1/2	19	—	7 1/4	49 1/4	17 1/2	26
		On 31st December 1856	1 1/2	37 1/2	45	10	6	—	20 1/3	50 2/3	17 1/2	11 1/2	3	29	49 1/4	7 1/4	11 1/3

			Arithmetic.					Scriptural and General Information.				
			Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Not at all.	Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Not at all.
85 removed to other prisons	Average time in Parkhurst, 39½ months	When received	2 1/3	2 1/3	16 1/3	30 1/2	48 1/3	—	—	4 2/3	39	56 1/3
		At removal	66	24 2/3	8 1/3	1	—	2 1/3	39	37 2/3	20	1
102 pardoned or liberated by licence	Average time in Parkhurst, 44 months	When received	1	3	12 2/3	28 1/3	55	—	—	1	29 1/3	69 2/3
		At removal	70 1/2	19 1/3	7	3	—	3	31 1/3	54	11 2/3	—
282 remaining in Senior School	Average time in Parkhurst, 22½ months	When received	1 1/3	3 2/3	16 1/3	29 2/3	49	—	—	5 1/3	38 2/3	56
		On 31st December 1856	42	37	15 2/3	5 1/3	—	2	16 2/3	46 2/3	34	2/3
69 remaining in Probationary Ward	Average time in Parkhurst, 2¼ months	When received	1 1/2	5 3/4	5 2/3	43 1/2	43 1/2	—	—	7 1/4	29	63 3/4
		On 31st December 1856	16	33 1/4	20 1/4	16	14 1/2	—	17 1/2	34	24 3/4	23

TABLE II.—Showing the SUMMARY of the PER-CENTAGE of SCHOLASTIC IMPROVEMENT in 538 PRISONERS who were under INSTRUCTION in the SENIOR and PROBATIONARY WARDS SCHOOLS in the Year 1856.

—			Able to Read Well, or Tolerably.	Able to Spell Well, or Tolerably.	Able to Write Well, or Tolerably.	In Arithmetic, could perform correctly Operations in Higher, Compound, or Simple Rules.	Possessed Much, Considerable, or Some, Scriptural and General Information.
			Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
85 removed to other Prisons -	Average time in Parkhurst, 39½ months -	When received -	20	6	1⅙	21⅙	4⅔
		At Removal -	84⅔	73	84⅔	98⅚	78⅔
		Improvement -	64⅔	67	83½	77⅓	74
102 pardoned or liberated by licence - - - - -	Average time in Parkhurst, 44 months -	When received -	10	1	4	16⅔	1
		At Removal -	90	80½	90	97	88
		Improvement -	80	79½	86	80⅓	87
282 remaining in Senior Schools -	Average time in Parkhurst, 22½ months -	When received -	14	5	3½	21¼	5⅕
		31st Dec. 1856 -	72½	52½	75½	94½	65⅛
		Improvement -	58½	47½	72	73¼	60
69 remaining in Probationary Wards - - - - -	Average time in Parkhurst, 2¼ months -	When received -	19	8⅔	7¼	13	7¼
		31st Dec. 1856 -	39	20⅓	32	69½	52
		Improvement -	20	11⅔	24¾	56⅓	44¾

RETURN of the AMOUNT of PETTY and SERIOUS MISCONDUCT in the PROBATIONARY and SENIOR WARDS SCHOOLS during the Year.

Total number of boys under instruction in the schools during the year	580
Number of boys entered in the school's misconduct book for petty offences in school	115
Number of boys reported to the Governor for punishment on account of continued petty misconduct or for serious offences	64
Number of boys who have not been complained of for petty offences in school throughout the year	465
Number of boys who have not been reported to the Governor for punishment throughout the year	516

Number per cent.

1. Of boys complained of for petty offences - - 20.
2. Of boys not complained of for petty offences - 80.
3. Of boys reported to the Governor - - - 11.
4. Of boys not reported to the Governor - - 89.

Of the 115 boys entered in the school misconduct book for petty offences, there were complained of, once, 78 ; twice, 20 ; three times, 10 ; four times, 5 ; five times, 1.

Of the 64 boys reported to the Governor for punishment on account of continued petty misconduct, or for serious offences, there were reported, once, 34 ; twice, 21 ; three times, 5 ; four times, 4.

Of the 115 prisoners entered in the misconduct book for petty offences, 92 of them were boys in the probationary ward, and 23 of them were boys in the general wards.

Of the 64 prisoners reported to the Governor for punishment on account of continued petty misconduct, or for serious offences, 51 of them were boys in the probationary wards, and 13 of them boys in the general wards.

III.

JUNIOR WARDS CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Parkhurst Prison, Junior Wards,
January 9, 1857.

GENTLEMEN,

Report of the Chaplain, &c. of the Junior Wards.

I HAVE the honour to submit my annual Report of the junior wards for the past year.

The total number of prisoners under my superintendence and spiritual care during the year was 156.

There were in the prison at the end of each quarter as follows:—

On the 31st of March - - -	118
„ 30th of June - - -	119
„ 30th of September - -	101
„ 31st of December - -	78

Forty-two were transferred during the year from the probationary to the junior wards.

The number removed was as follows: —

Liberated on licence - - -	18
Died - - - -	1
Time expired - - -	2
Transferred to the senior wards - -	54
Removed to Millbank prison - -	2
Pardoned - - - -	1
Total removed -	78

The conduct of the prisoners will appear in the following table:—

First quarter:—		Third quarter:—	
Very good - -	19	Very good - -	5
Good - -	66	Good - -	53
Indifferent - -	14	Indifferent - -	27
Bad - - -	18	Bad - - -	15
Very bad - -	1	Very bad - -	1
Second quarter:—		**Fourth quarter:—**	
Very good - -	17	Very good - -	2
Good - -	73	Good - -	38
Indifferent - -	19	Indifferent - -	20
Bad - - -	10	Bad - - -	16
		Very bad - -	2

Conduct of the prisoners.

In reference to the conduct of the prisoners during the past year, I cannot report quite so favourably as I have been able to do on former

occasions; the latter part of the year, compared with the former, presents an increase of offences, arising from the peevish and ungovernable tempers of these little boys, who are ever very ready, when spoken to by their officers, to make use of that unruly member, the tongue, in a very offensive manner; to correct this evil, and teach them respect towards those placed in immediate authority over them, is no very easy task; and as this is the first step towards their improvement, it is of very great importance to enforce this part of our discipline: most of our punishments during the year have been for insolence to officers, as also for that which generally follows, disobedience.

In the month of October there were two attempts at insubordination amongst the prisoners, in consequence of an order given which did not please them; but they were effectually subdued by the firm and decisive steps which were promptly resorted to; they were made to feel that obedience to the rules and authorities of the prison was their duty and interest, and the surest way to promote their happiness. Nothing of the kind has since occurred.

There is a great difficulty in our way, in consequence of the short sentences, from one to two years, with which many of the prisoners now come to us. Twenty-one boys of this class have been received into the junior prison during the latter part of the year; with some of these we have immense trouble; they are, in disposition and conduct, of the same class as those under the four years' sentence, and many of them have come to us with very bad characters from the last prison, and have been several times convicted; such of them as are deeply depraved and hardened care nothing about their sentence; perhaps they have passed two months in the prison from which they came, then four more in our probationary, leaving but six months in some instances, and twelve in others, during which period it is expected that some change will be produced in their habits of life under the discipline of this prison. I do unhesitatingly state, from my long experience of ten years, that much good, if any, cannot be effected in such characters in so short a space of time; I have generally found that it takes from one to two years before our system of reformation begins to have effect on such inveterate characters; in some few instances there, the former is about the average time: but these short sentence boys leave before that period has elapsed, consequently before any change for the better is likely to be produced, some have had their liberty, their sentence having been completed while they were in the misconduct class; thus they have been thr own upon society again, helpless and unreformed. It is to be regretted that we cannot detain such characters as these longer in this valuable institution, so that they might receive such an education, moral, intellectual, and industrial, as would fit them for society again; but, situated as they now are, there is really not sufficient time for the accomplishment of this important work. There are some of this class now in the prison who must soon be released, and most of their time has been passed in confinement or under other punishment; they have been reasoned with repeatedly, but they seem to have scarcely any reason to appeal to, on account

Report of the Chaplain, &c. of the Junior Wards.

of their youth and depravity. Some of those under short sentences have expressed to me their wish that their term of imprisonment had been four years instead of one or two, assigning as their reason that they know they will get into trouble again as soon as they are released.

Conduct and attainments in school.

The reports from the school have not been so satisfactory during the latter part of the year, but it is to be borne in mind that very few of the boys then in the prison have been of more than one year or one year and a half standing, all the older ones, the great majority of whom had good conduct badges, having been transferred to the senior wards.

Under the head of Tables I. and II., the attainments, progress, and conduct of the boys will show that there were 114 in the junior prison on the 1st of January 1856, 78 of whom had been removed in the course of the year, leaving but 36 under school instruction for the whole year. The total number during the year has been 156, 78 of whom were on the roll at the end of the year; 78 consequently left this prison; 54 of this number were transferred to the senior wards, 33 of them had good conduct badges, mostly of a higher order.

The Tables will further show that these 78 boys had made a very considerable degree of improvement, both morally and intellectually, during the period they were in this prison, and when they left, more than two-thirds of them were disposed to be orderly and well-behaved.

With reference to the 42 boys who had joined during the year, it will be observed how remarkably low the majority of them were in intellectual attainments when they first came to us; one-half of them are under short sentences, from one to two years, very few of these boys, according to their own confession, ever attended school or a place of worship, and most of them had been in prison several times before this; one boy admits that he had been six times convicted; another, 15 years of age, says he has been in prison twelve times; how can such possibly be reclaimed in twelve months or two years. Out of the 154 boys in this prison during the past year, 39 has been reported from the school; 13 for ill-temper and insubordination, 10 for insolence, 9 for idleness, 7 for damaging prison property.

It will thus be seen by the Tables annexed, that the conduct of the 78 boys in the prison at the end of the year has not been so good in the school as could be desired, and that the amount of intellectual improvement has not been satisfactory, which I entirely attribute to their carelessness, arising out of the feeling that their time here can be but very short.

No alteration has taken place in the general routine of the prison. The duties in the chapel every morning, in the infirmary, probationary ward, and misconduct class, have been, as usual, performed by me. My Bible class is still continued on Sunday evenings. The week-day evening class of good conduct boys is carried on as formerly, superintended by the schoolmaster, and frequently visited by myself.

I have much satisfaction in stating that the schoolmaster, and disciplinary officers have zealously co-operated, and endeavoured to promote the welfare of the prison and the interests of the prisoners in every respect.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your faithful and obedient servant,

JOHN J. SPEAR,

Chaplain and Superintendent of the Junior Wards.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

TABLE I.—Giving the Total ACQUIREMENTS of the 114 PRISONERS on the Junior Wards School Register at the end of the Year 1855 (including their Attention and Conduct while under School Instruction), 78 of whom have been removed during the Year 1856, the remaining 36 being still on the School Register; to which is added the Acquirements of 42 Boys who have joined the Junior Wards at various periods of the Year 1856, together with the Total State of 156 Boys who have been on the School Roll during the Year.

		Reading.					Spelling.					Writing.				
		Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Not at all.	Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Not at all.	Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Not at all.
Acquirements of 78 Boys who have been removed during the Year 1856	At Admission	3	22	13	35	5	—	10	20	33	15	1	11	25	35	6
	On Removal	47	20	8	3	—	24	22	19	3	—	39	28	10	1	—
Acquirements of 36 Boys who have been under School Instruction the whole Year	At Admission	2	8	19	7	—	—	2	19	14	1	1	6	19	10	—
	On Removal	24	11	1	—	—	13	21	2	—	—	16	19	1	—	—
Acquirements of 42 Boys who have joined the Junior Wards during the Year 1856	At Admission	2	3	16	16	5	1	2	7	19	13	—	3	24	9	6
	On Dec. 31, 1856	2	6	15	16	3	1	3	12	17	9	2	4	23	11	2
Total Acquirements of 156 Boys who have been in the Junior Wards during the year 1856	At Admission	7	33	48	58	10	1	14	46	66	29	2	20	68	54	12
	On Dec. 31, 1856	73	37	24	19	3	48	46	33	20	9	57	51	34	12	2
Total Acquirements of 168 Boys who were in the Junior Wards during the Year 1855	At Admission	6	50	48	58	6	1	22	59	64	22	3	36	61	60	8
	On Dec. 31, 1855	78	48	29	12	1	52	47	42	23	4	62	62	31	12	1

TABLE I.—Giving the Total ACQUIREMENTS of the PRISONERS on the Junior Wards School Register—*continued.*

		Arithmetic.					Scriptural and General Geography.					Attention.			Conduct.		
		Higher Rules.	Compound Rules.	Simple Rules.	Addition.	None.	Much.	Considerable.	Some.	Little.	Very ignorant.	Great.	Moderate.	Little.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.
Acquirements of 78 Boys who have been removed during the Year 1856	At Admission	1	8	20	34	15	—	—	23	26	29	—	—	—	—	—	—
	On Removal	25	28	19	6	—	15	27	26	10	1	48	25	5	57	20	1
Acquirements of 36 Boys who have been under School Instruction the whole Year	At Admission	—	4	12	15	5	—	—	7	21	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
	On Removal	8	16	12	—	—	1	15	20	—	—	18	13	5	21	10	5
Acquirements of 42 Boys who have joined the Junior Wards during the Year	At Admission	1	1	5	22	13	—	1	5	14	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
	On Dec. 31, 1856	2	1	12	21	6	—	1	8	20	13	3	17	22	13	12	17
Total Acquirements of 156 Boys who have been in the Junior Wards during the Year 1856	At Admission	2	13	37	71	33	—	1	35	61	59	—	—	—	—	—	—
	On Dec. 31, 1856	35	45	45	27	6	16	43	54	30	13	69	55	32	91	42	23
Total Acquirements of 168 Boys who were in the Junior Wards during the Year 1855	At Admission	3	23	55	65	22	—	3	40	67	58	—	—	—	—	—	—
	On Dec. 31, 1855	48	40	53	21	6	25	34	64	35	10	104	47	17	129	30	9

Report of the Chaplain, &c. of the Junior Wards.

TABLE II.—Showing more particularly the DISPOSITIONS and CAPACITIES, and the MORAL and INTELLECTUAL STATE, of the 156 Boys referred to in Table I., as exhibited by them since their Admission to the Junior Prison.

	Apparent Intellectual Capacity.			Intellectual Improvement.					Moral Improvement.						Boys whose Dispositions seem to have led to		
	Good.	Moderate.	Little.	Much.	Considerable.	Some.	Little.	None.	Much.	Considerable.	Some.	Little.	Doubtful.	None.	Order.	Disorder.	Doubtful.
State of 78 Boys who have left the Junior Wards during the Year 1856 - -	41	28	9	34	21	14	9	–	31	20	13	7	4	3	61	15	2
State of 36 Boys who have been under School Instruction during the whole Year - - -	16	12	8	10	11	13	2	–	8	7	8	6	2	5	24	12	–
State of 42 Boys who have joined the Junior Wards during the year - -	5	20	17	1	7	16	12	6	3	2	16	9	8	4	20	13	9
Total state of 156 Boys who were in the Junior Wards during the Year 1856 -	62	60	34	45	39	43	23	6	42	29	37	22	14	12	105	40	11

IV.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Parkhurst Prison, Isle of Wight,
January 5, 1857.

GENTLEMEN,

IN conformity to the printed instructions, I have the honour to transmit the annual Medical Report of this prison for the year 1856. Medical Officer's Report.

Remaining January, 1856		429
Received from various sources		209
		638
Discharged on pardons, &c.	208	
Died	1	
		209
Remaining January 1st, 1857		429

Greatest number in infirmary, 22 ; lowest number, 5.

The prisoners have been remarkably healthy during the past year, and no contagious or infectious disease has occurred ; there were many cases of small pox amongst the military in Albany barracks, which bounds the prison grounds on the south, during the months of February, March, and April, and one adult was affected residing in a house contiguous to the prison on the north side, but we have been fortunate in the exemption of any member of this establishment from its attack. Of the prisoners received, all have been healthy, and the major part robust. One lad was taken into the infirmary for the cure of lepra ; on his admission he said he never recollected being free from the disease.

In the Appendix, Table No. I. contains an account of all the infirmary cases ; we have had no very serious disease under treatment, the majority of complaints being catarrhal or bowel affections, occurring respectively in the winter and summer months, with various local ailments dependent on casual causes.

Table II. is the enumeration of cases treated in the cells, and are invariably of a mild character, rarely requiring above one or two days' confinement for their removal.

Table III. contains the account of the only death we have had, which, for the average number for the year, is at the rate of ·23 per cent. The deceased had his left arm amputated last year for scrofulous disease of the elbow joint ; his health greatly amended after the source of irritation was removed ; after a time, however, extensive ulceration took place on the left side of the chest and in the

Medical Officer's Report.

left ham, extending half way up the thigh; he sunk after a year and a half of suffering; extensive caries of the sixth and seventh rib, extending from the cartilages half way to the spine, and ulceration of the cartilages of the knee joint, which were evidenced on a post-mortem examination, showed how impossible it was to obtain any more favourable results. On his admission to Parkhurst, he is noticed in the medical character book as being feeble, and as being frightfully disfigured by extensive cicatrices in the neck.

Table IV. gives the proportion of sickness, and it will be seen by reference to the Tables for 1854 and 1855, that there has been a diminution of rather more than one-third in both infirmary and lighter cases.

The food supplied to the prisoners during the past year has been uniformly excellent, every attention is paid to its proper preparation, and that the ration is ample may be inferred from the fact, that since I have been connected with the prison I have never had occasion to recommend any addition to the scale adopted for an healthy prisoner.

One of the oldest of our warders, Mr. Knott, died on the 3d of March of apoplexy; another warder has been invalided for phthisis dependent on renal disease, and a messenger has been discharged, having become affected with epilepsy. All the officers of the establishment at the present moment are healthy and efficient, and have had but little sickness during the year, and the cases have been trifling. The same observations apply to the officers' families.

The interior economy of the prison is all that can be desired, and to the strict attention that is paid to all circumstances that may affect the health of the prisoners, I attribute the high sanitary condition that has been for so long a period maintained.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
G. H. Dabbs, *Surgeon R.N.*,
Medical Officer.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

TABLE I.—CASES of SICKNESS treated in the INFIRMARY.

	Wards.				Total.
	General.	Junior.	Probationary.	Refractory.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASE.					
Diarrhœa	15	6	1		22
Purpura	3				3
Porrigo	4		1		5
Scabies			1		1
Febris		1			1
SPORADIC DISEASE.					
Debility	1				1
Scrofula	3	2	1		6
Pernio	11	1			12
Ulcer	11	5			16
Hæmorrhois			1		1
Hæmoptysis	1				1
SPORADIC DISEASE OF SPECIAL SYSTEM.					
Ophthalmia	11	4		1	16
Epilepsy	1	1			2
ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.					
Palpitatio Cordis	1	1			2
RESPIRATORY ORGANS.					
Catarrh	22	7			29
Cynanche	11	1			12
DIGESTIVE ORGANS.					
Dyspepsia	9	9	1	1	20
Obstipatio		1			1
Hernia		2			2
URINARY ORGANS.					
Albuminuria	2				2
ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.					
Periostitis	1				1
Acute Rheumatism	6	1	1		8
Caries	1				1
INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.					
Phlogosis	31	4		1	36
Eczema	1				1
Impetigo	2				2
Lepra			1		1
Urticaria		1	1		2
EXTERNAL CAUSES.					
Sprain	6	2			8
Contusion	3				3
Scalds and Burns	2				2
Fracture	2				2
Vulnus	6	1	1		8
Total	167	50	10	3	230

Medical Officer's Report.

Table II.—Cases of Casual Sick treated in their Wards.

	Wards.				Total.
	General.	Junior.	Probationary.	Refractory.	
Catarrhal affections	19	25	3	-	47
Diarrhœa	21	17	-	2	40
Scrofula	-	-	10	-	10
Dyspepsia	11	8	1	-	20
Rheumatism	9	1	-	1	11
Phlogosis	46	8	-	2	56
Ophthalmia	-	1	-	-	1
Epilepsy	-	-	1	-	1
Vaccine	-	-	3	-	3
Otalgia	-	1	-	-	1
Ulcer	2	2	3	-	7
Pernio	6	5	1	-	12
Minor accidents — Sprain	2	1	-	-	3
Minor accidents — Wound	3	-	-	-	3
Minor accidents — Contusion	-	1	-	-	1
Total	119	70	22	5	216

Table III.—Number of Deaths in the Year 1856.

Initials of Name.	Register No.	Ward.	Age.	When Received into the Prison.	When last Removed to the Infirmary.	Date of Death.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease.
H. D.	391	Junior	19 4/12	15 May, 1852.	1 Feb. 1855.	3 Sept. 1856.	4 years, 3 months and 19 days.	Scrofula.

N.B.—The Coroner's inquest returned a verdict of Natural Death.

Table IV.—Daily Number of Prisoners, Per-centage of Sick, &c.

	Wards.				Total.	Infirmary.
	General.	Junior.	Probationary.	Refractory.		
Average daily Number of Prisoners	267·177	93·204	57·803	—	423·185	—
Average daily Number of Sick treated in their cells	0·325	0·191	0·60	0·13	0·590	—
Average daily Number of Sick treated in the Infirmary	7·923	2·281	0·262	0·43	—	10·510
Number admitted in the Infirmary	167	50	10	3	230	—

V.—Monthly Meteorological Table for the Year 1856.

Medical Officer's Report.

		Daily Average of		Average Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Pluvimeter. Rain fell during the Month.	Prevailing Winds.		No. of Days on which Rain fell.
		Maximum.	Minimum.							
		°	°	°			In. pts.		*Days.*	
January	Thermometer	$40\frac{26}{31}$	32	$36\frac{13}{31}$	–	–	–	E.	9	18
	Barometer	–	–	–	30.55	28·95	–	W.	10	
	Rain gauge	–	–	–	–	–	3·48	N.	8	
								S.	4	
February	Thermometer	$41\frac{28}{29}$	$33\frac{16}{29}$	$37\frac{22}{29}$	–	–	–	E.	10	12
	Barometer	–	–	–	30·70	29·44	–	W.	3	
	Rain gauge	–	–	–	–	–	1·56	N	4	
								S.	12	
March	Thermometer	$39\frac{20}{31}$	$27\frac{18}{31}$	$33\frac{18}{31}$	–	–	–	E.	22	5
	Barometer	–	–	–	30·80	29·50	–	W.	1	
	Rain gauge	–	–	–	–	–	1·4	N.	8	
								S.	0	
April	Thermometer	$50\frac{16}{30}$	$34\frac{11}{30}$	$42\frac{27}{60}$	–	–	–	E.	12	18
	Barometer	–	–	–	30·20	29·10	–	W.	1	
	Rain gauge	–	–	–	–	–	4·21	N.	4	
								S.	13	
May	Thermometer	$54\frac{16}{31}$	$38\frac{21}{31}$	$46\frac{27}{62}$	–	–	–	E.	2	17
	Barometer	–	–	–	30·10	29·40	–	W.	5	
	Rain gauge	–	–	–	–	–	3·58	N.	12	
								S.	12	
June	Thermometer	$66\frac{23}{30}$	$44\frac{1}{30}$	$55\frac{12}{30}$	–	–	–	E.	2	9
	Barometer	–	–	–	30·25	29·48	–	W.	13	
	Rain gauge	–	–	–	–	–	2·14	N.	10	
								S.	5	
July	Thermometer	$67\frac{6}{31}$	$49\frac{2}{31}$	$58\frac{4}{31}$	–	–	–	E.	7	10
	Barometer	–	–	–	30·20	29·55	–	W.	11	
	Rain gauge	–	–	–	–	–	·91	N.	1	
								S.	12	
August	Thermometer	$67\frac{20}{31}$	$51\frac{7}{31}$	$59\frac{27}{62}$	–	–	–	E.	10	15
	Barometer	–	–	–	30·18	29·30	–	W.	7	
	Rain gauge	–	–	–	–	–	2·68	N.	4	
								S.	10	
September	Thermometer	$59\frac{16}{30}$	$42\frac{10}{30}$	$50\frac{28}{30}$	–	–	–	E.	6	17
	Barometer	–	–	–	30·20	28·80	–	W.	10	
	Rain gauge	–	–	–	–	–	5·14	N.	7	
								S.	7	
October	Thermometer	$56\frac{26}{31}$	$42\frac{29}{31}$	$49\frac{55}{62}$	–	–	–	E.	14	13
	Barometer	–	–	–	30·50	29·40	–	W.	4	
	Rain gauge	–	–	–	–	–	3·7	N.	4	
								S.	9	
November	Thermometer	43	$30\frac{29}{30}$	$36\frac{59}{60}$	–	–	–	E.	8	9
	Barometer	–	–	–	30·55	29·32	–	W.	12	
	Rain gauge	–	–	–	–	–	1·2	N.	9	
								S.	1	
December	Thermometer	$40\frac{24}{31}$	$31\frac{21}{31}$	$36\frac{7}{31}$	–	–	–		1	17
	Barometer	–	–	–	30·50	28·76	–	W.	10	
	Rain gauge	–	–	–	–	–	3·72	N.	9	
								S.	11	
	Total	52	38	45	30·80	28·76	32·55	0	–	160

V.

STEWARD'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Parkhurst Prison, January* 7, 1857.

Steward's Report.

I BEG to submit to you the following Report upon the Industrial Department of this prison for the past year.

No change has been made in the employments of the prisoners since my last report; and, I am again enabled to report favourably as to the manner in which the work of the several branches of this department has been carried on.

About the usual numbers of prisoners were employed as artifier s in executing the repairs of the buildings throughout the establishment, making and repairing tools and implements for farming purposes, the repairof prison furniture, &c. &c.

The trades' classes continue to manufacture and repair the whole of the clothing, boots and shoes required for the use of the prisoners throughout the establishment, and to prepare the principal part of the outfits for those who are liberated. They also make the whole of the officers' uniform clothing.

The out-door work upon the farm has been carried on as heretofore, but with fewer hands; still, as the draining and other permanent improvements were for the most part completed, this drawback was not so severely felt as it would have been in previous years, when these necessary works were in course of execution.

Manufacturing Department.

Tailoring.—The prisoners employed as tailors manufactured and repaired the whole of the clothing and bedding required for the use of the prison, and the most advanced in the tailors' class of the senior section of the prison were occupied in making officers' uniform clothing—an arrangement which has not only furnished profitable employment for the prisoners, but has given general satisfaction to the officers, who prefer the home-made uniform clothing to that supplied under contract.

The work performed in this department during the year, for the use of the prison, consisted principally in making the following articles, viz.—

453 jackets;
497 trousers;
327 waistcoats;
266 socks;
664 shirts;
150 flannel waistcoats and drawers;

and in repairing the prison bedding and clothing as required, which, on an average, amounted to about 532 articles weekly.

The following articles were manufactured for the outfits of prisoners on liberation,—

114 jackets ;
121 pairs of trousers ;
12 „ duck do. ;
102 waistcoats ;
229 shirts (cotton) ;
23 do. (serge, for sailors) ;
213 do. (flannel) ;
13 pairs of stockings ;
147 kit bags ;

and sundry other articles comprised in the outfit.

For officers' uniform clothing,—

6 great coats ;
31 frock do. ;
29 hip jackets ;
66 pairs trousers ;

with the repairs of uniform clothing usually allowed.

Shoemaking.—The usual average number of prisoners were employed as shoemakers, to supply the requirements of the prison, and to work for the officers of the establishment and their families. The work done on officers' private account is paid for at a fixed rate of charge.

The following articles were manufactured on the prison account, viz.—

New boots for ordinary prison wear	217	pairs.
Strong do. for use on the farm	38	„
Shoes for outfits on liberation	5	„
Soft shoes for use in the infirmary	20	„
Leather caps for ordinary prison wear (repaired)	465	
Hammock straps	205	

and a variety of lesser articles, besides executing the repair of all the prisoners' boots and shoes as required, which, on account of the farm and other heavy work in which the majority of the prisoners are employed, is very extensive, and has amounted to about 134 pairs weekly.

The privilege of being allowed to do the work referred to on officers' private account, has already been the means of bringing forward several prisoners to a very creditable state of proficiency.

Brickyard.—On an average, 12 prisoners were employed in carrying on the operations of the brickyard during the year, in digging and preparing the clay, moulding bricks and tiles, charging and unloading the brick-kiln, as well as the care of the running lime-kiln, and a great variety of work necessarily connected with the trade of brick-making and lime-burning.

Steward's Report.

The work performed consisted in manufacturing the following, viz.—

139,500 stock bricks for ordinary use ;
10,000 circular, arch, and splayed ditto ;
19,000 ordinary small drain tiles ;
1,500 small 9″ garden ditto ;
163 yards of white and grey lime burnt;

besides much other useful and instructive occupation connected with the trade.

Washers, Bakers, and Cooks.—The prisoners selected for that purpose continue to perform in a satisfactory manner the whole of the work connected with the washing, baking, and cooking.

The weekly average quantity of bread prepared and baked in the required form for officers' and prisoners' rations was 39 cwt., and the average number of pieces of clothing, bedding, and prison linen washed, dried, and mangled, amounted to about 2,041 weekly.

The subjoined table shows the distribution of the prisoners employed at the different trades in the manufacturing department and in-door work during the year, viz.—

Shoemakers	24
Tailors (Juniors)	22
Ditto (Seniors)	12
Brickmakers	12
Washers	12
Bakers	4
Cooks (Senior Prison)	6
Ditto (Junior ditto)	2

Agricultural Department.—The cultivation of the prison farm continues to be carried on by spade husbandry.

The principal part of the work connected with the duties of the farmyard continues to be performed in a satisfactory manner by the prisoners selected for that purpose, and consists in the care and feeding of the cattle and pigs, milking the cows, &c. &c., and a variety of other work of a useful and instructive character.

The Crops.—The crops generally were very good, and bear ample proof as to the superiority of spade husbandry over every other mode of cultivation, as well as to the value of liquid or sewage manure, which we now have improved means of rendering available.

Unfortunately, however, the potatoes were again much blighted, and resulted in our losing at least two-thirds of what would otherwise have been an excellent crop, notwithstanding the efforts that were made to turn the potatoes to account, by using them as soon as it was at all practicable to do so, and by adopting every precaution which experience and forethought could suggest.

The turnip crop was also a comparative failure, occasioned by the continuance of unusually dry weather during and immediately after the sowing season; but with these exceptions, the crops of the past year maintained the high character for which the prison farm has become remarkable.

Steward's Report.

Draining.—A piece of about five acres only of the land belonging to the farm having been left undrained at the close of last year, was completed during the early spring months, and the roads and other permanent improvements having been executed in previous years, very little work of that description remaining to be done, the prisoners were chiefly engaged in planting, attending to, and gathering in the crops.

The Mill.—In consequence of the high prices hitherto paid for barley, meal, &c., for pig feeding, the purchase of a small stone mill for grinding barley, &c., upon the premises was recommended, and having been authorized, it was procured and fixed as speedily as possible. It is driven by means of a double crank, worked by prisoners, and thus affords in-door employment for a large party during unfavourable weather for farming operations, and has already enabled us to effect the most satisfactory results, as regards both the quality and cost of the meal produced.

The Boiling House.—Since my last report, the boiling and steaming house and apparatus have been altered and enlarged, to meet the present requirements in this respect. An important advantage is gained by the increased facilities thus afforded, by enabling us to heat the whole of the food given to the pigs, an arrangement which, I scarcely need add, has been attended with success.

Building Department. –The prisoners belonging to the trades' classes employed as artificers were usefully employed in assisting in the execution of the repairs and alterations of the buildings throughout the establishment

In addtion to work performed in the ordinary repair of the prison and farm buildings and the officers' quarters, whitewashing, &c., &c., the following are the principal items executed during the year, viz. :—

Building a large tank in field, No. 7, for the collection and distribution of the sewerage from the prison and barracks, and laying the mains, &c., in connexion with the same.

Enlarging and re-constructing the boiling house at the farm buildings, re-arranging the steaming apparatus, building new troughs, &c.

Excavating and building a large tank in the farmyard, to collect the rain water from the buildings for the use of the yard, and also to furnish a supply of water in case of fire.

Preparing and laying a new floor, with sleeperwalls, &c., in the room under the carpenters' shop, and fitting it up as a general store for materials, &c.

Thorough repair of the inside of the brick-kiln.

Taking up, repairing, and re-laying the flues and warming apparatus in the probationary ward and schools.

Making and fixing new gates, with posts, &c., complete, to the prison fields lying on the high road.

Altering barn, fixing new barley mill, constructing driving and mill rooms, preparing and fixing driving gear, &c., complete.

Sundry alterations at Chaplain's old house, to form a large room for dressing flax, and fitting up the same complete.

Steward's Report.

And sundry works of less extent, besides the manufacture and repair of tools and implements for use upon the farm, repair of furniture, &c., &c., and painting and glazing, &c., throughout the establishment; the whole of the painters', glaziers', and paper-hangers' work being now done by the party of prisoners under the superintendence of the master-carpenter.

The average numbers of prisoners employed as artificers were as follows, viz. :—

Carpenters - - - - -	5
Painters, paper-hangers, and glaziers - -	4
Bricklayers and masons - - -	8
Smiths, engineers, &c. - - -	3
Sawyers - - - - -	2

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
HENRY STRICKLAND,
Steward and Industrial Superintendent.

To the Directors of Convict Prisons.

REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS

ON THE

DISCIPLINE AND MANAGEMENT

OF

PORTLAND PRISON.

CONTENTS.

	Page
REPORT - - - - - -	131
APPENDIX :—	
I. Governor's Report - - - -	139
II. Chaplain's Report - - - -	145
III. Medical Officer's Report - - - -	156

PORTLAND PRISON.

REPORT,

For the year 1856, of the Directors of Convict Prisons, made, as regards Portland Prison, in pursuance of the Act 5 Geo. IV. cap. 84. and Act 13 & 14 Vict. cap. 39.;—specifying the State of the Buildings; the Behaviour and Conduct of the Officers of the Prison, and of the Convicts; the Amount of the Earnings of the Convicts, and the Expense of the Prison; and such other Matters relating to the Discipline and Management thereof as they shall deem expedient, or the Secretary of State shall direct.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

To the Right Honourable Sir GEORGE GREY, G.C.B.,

Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Sir, 45, *Parliament Street*, 1857.

We have the honour to submit our annual Report on Portland Convict Prison for the year 1856.

Condition of the Buildings.

Condition of the buildings.

The prison buildings are in good order and repair. Some of the houses occupied by the superior officers have required repair in consequence of the wood-work becoming decayed through the action of the weather. The additional wing to the infirmary, reported as being in progress in our last year's Report, has been completed. New dark cells have also been built. Baths and reception-room are also in course of construction. Arches for the reservoir in the infirmary have also been built, besides various other works.

Conduct of Officers.

Conduct of officers.

The very important duties of the superior officers in the discipline department of this extensive prison establishment

continue to be conducted, as heretofore, with great credit to themselves and usefulness to the public service.

Captain Clay, the Governor, as well as the Chaplains in their respective departments, had to contend in the early part of the year with some disadvantages arising from the unsettled state of the penal servitude prisoners; these men being under the impression that they were not fairly treated, saying, they had been led to expect in the prisons in which they were first placed, that good conduct would tend to shorten their sentences.

Nevertheless, the efforts of the Governor, assisted by the Chaplains as well as all connected with the prison, overcame these difficulties, the order and discipline of the prison being satisfactorily maintained, and the other objects of their respective duties fairly advanced.

Dr. Houghton, the principal medical officer, together with his assistant, Mr. Harris, have, as heretofore, assiduously and successfully attended to their important, and very frequently, arduous duties.

We have much pleasure in especially drawing attention to Captain Powell, the Deputy-Governor; the Governor having frequently mentioned the value of this officer's services to the Visiting Director.

The conduct of the subordinate officers, as a body, is very favourably reported on by the Governor; he states that he has at all times been supported by them in a most praiseworthy manner. Since our last Report, a body of officers (43 in number) have been organized as a civil guard, to act as sentries, instead of the military guard who used to perform this duty. The Governor states that these men, as a body, deserve much credit for the steady and efficient manner in which they perform their duty.

General Treatment of the Prisoners.

General treatment of the prisoners.

The prisoners have no just ground of complaint, their treatment is in all respects fair, and strictly in accordance with the rules laid down for the guidance, whether of the Visiting Director or Governor; every precaution is taken to prevent harshness or tyranny towards them by any of the officers, while at the same time they are not exempted from the restraints of strict discipline proper to their position; they have also held out to them every encouragement to good conduct and industry.

The penal servitude convict at Portland, like his fellow-prisoner either at Portsmouth or Chatham, highly appre-

ciates the progressive privileges attached to the four different stages into which his sentence is divided; he strives by good conduct and willing industry to attain to the higher stage, with its attendant advantages, as that portion of his sentence expires, which makes him eligible for such second, third, or fourth stage, and he never fails to apply to the Visiting Director for some remission of the time, which may have been added to the ordinary period, when he would otherwise become due for a higher stage, in consequence of misconduct either when undergoing his first probation in separate confinement, or shortly after his arrival at a public works prison. The diet of the prisoners is sufficient to maintain them in health, strength, and capacity for the hard labour which they have to undergo, and not more; they are likewise well clothed. With respect to the time set apart for rest, the opportunity for religious and moral improvement and school instruction, no change has been made to the rules in force for several years past. Every opportunity is afforded to each individual prisoner to submit any complaint he may have to make to the Director, either by seeing him on his periodical monthly visit, or else by letter.

Health.

Health. The general health of the prisoners has been good throughout the year. No epidemic has existed. Only three deaths have occurred out of a population, during the year, of 2,387, and one of these was caused by an accident on the works. Accidents have necessarily been of somewhat frequent occurrence; this is not surprising, when the nature of the labour the men are employed on is taken into account. In the annexed Report of the Medical Officer will be found details of all infirmary cases.

Religious and Moral Condition, and School Instruction, &c.

Religious and moral condition, school instruction, &c. The Chaplain in his subjoined Report states:—"On the whole, the religious aspect of the prisoners may be said to be brighter than at the close of last year." He also says "the congregation continues as described in former Reports. As far as is known, it is the largest assembly of prisoners for worship in the world; yet a more orderly or attentive body of hearers need not be desired."

The state of education and progress of the prisoners in school instruction are minutely shown in the Appendix to the Report of the Chaplain. He also speaks in high terms

of the zeal and efficiency manifested by all in his department in their great and arduous work.

We desire also to mention, that on the 9th of November last 113 convicts were confirmed by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

Number and disposal of prisoners.

Remaining in confinement on 1st January 1856,	1,506	
Received during the year - - -	881	
		2,387
Removed to Millbank Prison - - -	13	
„ „ Pentonville „ - - -	5	
„ „ Dartmoor „ - - -	21	
„ „ Portsmouth „ - - -	2	
„ „ Chatham „ - - -	2	
„ „ "Stirling Castle" Hulk - -	4	
„ „ "Defence" Hulk - -	1	
Lunatic Asylum, St. George's in the Fields -	3	
Embarked for Australia - - -	119	
„ „ Gibraltar - - -	180	
Discharged,—free pardons - - -	16	
„ conditional pardons - -	2	
Liberated by orders of licence - -	506	
Ditto on medical grounds - -	1	
Sentence expired - - - -	2	
Deaths - - - - -	3	
	880	
Remaining in confinement on 31st December 1856 - - - -	1,507	
		2,387

Nature of Employment and Value of Labour.

Nature of employment and value of labour.

There has been no alteration this year in the description of labour at which the prisoners have been employed, which is as follows:—

1. The quarrying and loading stone for the breakwater, repairing the carriages, constructing the railways in the quarries, making machinery, &c., &c., the details of which appear in the Appendix to the Governor's Report.

2. The labour on which the convicts have been employed, under the War department, has been that of excavating and quarrying a large ditch, forming the ramparts and parapets, levelling old quarry banks, making roads, building magazines, making fittings for offices, &c.

3. Work in connection with prison buildings, and the ordinary labour of the prison.

The two former descriptions of labour are carried on respectively under the Admiralty and War departments, and the nature and extent of the work performed are detailed at length in the Governor's Report and annexed Appendix. The total value of the prisoners' labour during the year has been calculated (according to fair measurement, whenever practicable) at 40,483*l.* 18*s.* 10¼*d.*, which amount is distributed as follows, under the three above heads.

By an average number of 935 convicts, working for the breakwater, there has been executed work to the value of 31,836*l.* 16*s.* 11¼*d.*, being at the rate of 34*l.* 1*s.* per man.

The average number of convicts employed for the War department at the Vern Hill, &c., has been 100, the value of their labour, 3,145*l.* 11*s.* 9¼*d.*, and the rate per man 31*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.*

In the prison, a total average number of 230 men were daily employed. Of these 132, as artificers or ordinary labourers, executed work to the value of 3,383*l.* 13*s.* 0¼*d.*, being at the rate of 25*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* per man; while the remaining 98 prisoners, working indoors as tailors, shoemakers, cooks, bakers, and washers, for the prison, performed labour to the value of 2,117*l.* 17*s.* 1½*d.*, or at the rate of 21*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* per man.

Omitting this last class of workmen, the out-of-door work of artificers and labourers employed for the breakwater, fortifications, and prison work, 1,167 in number, reaches the value of 38,366*l.* 1*s.* 8¾*d.* or at the rate of 32*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per man.

The average daily number of prisoners whose labour has not been available, that is, men attending school, sick, under confinement as a punishment, &c., has been 199. If the number of non-effective men be taken into the calculation, and the total value of the labour performed by all hands throughout the year, namely, 40,483*l.* 18*s.* 10¼*d.*, be divided by the total average number of prisoners, namely, 1,464, the rate per man, at the total value of the labour, will be 27*l.* 13*s.* per man.

The cost, per prisoner, for the past year, including every item, with the exception of the expense for repairs of buildings, has been 35*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.*, and, therefore, it will be seen from the details above stated, as also by reference to the Appendix, that the value of the labour performed by the convicts for the Admiralty nearly covers the cost of maintenance;—that the labour performed for the War Department almost amounts to the expense incurred, and that

those who have been employed on work for the prison have earned 25*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* as a set off to their cost to the establishment. Calculating on the total population, including the entire dead weight, namely, sick and those in school, the value of the labour averaged on the whole body amounts to 27*l.* 13*s.*, or within 7*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* of the actual expense incurred as the total cost of each prisoner.

Expenses.

Expenses.

The total expenditure of the prison during the year exclusive of buildings, as given in the Appendix to the Governor's Report, has been 53,608*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*. This includes a sum of 3,974*l.* 18*s.* 0*d.* paid to convicts discharged, as gratuities on their discharge on license, and is reduced by receipts for officers' house rent, produce of garden, and value of productive labour, to 52,161*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*

General Conduct and Industry of the Prisoners.

General conduct and industry of the prisoners.

Although the conduct of the prisoners as a body has been good, still the general tone and conduct of very many of them has not been so satisfactory as could be wished; there is not the same cheerful and willing obedience to the rules as formerly, and although the amount of work performed exceeds that of last year, still the number of prison offences and punishments have been large, as shown in the Appendix to the Governor's Report; and eight offences of a serious character, namely, assaults on prison officers, have been committed.

Towards the month of August in the past year, there was some insubordination and excitement amongst penal service prisoners, together with a disposition to refuse labour, but here, as at Portsmouth, it was discovered in time, and no outbreak took place. All such feelings have subsided, and we are of opinion that the hopes which many penal servitude men undoubtedly indulged in, of being liberated before the expiration of their sentences, have disappeared; and, certainly, their industry is equal to that of the prisoners sentenced to transportation. This result may be traced to the different stages of discipline at which they arrive by perseverance in industry, with good conduct.

Offences and Punishments.

Offences and Punishments.

The total number of offences has been 1,041, committed by 533 offenders, giving a daily average of reports, 2·84, equal to 0·19 per cent., or one report to every 501 prisoners.

In the years 1853, 1854, and 1855, the following were the proportions:—

			Daily Average.
1853.	Offences, 506;	offenders, 436	- 1 for 751 prisoners.
1854.	„ 633;	„ 521	- 1 for 852 „
1855.	„ 702;	„ 417	- 1 for 741 „

which confirms our statement as to the altered demeanour of the prisoners, and that they are not so easily controlled as before.

General Observations.

General observations.

As already observed under the head of "Conduct of Officers," some anxiety was manifested in the minds of all who were concerned in the management of the large body of penal servitude convicts now employed on public works. The Directors were aware that a good deal of discontent and dissatisfaction existed in the minds of these men, in consequence, as they represented, of their not having to look forward to the same encouragement for good conduct as the men who were then their fellow-prisoners, but suffering the sentence of transportation under the old Act. These feelings were kept alive by the periodical monthly discharge on licence of the latter class. They likewise stated that they had positive hopes held out to them by the judicial authorities who passed their respective sentences that their fate was in their own hands, as a uniform course of good conduct and willing obedience to the rules and authorities of the different prisons would ensure their liberation after they had undergone about half the period of their sentences. About the month of August we received information from the Governor of Portland Prison that he was fearful this dissatisfaction would manifest itself in the course of the ensuing month, but that all necessary precautions had been taken in the event of the prisoners refusing to labour. Nothing, however, did take place, and all the hopes above alluded to, namely, mitigation of punishment, or liberation on orders of licence, have quite subsided. Very much credit is due to the firm and temperate manner in which this difficulty was met by the superior, and other officers of the Prison, and to the judicious exercise of their moral influence, by which, in a measure, the evil was checked and overcome.

A much better state of feeling now exists, as many of the prisoners who had received the earliest sentences of penal servitude are now in the third or fourth stages of their imprisonment, and are experiencing the advantages of the

authorized rewards for good conduct, substituted for the previous system of remitting a portion of the imprisonment.

During the year, 506 men have been discharged on licence, making 1,573 since the commencement of the operation of the Act. The total number of revocations of licence from men discharged on licence from this Prison since the same period of time has been 97, of whom 57 have been received back within the year to which this Report refers; and we believe that about an equal number have been brought under fresh convictions without forfeiture of licence; and we further think that, if the difficulty of finding employment for licensed convicts could be overcome, the proportion would be found to be very small of those who would deliberately relapse into crime.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servants,
J. JEBB, Colonel, R.E.,
Chairman.
J. M. GAMBIER,
Director of Convict Prisons.

APPENDIX.

I.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Governor's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Portland Prison, January* 1857.

I HAVE the honour to submit my Annual Report for the past year, 1856.

Conduct of officers.

I have every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the officers as a body, and when circumstances have occurred requiring unusual activity and zeal for the service, I have always been supported by them in a most praiseworthy manner. Since my last report, a body of officers (43 in number), have been organized as a civil guard, to act as sentries, instead of the military guard, who used to take this duty. These men, as a body, also deserve much credit for the steady and efficient manner in which they perform their duty.

Number and disposal of prisoners.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners :—

The number of prisoners in the prison on the 1st of January 1856, was	1,506
Since received into the prison	881
Total	2,387
Deduct the number of prisoners embarked for public works, with tickets-of-leave, removed to other prisons, and discharged with free pardons and licences	880
Remaining in the prison 31st December 1856	1,507

For the detailed account of prisoners received and removed, see Appendix (A.)

Discipline, &c.—The rules under this head have been thoroughly carried out. The prisoners have been employed in a probationary state upon the public works, preparatory to their being embarked for other public works or ticket-of-leave abroad, or discharged with licences in this country.

The prisoners have been treated with consideration and humanity, and the rules under this head have been carefully carried out; at the same time, obedience to the prison rules has been insisted upon, and strict discipline has been enforced throughout the prison.

Governor's Report.

Description of the labour in which the prisoners have been employed.

The labour of the prisoners has been applied, as usual, under three heads, viz., Breakwater Work, Ordnance Work, and Prison Labour.

Breakwater Work.—The works performed under this head have been quarrying large blocks of ashlar and rubble stones, stripping and excavating; dressing and scabbling shlar; laying railways; making Derrick cranes and waggons, and casting iron machinery and other articles required for the works; making wheelbarrows, patterns; fitting, turning, and boring; repairing iron waggons, and making and repairing other quarry tools and implements; sawing timber, and the other artificers' work required.

Ordnance Work.—The labour on which the convicts have been employed, under the War Department, has been that of excavating and quarrying a large ditch, making ramparting and breastworks, levelling old quarry banks, filling in a ditch, making roads, building magazines, making fittings for offices, making and repairing quarry tools, and other implements.

Prison Labour.—Quarrying ashlar and rubble stones for building six new dark cells, additions to Chaplain's and Assistant Chaplain's houses, officers' quarters, addition to infirmary and other walls connected with the establishment; sawing stone; the necessary repairs of the prison and the cottages; making prison utensils, gas fittings, water connexions, &c.; and the general work done by the following trades, viz., whitesmiths, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, sawyers, coopers, carpenters, fitters, painters, glaziers, stonemasons, hammock-makers, bookbinders, tailors, shoemakers, and gardeners; washing the bedding and linen of the establishment, and the baking and cooking for the prison.

For the particulars of the above-named works I beg to refer you to the Appendix, as follows:—

(B.) General statement of the value and description of labour, and the time employed therein.
(C.) Statement of labour specially for the breakwater.
(D.) Ditto of Ordnance Department.
(E.) Abstract of (B.), (C.), and (D.)
(F.) Daily distribution of time.
(G.) Form of weekly return of nature of employment.

It will be seen by reference to the above-named returns that the average number of convicts in confinement has been 1,460, and they have been employed as follows:—

On the breakwater works daily - - - - -	934
On the Ordnance works „ - - - - -	98
On the prison works „ - - - - -	229
Total employed on works daily -	1,261
Average number non-effective, as men at school, sick, and under punishment - - - - -	199
Average daily number throughout the year	1,460

The detailed statement of the value of the labour of the convicts, as executed upon the different works, is given in the Appendix, from which the following is an abstract:—

	£	s.	d.
For the breakwater - - -	31,836	16	11¼
For the Ordnance - - -	3,145	11	9¼
For the prison - - - -	5,501	10	1¾
	£40,483	18	10¼

Showing an increase of value of labour over last year, £363 11*s.* 4¼*d.*

I regret to say that there have been many accidents of a serious nature, one of which proved fatal; but I have reason to suppose that every care has been taken by the officers to keep the convicts out of danger, and that proper attention has been paid to the machinery.

State of buildings. The general state of the buildings, fences, &c., is good, with the exception of the quarry boundary-wall, which requires repair, being cracked in several places, and which will be put in good order at an early opportunity.

Repairs. The repairs have been, as usual, considerable, but of an ordinary nature.

Escapes. Four prisoners have tried to effect their escape, but none have succeeded.

Conduct of the prisoners. Out of 2,387 prisoners, 1,854 have never been reported; but although the average number daily of prisoners under confinement has been 23 less than last year, still the reports have been more for misconduct by 340 than last year. The total number of offences have been 1,041, committed by 533 offenders, giving a daily average of reports 2·84, equal to 0·19 per cent., or one report to every 501 prisoners.

For particulars of offences and punishments I beg to refer you to Statement (I.) in the Appendix. The number of corporal punishments have been 8, for assaults on prison officers. The general tone and conduct of the prisoners has not been so satisfactory as I could wish; there is not the cheerful and willing obedience to the prison rules as formerly; and although the amount of work performed exceeds that of last year, still there is too much of the civil and lazy style, or merely doing the work so as to keep clear of reports, and not with willing industry. The question, to the Governor, of what is my character for work, has been much less oftener asked, which shows that the men do not take the same interest in standing well for industry.

Moral condition of the prisoners. Judging from the general tone and bearing of the prisoners, I do not think the moral state of the prisoners so satisfactory as formerly.

During the year, 57 prisoners have been received into the prison with licences revoked.

Industry of prisoners. The usual record of the industry of the prisoners has been kept, and is generally satisfactory.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
W. Clay, *Governor.*

To the Directors and Chairman of Convict Prisons.

Governor's Report.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

The number of prisoners in the prison on 1st January 1856, was	1,506
Since received into the prison - - - - - - -	881
Total - - -	2,387
Deduct the number of prisoners embarked for public works, with tickets-of-leave, removed to other prisons, and discharged with free pardons, licences, &c. &c. - - - - - -	880
Remaining in the prison, 31st December 1856 - - -	1,507

(A.)—Annual Statement of the Removal of Convicts to and from Portland Prison between 1st January and 31st December 1856.

On 1st January 1856—			
The number of Convicts in Portland Prison was			1,506
Received during the year from—			
Convict Prisons	Millbank	314	
	Pentonville	262	
	Parkhurst	25	
	Portsmouth	5	
			606
„ Ship "Runnymede"			2
County and Borough Prisons under contract with the Government.	Wakefield	126	
	Reading	7	
	Preston	10	
	Leeds	10	
	Leicester	40	
	Northampton	23	
			216
Returned with forfeited Licence			57
Total			2,387

Disposed of by—					
Transfers to Convict Prisons	Millbank	13	(1 for evidence)	18	
	Pentonville	5	(17 for misconduct)		
	Dartmoor*			21	
	Portsmouth			2	
	Chatham			2	
					43
Ditto to Convict Hulks	"Stirling Castle"*	(* Invalids 25)		4	
	"Defence"			1	
					5
Lunatic Asylum, St. George's in the Fields					3
	To finish probation on Public Works.		Discharged with Ticket-of-Leave.		
Embarked Per "Runnymede" for Western Australia.	116		3	119	
Embarked Per "Mermaid" for Gibraltar	180		—	180	
Total	296		3		299
Discharged by	Free Pardon			16	
	Conditional Pardons			2	
					18
	Licence			506	
	Licence on medical grounds			1	
					507
	Completion of sentence				2
Deaths	From accident				
	From natural causes				
					3
Number remaining on the 31st December 1856					1,507
Total					2,387

Governor's Report.

(B.)—STATEMENT of the VALUE of the PRISONERS' LABOUR, the Average Number of Working Hours in each Quarter, and the Aggregate Number of Days' Work done throughout the Year 1856.

Description of Work	Periods. From	Periods. To	No. of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed.	Average No. of Hours' Work in each Day.	Total No. of Hours and Days employed.	Value of Labour. Daily Rate.	Value of Labour. Amount.
ADMIRALTY:	1856.	1856.			H. M.	H. M.	*s. d.*	£ *s. d.*
Quarrying, loading, forming roads, excavating, and general work	1 Jan.	29 Mar.	76	789½	6 59	419,013 58		
	31 Mar.	28 June	78	718	8 25	471,367 0		
	30 June	27 Sept.	78	780	8 26	513,084 0		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	80	779½	7 18	455,228 0		
					7 47)	1,858,692 58		
						238,804 2	2 1	24,875 8 10¼
Blacksmiths, Fitters, Moulders, Turners, Pattern Makers, &c.	1 Jan.	29 Mar.	76	59	8 21	37,441 24		
	31 Mar.	28 June	78	60	9 5	42,510 0		
	30 June	27 Sept.	78	59	9 5	41,801 30		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	80	61½	7 55	38,950 0		
					8 36½)	160,702 54		
						18,668 2	2 9½	2,605 15 5¾
Carpenters and Sawyers	1 Jan.	29 Mar.	76	18½	8 21	11,740 6		
	31 Mar.	28 June	78	17½	9 5	12,398 45		
	30 June	27 Sept.	78	17	9 5	12,044 30		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	80	16	7 55	10,133 20		
					8 36½)	46,316 41		
						5,380 4	2 7	694 19 6½
Stonecutters and Working Travellers, &c.	1 Jan.	29 Mar.	76	58	6 59	30,782 32		
	31 Mar.	28 June	78	59	8 25	38,733 30		
	30 June	27 Sept.	78	28½	8 26	18,747 18		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	80	38	7 18	22,192 0		
					7 47)	110,455 20		
						14,191 2	2 8½	1,921 14 7¾
Platelayers (Railway)	1 Jan.	29 Mar.	76	35	6 59	18,575 40		
	31 Mar.	28 June	78	42	8 25	27,573 0		
	30 June	27 Sept.	78	33	8 26	21,707 24		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	80	31	7 18	18,104 0		
					7 47)	85,960 4		
						11,044 1	2 4	1,288 9 7¼
Carried forward	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,386 8 1½

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Periods. From	Periods. To	No. of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed.	Average No. of Hours' Work in each Day.	Total No. of Hours and Days employed.	Value of Labour. Daily Rate.	Value of Labour. Amount.
								£ s. d.
					Brought forward		-	31,386 8 1½
	1856.	1856.			H. M.	H. M.	s. d.	
Riggers of cranes, &c. -	1 Jan.	29 Mar.	76	9	8 21	5,711 24		
	31 Mar.	28 June	78	10	9 5	7,085 0		
	30 June	27 Sept.	78	10	9 5	7,085 0		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	80	10	7 55	6,333 20		
					8 36½	) 26,214 44		
Ordnance:						3,045 2	2 11½	450 8 9¾
Excavating, quarrying, and general work	1 Jan.	29 Mar.	76	56	6 59	29,721 4		
	31 Mar.	28 June	78	84	8 25	55,146 0		
	30 June	27 Sept.	78	82½	8 26	54,268 30		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	80	97	7 18	56,648 0		
					7 47	) 195,783 34		
						25,154 2	2 0	2,515 8 6
Forming rampart - -	31 Mar.	28 June	48	16½	8 33	6,771 36		
	30 June	27 Sept.	60	7	8 25	3,525 0		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	60	12	7 22	5,304 0		
					8 6⅔	) 15,600 36		
						1,923 4	2 2	208 7 6
Blacksmiths -	1 Jan.	29 Mar.	58	1½	7 2	611 54		
	31 Mar.	28 June	78	2	8 25	1,313 0		
	30 June	27 Sept.	78	2	8 26	1,315 36		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	80	3	7 18	1,752 0		
					7 47¾	) 4,992 30		
						640 4	2 4¾	76 14 6
Carpenters and Sawyers - -	1 Jan.	29 Mar.	76	3½	6 59	1,857 34		
	31 Mar.	28 June	78	4	8 25	2,626 0		
	30 June	27 Sept.	78	5½	8 26	3,617 54		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	80	5½	7 18	3,212 0		
					7 47	) 1,313 28		
						1,453 5	2 4½	172 12 4¾
Masons - - -	1 Jan.	29 Mar.	59	2	6 46	798 28		
	31 Mar.	28 June	24	2	8 59	431 12		
	30 June	27 Sept.	78	7	8 26	4,604 36		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	80	8	7 18	4,672 0		
					7 52¼	) 10,506 16		
						1,335 0	2 7	172 8 9
Carried forward -								34,982 8 8½

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Periods. From	Periods. To	No. of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed.	Average No. of Hours' Work in each Day.	Total No. of Hours and Days employed.	Value of Labour. Daily Rate.	Value of Labour. Amount.
								£ s. d.
					Brought forward	-	-	34,982 8 8½
PRISON:	1856.	1856.			H. M.	H. M.	s. d.	
Carpenters and Sawyers - -	1 Jan.	29 Mar.	76	11½	8 21	7,297 54		
	31 Mar.	28 June	78	12	9 5	8,502 0		
	30 June	27 Sept.	78	14	9 5	9,919 0		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	80	16½	7 55	10,450 0		
					8 36½	36,168 54		
						4,201 6	2 7	542 14 4½
Painters - - -	1 Jan.	29 Mar.	76	3	8 21	1,903 48		
	31 Mar.	28 June	78	5	9 5	3,542 30		
	30 June	27 Sept.	78	6	9 5	4,251 0		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	80	4	7 55	2,533 20		
					8 36½	12,230 38		
						1,420 7	2 3¾	164 5 7½
Blacksmiths - -	1 Jan.	29 Mar.	76	11½	8 21	7,297 54		
	31 Mar.	28 June	78	8	9 5	5,668 0		
	30 June	27 Sept.	78	9	9 5	6,376 30		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	80	9	7 55	5,700 0		
					8 36½	25,042 24		
						2,909 0	2 7	375 14 11
Gardeners - -	1 Jan.	29 Mar.	76	6½	6 59	3,449 46		
	31 Mar.	28 June	78	5½	8 25	3,610 45		
	30 June	27 Sept.	78	5½	8 26	3,617 54		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	80	5½	7 18	3,212 0		
					7 47	13,890 25		
						1,784 6	1 3¼	113 8 1¾
Stonecutters and Masons, dressing stone and flags for warder's hall, dark cells, Infirmary new wing, chaplain's and assistant chaplain's quarters, baths and reception room, and officers'								
Carried forward	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,178 11 9¼

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Periods. From	Periods. To	No. of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed.	Average No. of Hours' Work in each Day.	Total No. of Hours and Days employed.	Value of Labour. Daily Rate.	Value of Labour. Amount.
								£ s. d.
	1856.	1856.			Brought forward		-	36,178 11 9¼
					H. M.	H. M.	s. d.	
quarters, Prison barracks; building dark cells, arches to tank infirmary, wall near new cottages, garden wall, and additions to officers' quarters, Prison barracks; cutting away rock in front of Infirmary new wing, and paving steward's store, &c. -	1 Jan.	29 Mar.	76	12½	6 59	6,634 10		
	31 Mar.	28 June	78	15½	8 25	10,175 45		
	30 June	27 Sept	78	11	8 26	7,235 48		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	80	9½	7 18	5,548 0		
					7 47	) 29,593 43		
						3,802 1	2 6¼	479 4 6¼
Quarrying stone, preparing mortar, altering and repairing roads, backing tank at new cottages, excavating, foundations and wheeling stone for dark cells, baths, and reception room; attending masons, dark cells, officers' quarters, Prison barracks, and Infirmary tank, repairing walls, and clearing rubbish from canteen field and Infirmary, &c.	1 Jan.	29 Mar.	76	26	6 59	13,799 4		
	31 Mar.	28 June	78	15½	8 25	10,175 45		
	30 June	27 Sept.	78	21	8 26	13,813 48		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	80	21	7 18	12,264 0		
					7 47	) 50,052 37		
						6,430 7	2 0¼	649 15 9¼
General Prison labour, including men at light work, sawing stone, cleaning Prison, &c. - -	1 Jan.	29 Mar.	76	57½	6 59	30,517 10		
	31 Mar.	28 June	78	68	8 25	44,642 0		
	30 June	27 Sept.	78	68½	8 26	45,059 18		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	80	65	7 18	37,960 0		
					7 47	) 158,178 28		
						20,322 7	1 0½	1,058 9 8
Carried forward	-	-	-			- -	-	38,366 1 8¾

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Periods. From	Periods. To	No. of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed.	Average No. of Hours' Work in each Day.	Total No. of Hours and Days employed.	Value of Labour. Daily Rate.	Value of Labour. Amount.
								£ s. d.
						Brought forward	-	38,366 1 8¾
	1856.	1856.			H. M.	H. M.	s. d.	
Shoemakers	1 Jan.	29 Mar.	76	25½	8 21	16,182 18		
	31 Mar.	28 June	78	24½	9 5	17,358 15		
	30 June	27 S	78	24	9 5	17,004 0		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec	80	26½	7 55	16,783 20		
					8 36½)	67,327 53		
						7,821 2	1 3½	505 2 5
Tailors	1 Jan.	29 Mar.	76	25	8 21	15,865 0		
	31 Mar.	28 June	78	23½	9 5	16,649 45		
	30 June	27 Sept.	78	24	9 5	17,004 0		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	80	25	7 55	15,833 20		
					8 36½)	65,352 5		
						7,591 7	1 3½	490 6 1
Washers	1 Jan.	29 Mar.	76	22	8 21	13,961 12		
	31 Mar.	28 June	78	22½	9 5	15,941 15		
	30 June	27 Sept.	78	22	9 5	15,587 0		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	80	22	7 55	13,933 20		
					8 36½)	59,422 47		
						6,903 0	1 3½	445 16 4½
Bakers	1 Jan.	29 Mar.	76	10	10 0	7,600 0		
	31 Mar.	28 June	78	10	10 0	7,800 0		
	30 June	27 Sept.	78	10	10 0	7,800 0		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	80	10	10 0	8,000 0		
					10)	31,200 0		
						3,120 0	1 6	234 0 0
Cooks, 7 days per week	1 Jan.	30 Ma	90	16	10 0	14,400 0		
	31 Mar.	29 June	91	16	10 0	14,560 0		
	30 June	28 Sept.	91	16½	10 0	15,015 0		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	94	16	10 0	15,040 0		
					10)	59,015 0		
						5,901 5	1 6	442 12 3
School	1 Jan.	29 Mar.	76	125	8 21	79,325 0		
	31 Mar.	28 June	78	124	9 5	87,854 0		
	30 June	27 Sept.	78	126	9 5	89,271 0		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	80	133	7 55	84,233 20		
					8 36½)	340,683 20		
						39,576 0		
Carried forward			-	-	-	-	-	40,483 18 10¼

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Periods. From	Periods. To	No. of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed.	Average No. of Hours' Work in each Day. H. M.	Total No. of Hours and Days employed. H. M.	Value of Labour. Daily Rate. s. d.	Value of Labour. Amount. £ s. d.
					Brought forward		-	40,483 18 10¼
	1856.	1856.						
Sick - - - -	1 Jan.	29 Mar.	76	56	8 21	35,537 36		
	31 Mar.	28 June	78	55	9 5	38,967 30		
	30 June	27 Sept.	78	51½	9 5	36,487 45		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	80	57½	7 55	36,416 40		
					8 36½	)147,409 31		
						17,124 0		
Punishment - -	31 Jan.	29 Mar.	76	11	8 21	6,980 36		
	1 Mar.	28 June	78	13	9 5	9,210 30		
	30 June	27 Sept.	78	13½	9 5	9,564 45		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	80	12	7 55	7,600 0		
					8 36½	)33,355 51		
						3,874 8		
(Wet days), or time lost by bad weather, and medical inspection of new arrivals - - -	1 Jan.	29 Mar.	76	133	10 0	101,080 0		
	31 Mar.	28 June	78	71½	10 0	55,770 0		
	30 June	27 Sept.	78	75	10 0	58,500 0		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	80	69	10 0	55,200 0		
					10	)270,550 0		
						27,055 0		
					Total amount of Prisoners' Earnings for the year ending 1856 -			40,483 18 10¼

Governor's Report.

(C.)—STATEMENT of the VALUE of LABOUR performed for the Works of the BREAKWATER by the Convicts in the Year 1856.

Nature of Work.	Quantities and Description of Work.	Price. £	s.	d.	Amount. £	s.	d.
	226,204 tons of stone, from 6 tons to 10 cwt.	0	1	6	16,965	6	0
	221,162½ tons of rubble stone	0	0	6	5,529	1	3
	4,210¾ tons of foundation flinty materials	0	1	0	210	10	9
	720 tons of foundation flinty materials, removed twice	0	1	4	48	0	0
	66 tons of broken flint, including breaking, for foundations, removed twice	0	6	0	19	16	0
	800½ tons of hand-picked rubble for hearting pier (coarse)	0	0	9	30	0	4½
	528¾ tons of hand-picked rubble for hearting pier (fine and clean)	0	0	10	22	0	7½
	518¼ tons of rubble, specially selected and posted as for block and coarse work	0	1	4	34	11	0
	401¼ tons of rubble, specially selected and posted as for block and coarse work, removed twice	0	1	6	30	1	10½
	178½ tons of slaty materials	0	2	6	22	6	3
	157½ tons of foundation materials, twice screened	0	3	6	27	11	3
	487½ tons of ballast	0	0	6	12	3	9
	5,416 tons of large flat-bedded stones, quarried, loaded, and unloaded	0	2	0	541	12	0
	5,416 tons of large flat-bedded stones, rough, picked on both beds only	0	2	4	631	17	4
	4,858¾ tons of large flat-bedded stones, loaded, and sent to breakwater, loading only	0	0	2	40	9	9½
	18,851½ tons of large ashlar blocks of roach and whitbed quarried, loaded, and unloaded	0	3	6	3,299	0	3
	449½ tons of ashlar blocks of whitbed, quarried, scabbled, and loaded for shipping to Deptford and other places	0	6	0	134	17	0
	1,473½ tons of rough roach ashlar, quarried, rough spawled, and loaded	0	4	0	294	14	0
	599¼ tons of rough roach ashlar, quarried, from Steward's quarries, and loaded, &c.	0	3	6	104	17	4½
	200 tons of rough roach ashlar (to stone field), quarried, loaded, and unloaded	0	3	6	35	0	0
	552¼ tons of rough roach ashlar, from stock, loaded only	0	0	2	4	12	0½
	896½ cube feet of roach ashlar, dressed all round	0	0	6½	24	5	7¼
	Carried forward	-	-	-			

Statement of the Value of Labour, &c.—*continued.*

Governor's Report.

Nature of Work.	Quantities and Description of Work.	Price. £	s.	d.	Amount. £	s.	d.
	Brought forward - -	-	-				
Quarrying and loading stone; dressing and scabbling ashlar; excavating, &c.; smiths', moulders', fitters', turners', pattern-makers', and carpenters' work in making quarry tools, machinery, sharpening and repairs of all implements, iron waggons, &c.; making crossings; plate laying; forming and maintaining roads; repairs and fixing machinery; stripping quarries, &c.; contractors' prices (labour only).	22,145½ cube feet of roach ashlar, dressed, beds and joints only - - -	0	0	4	369	1	10
	5,121½ cube feet of roach ashlar, mould stones, scabbled all round, and loaded - -	0	0	3½	74	13	9¼
	262¼ cube feet of roach ashlar, scabbled and loaded - -	0	0	3	3	5	6¾
	8,430 cube feet of roach ashlar, dressed, loading only - -	0	0	0¼	8	15	7½
	90½ cube feet of whitbed ashlar, dressed, for smiths' shop -	0	0	4	1	10	2
	1,407⅓ super. feet of roach ashlar, reduced and redressed - - - -	0	0	4½	26	7	9¾
	2,030 lineal feet of Lewis holes, drilled in large blocks of stone - - - - -	0	0	9	76	2	6
	465 cube yards of masonry in boundary wall, complete -	0	6	0	139	10	0
	1,440 lineal feet of coping to boundary wall - - -	0	0	8	48	0	0
	30,650½ cube yards of excavations, over best bed, west quarried, and cutting road to Steward's quarries - -	0	0	6	766	5	3
	3,327 days' work, stonecutters at work that could not be measured - - -	0	3	6	582	4	6
	129 days' work building wall on *vern* (side of ditch), for Admiralty - - -	0	2	8	17	4	0
	42 tons of iron castings, for machinery and general use, made by prisoners in the foundry (casting only) -	10	0	0	420	0	0
	3 cwt. of brass castings, for machinery and general use, made by prisoners in the foundry (casting only) -	0	16	0	2		0
	1 picquet-house, complete, as per detailed estimate - -	30	0	0	30	0	0
	1 office and fittings, complete, as per detailed estimate -	27	10	6	27	10	6
	1 circular watch-box - -	9	10	0	9	10	0
	4 Derrick cranes, complete -	8	0	0	32	0	0
	6 heel platforms for cranes -	0	6	0	1	16	0
	9 iron blocks for cranes, 6 cwt. 2 qrs. 26 lbs. - - - -	0	0	9	29	6	0
	6 timber frames for iron waggons - - - - - -	2	0	0	12	0	0
	7 earth waggons - - -	6	0	0	42	0	0
	6 stone waggons - - -	10	0	0	60	0	0
	9 rack jacks - - -	3	0	0	27	0	0
	15 tipping boxes for quarry work - - - - -	4	0	0	60	0	0
	Carried forward - -	-	-	-			

Governor's Report.

Statement of the Value of Labour, &c.—*continued.*

Nature of Work.	Quantities and Description of Work.	Price.			Amount.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Brought forward - -	-		-			
	137 wheelbarrows, with wrought iron wheels - - -	0	7	0	47	19	0
	3 shelter sheds, iron roofs -	5	0	0	15	0	0
	1 sentinel box - - -	0	12	0	0	12	0
	2 closets - - - -	1	0	0	2	0	0
	3 tool boxes - - - -	0	12	0	1	16	0
	1 coal stage, complete - -	2	10	0	2	10	0
	7 guy triangles for cranes -	0	2	6	0	17	6
	7 trestles for barrow runs -	0	5	0	1	15	0
	47 trestles for stone fields -	0	2	6	5	17	6
	27 moulds for stone fields -	0	2	0	2	14	0
	1 timber bridge for Steward and Co.'s railway - -	30	0	0	30	0	0
	2 railway cramps, with screws, complete - - - -	1	17	0	3	14	0
	1 new gate, west quarries -	1	5	0	1	5	0
	1 door and frame, complete, in boundary wall - - -	1	0	0	1	0	0
	2 frames for grindstones -	0	2	0	0	4	0
	4 wood levers - - -	0	2	0	0	8	0
	14 horse boxes - - -	0	2	0	1	8	0
	8 ladders - - - - -	0	7	6	3	0	0
	80 oak squares - - -	0	2	0	8	0	0
	30 beech masons' mallets -	0	1	0	1	10	0
	58 straight-edges - - -	0	0	4	0	19	4
	16 wooden blocks for riggers -	0	2	6	2	0	0
	3 buckets for oil - - -	0	2	0	0	6	0
	12 water cans - - - -	0	2	0	1	4	0
	14 new crossings and points, complete - - - - -	10	0	0	140	0	0
	27 tons 1 cwt. 1 qr. 2 lbs. of new iron work, viz., picks, hammers, wheels, levers, &c.	0	0	2½	631	9	7
	Total - - -	-		- £	31,836	15	5½

(D.)—STATEMENT of the VALUE of LABOUR performed for the Works of the Fortifications at the Vern Hill by the Convicts in the Year 1856. Governor's Report.

Nature of Work.	Quantities and Description of Work.	Price. £	s.	d.	Amount. £	s.	d.
Excavating large ditch, levelling quarry banks, filling in other ditches, building magazines, forming rampart, and making roads; smiths and carpenters are repairing and making the necessary plant; contractors' prices (labour only).	16,155 cube yards of excavations in large ditch	0	0	9	605	16	3
	1,309 cube yards of excavations in under seat of embankment	0	0	4	21	16	4
	189¾ cube yards of excavations of foundations in drains, &c.	0	0	6	4	14	10½
	66 cube yards of brickwork in drains at barracks	0	4	6	14	17	0
	133 cube feet of ashlar, sunk work in ditto	0	2	0	13	6	0
	2,696 cube yards of sod work in rampart	0	3	6	471	16	0
	12,255 days' work levelling quarry banks, filling ditch, and making roads	0	2	6	1,531	17	6
	1,291 days' work, carpenters and smiths, at repairs, &c.	0	3	0	193	13	0
	No. 1. MAGAZINE.						
	55 cube yards of excavations in foundations	0	0	6	1	7	6
	143 cube yards of rubble masonry, complete	0	7	0	50	1	0
	1,670 cube feet of broken ashlar set complete, labour only	0	0	8	55	1	0
	360 cube feet of ashlar in slope	0	1	6	27	0	0
	126 cube feet of ashlar in parapet	0	0	10	5	5	0
	7 cube feet of ventilators, sunk work	0	1	6	0	10	6
	31½ cube feet of quoins, sunk work	0	1	3	1	19	4½
	11½ cube feet of lintels	0	1	0	0	11	6
	10½ cube feet of sills	0	1	0	0	10	6
	36 cube feet of quoins	0	1	0	1	16	0
	21⅓ lineal feet of coping	0	2	6	2	13	9
	103 cube yards of brickwork in arches, set in cement	0	4	6	23	3	6
	288 cube yards of clay, &c., pounded behind walls	0	0	4	4	16	0
	10 days' work, fixing ventilators and covering arches	0	2	6	1	5	0
	No. 2. MAGAZINE.						
	153 cube yards of excavations in foundations	0	0	6	3	16	6
	61 cube yards of rubble masonry, complete	0	7	0	24	7	0
	135 cube feet of ashlar set complete, labour only	0	0	8	4	10	0
	171 cube feet of masonry in porch of office	0	0	8	5	14	0
	17 lineal feet of coping	0	2	6	2	2	6
	Carried forward	-		-			

Governor's Report.

Statement of the Value of Labour, &c.—*continued.*

Nature of Work.	Quantities and Description of Work.	Price. £	Price. s.	Price. d.	Amount. £	Amount. s.	Amount. d.
	Brought forward - -	-	-	-			
	3¼ lineal feet of window sill -	0	1	0	0	3	3
	4½ cube feet in step - -	0	1	0	0	4	6
	48 super. feet of flags in floor -	0	1	0	2	8	0
	48 super. feet of lead roof -	0	0	4	0	16	0
	1 timber locker - - -	0	10	0	0	10	0
	2 doors - - - -	0	10	0	1	0	0
	1 window - - - - -	0	7	6	0	7	6
	156 cube yards of masonry in watercloset - - -	0	0	6	3	18	0
	Boarding roof - - -	0	6	0	0	6	0
	Plastering - - - -	0	4	6	0	4	6
	1 door, and fixed complete -	0	10	0	0	10	0
	18 cube yards of brickwork in tank, set in cement - -	0	4	6	4	1	0
	28 cube yards of concrete -	0	6	6	9	2	0
	30 cube yards of clay puddle taken out of tank - -	0	1	0	1	10	0
	8 trestles - - - -	0	4	0	1	12	0
	6 horse-boxes - - -	0	2	0	0	12	0
	2 wheelbarrows - - -	0	10	0	1	0	0
	1 new stone truck - -	3	0	0	3	0	0
	1 tool-box - - - -	1	0	0	1	0	0
	2 closets - - - -	1	10	0	3	0	0
	9 desks for office - - -	-		-	24	16	0
	1 oak table - - - -	0	15	0	0	15	0
	2 chairs - - - -	0	17	6	1	15	0
	4 drawing boards - - -	0	2	6	0	10	0
	1 bookcase - - - -	3	0	0	3	0	0
	1 book-stand - - -	0	3	6	0	3	6
	2 envelope cases - - -	0	2	6	0	5	0
	3 letter boxes - - -	0	3	6	0	10	0
	3 oak boxes polished - -	0	1	6	0	4	6
	5 map frames - - -	0	2	0	0	10	0
	1 surveying staff - - -	0	15	0	0	15	0
	4 wash hand stands - -	1	5	0	5	0	0
	2 towel stands - - -	0	2	0	0	4	0
	Total - -	-		-	£3,145	13	2

(E.)—Abstract of Labour of the Convicts in Portland Prison in the Year 1856, and the time occupied therein (the average daily Number of Prisoners being 1,460).

Trade or Occupation.	Average No. of Men.	Time actually employed.		Valued at		Amounts.			Total.		
		Number of Hours.	Number of Days.								
Admiralty:			Days. Hrs.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Quarrymen, &c.	766	1,858,692	238,804 2	2	1	24,875	8	10¼			
Blacksmiths, fitters, &c.	60	160,702	18,668 2	2	9½	2,605	15	5¾			
Carpenters and sawyers	17	46,316	5,380 4	2	7	694	19	6¼			
Stone-cutters, &c.	46	110,455	14,191 2	2	8½	1,921	14	7¾			
Plate-layers (Railway)	35	85,960	11,044 1	2	4	1,288	9	7½			
Riggers	10	26,214	3,045 2	2	11½	450	8	9¾			
Ordnance:									31,836	16	11¼
Excavators, &c.	80	195,783	25,154 2	2	0	2,515	8	6			
Forming rampart	8	15,600	1,923 4	2	2	208	7	6¾			
Blacksmiths	2	4,992	640 4	2	4¾	76	14	6¾			
Carpenters and sawyers	4	11,313	1,453 5	2	4½	172	12	4¾			
Masons	4	10,506	1,335 0	2	7	172	8	9			
Prison:									3,145	11	9¼
Carpenters and sawyers	14	36,168	4,201 6	2	7	542	14	4½			
Painters	5	12,230	1,420 7	2	3¾	164	5	7½			
Blacksmiths	9	25,042	2,909 0	2	7	375	14	11			
Gardeners	6	13,890	1,784 6	1	3¼	113	8	1¾			
Stone-cutters and masons, &c.	12	29,593	3,802 1	2	6¼	479	4	6¼			
Quarrymen, &c.	21	50,052	6,430 7	2	0¼	649	15	9¼			
General prison labour, including men at light work, &c.	65	158,178	20,322 7	1	0½	1,058	9	8			
									3,383	13	0¼
Shoemakers	25	67,327	7,821 2	1	3½	505	2	5			
Tailors	24	65,352	7,591 7	1	3½	490	6	1			
Washers	22	59,422	6,903 0	1	3½	445	16	4½			
Bakers	10	31,200	3,120 0	1	6	234	0	0			
Cooks	16	59,015	5,901 5	1	6	442	12	3			
Unproductive employment, sick, school, punishment, &c.	199	791,998	87,630 0						2,117	17	1½
Total		3,926,000	481,480 4						£ 40,483	18	10¼

Average daily number of men throughout the year:—Breakwater works - 934
" " " Ordnance works - 98
" " " Prison works - 229
Non-effective (school 127, sick 55, under punishment 13, new arrivals and detained by visits, &c. 4) - 199
Total - 1,460

Governor's Report.

(F.)—Daily Distribution of Time.

Occupation.			Remarks.
	A.M.	A.M. H. M.	
Prisoners rise, wash themselves, and clean cells and wards.	5.0 to	5.45 = 0 45	
Breakfasts (officers and prisoners).	5.45 „	6.15 = 0 30	Breakfasts are served at an early hour to avoid loss of time in taking the prisoners off the works for this meal.
Morning prayers (including time for unlocking and moving to and from prayers).	6.15 „	6.40 = 0 25	Prayers are in the chapel both summer and winter.
Labour, including mustering, and going to and from the working ground in the quarries.	6.40 „	11.20 = 4 40	Or from the earliest dawn to 11.20, when the days are shorter.
	P.M.	P.M.	
Dinner (for officers and prisoners), making up hammocks, and repairing clothes.	11.20 „	12.20 = 1 0	The earliness of the breakfast renders it necessary to have an early dinner.
	P.M.		
Labour, including mustering, and going to and from the working ground in the quarries.	12.20 „	6.20 = 6 0	Or from 12.20 to dusk, when the days are shorter. On Saturday afternoon the prisoners are recalled from labour at 4.30.
Supper (for officers and prisoners).	6.20 „	6.50 = 0 30	
Evening prayers and lecture (including time for unlocking and moving to and from chapel).	6.50 „	7.25 = 0 35	
Cleaning shoes, shaving, &c. and reading in cells.	7.25 „	8.0 = 0 35	Each prisoner has half a day's schooling in the week, and during this half day they are also made to bathe, have their hair cut, and the remaining time employed under the Clerk of Works' directions in road mending, and clearing away rubbish, &c.
Taking down hammocks -	8.0 „	8.10 = 0 10	
Total from 5 A.M. to 8.10 P.M. -		15 10	

Abstract of the above.

Meals - - -	2 0	
Prayers and lecture, including moving to and from.	1 0	
Out-of-door labour, including mustering, and moving to and from.	10 40	About one hour each day of this time is consumed in parading and going to and from the working grounds at a distance.
In-door occupations -	1 30	This includes some time passed in cleaning up halls, wards, cells, and utensils. (See details above.)
Total -	15 10	

N.B.—In wet weather the tailors, shoemakers, carpenters, blacksmiths, washers, and all under cover in workshops, continue their work. If the weather is too bad for out-of-door labour, the men usually so employed are occupied in whitewashing, scouring, and various necessary internal works, for which there is no opportunity on other days. In weather that is merely showery, or available for work by ordinary labourers, the prisoners are not withdrawn from work, sheds being provided for occasionally sheltering the working parties, and a drying-room by which wet clothing is made ready for wear in a few hours.

(G. —RETURN of EMPLOYMENT of CONVICTS in PORTLAND PRISON for the week ending 4th October 1856. Governor's Report.

General Occupation.	Daily Average Number.		Particulars of Prison Labour.	Daily Average Number.
Admiralty working parties		971	Gardeners	5
Prison and Ordnance Works (as detailed opposite)	216		Cleaning Prison	21
Painters	5		Light Work	9
Carpenters	16		Sawing stone	31
Blacksmiths	10			
Shoemakers	25			
Tailors	24			
Cooks	16		Dressing stone for Bath-room, and repairing wall near Infirmary	9
Bakers	10			
Masons	—			
Washers	22			
		344	Quarrying stone, repairing wall near Infirmary, and preparing mortar	21
Sick and unfit for labour and not told off to parties	53			
School	134			
Under punishment	11		Excavating large ditch, building rampart and magazine on Vern Hill	120
		198		
Total number in the prison		1,513		
Time lost by bad weather: Admiralty work	65			
Ordnance „	9			
Prison „	6			
Not told off to parties	5			
		85		
Reducing the daily average to		1,428	Total	216

DETAIL OF ADMIRALTY WORK.

Quarrying and loading stone	606$\frac{4}{6}$
Stripping rock and forming roads	148$\frac{5}{6}$
Dressing and scabbling ashlar blocks	17$\frac{1}{6}$
Squaring large blocks of roach	45$\frac{2}{6}$
Blacksmiths, founders, fitters, &c.	60$\frac{3}{6}$
Carpenters and sawyers	15$\frac{3}{6}$
Platelayers (railway)	31$\frac{3}{6}$
Attending points	18
Riggers	9$\frac{3}{6}$
Unloading stone	18
	971

NUMBER OF PRISONERS SICK ON SATURDAY LAST.

In Infirmary	50$\frac{1}{2}$	62
In Cells temporarily	11$\frac{1}{2}$	

DETAIL OF QUARRY WORK.

	Tons.	
From 6 tons to 4 tons	151	747$\frac{4}{6}$
„ 4 „ to 2 „	211$\frac{4}{6}$	
„ 2 „ to 2 cwt.	385	
Below 2 cwt.		920$\frac{3}{6}$
Ordinary foundation, flat-bedded stone rough dressed, with Lewis holes, rubble special selected, and ballast		94$\frac{2}{6}$
Average quantity of stone sent to the Breakwater daily		1,762$\frac{3}{6}$
Being a daily average of 208$\frac{1}{2}$ tons per hour of actual work.		
Flat-bedded stone, 16$\frac{1}{6}$ tons, whitbed and roach, 72$\frac{3}{6}$ quarried daily and not sent to Breakwater		88$\frac{5}{6}$
		1,851$\frac{1}{6}$

(H.)—Return of Classes and Sentences of Prisoners in Portland Prison for each Quarter of the Year 1856.

Quarter ending	Class.			Total in Prison.	Term of Sentence.													
	1st.	2d.	3d.		4 years.	5 years.	6 years.	7 years.	8 years.	10 years.	12 years.	14 years.	15 years.	20 years.	21 years.	25 years.	35 years.	Life.
March - - -	1,322	107	37	=1,466	755	37	97	223	20	228	3	27	48	5	9	2	1	11
June - - -	1,287	110	56	=1,453	952	47	84	136	4	164	2	25	24	4	–	–	–	11
September - -	1,349	99	65	=1,513	1,122	54	67	67	7	79	2	36	42	11	4	1	–	21
December - -	1,354	91	62	=1,507	1,133	58	71	69	8	49	2	36	42	12	4	1	–	22

(I.)—STATEMENT of OFFENCES and PUNISHMENTS during the year 1856. Governor's Report.

No. of Offenders punished.			Number of Men not punished.	Number of Offences for which actual Punishment was inflicted.				Total Number of Admonitions.	Average daily Number of Men in Prison.	Total No. of Prisoners during the Year.
By Director.	By Governor.	Total.		By Director.	By Governor.	Total.	Average Number of Offences daily.			
30*	503	533	1,854	34	1,007	1,041	2·84 (or 0·19 per cent.)	291	1,460	2,387

* Corporal Punishment, 8.

(K.)—ACCOUNT of the COST of each PRISONER and the EARNINGS of the same during the Year 1856.

	At per	£	s.	d.
1st. The cost of each prisoner, including salary of prison officers, clerks, sub-officers, and victualling, &c., &c.	- -	32	0	0
BREAKWATER WORKS.				
2nd. The earnings of each prisoner quarrying stone during the year, being 312 working days averaging 7h. 47m.	2 1	32	10	0
3rd. The earnings of each prisoner blacksmith, moulders, &c., during the year, being 312 working days averaging 8h. 36m.	2 9½	43	11	0
4th. The earnings of each prisoner carpenter and sawyer during the year, being 312 working days averaging 8h. 36m.	2 7	40	6	0
5th. The earnings of each prisoner stonecutter during the year, being 312 working days averaging 7h. 47m.	2 8½	35	11	8
6th. The earnings of each prisoner platelayer during the year, being 312 working days averaging 7h. 47m.	2 4	36	8	0
7th. The earnings of each prisoner rigger of cranes during the year, being 312 working days averaging 8h. 36m.	2 11½	46	2	2
WAR DEPARTMENT.				
8th. The earnings of each prisoner excavating and quarrying during the year, being 312 working days averaging 7h. 47m	2 0	31	4	0
9th. The earnings of each prisoner forming ramparting during the year, being 168 working days averaging 8h. 6m.	2 2	18	4	0
10th. The earnings of each prisoner blacksmith during the year, being 294 working days averaging 7h. 48m.	2 4¾	35	4	4½
11th. The earnings of each prisoner carpenter and sawyer during the year, being 312 working days averaging 7h. 47m.	2 4½	37	1	0
12th. The earnings of each prisoner mason during the year, being 241 working days averaging 7h. 52m.	2 7	31	12	7
PRISON WORK.				
13th. The earnings of each prisoner carpenter and sawyer during the year, being 312 working days averaging 8h. 36m.	2 7	40	6	0
14th. The earnings of each prisoner painter during the year, being 312 working days averaging 8h. 36m.	2 3¾	36	1	6
15th. The earnings of each blacksmith during the year, being 312 working days averaging 8h. 36m.	2 7	40	6	0
16th. The earnings of each prisoner gardener during the year, being 312 working days averaging 7h. 47m.	1 3¼	19	16	6
17th. The earnings of each prisoner stonecutter and mason during the year, being 312 working days averaging 7h. 47m.	2 6¼	39	6	6

Governor's Report.

Account of the Cost of each Prisoner, &c.—*continued.*

	At per		£	s.	d.
18th. The earnings of each prisoner quarrying stone during the year of 312 working days averaging 7h. 47m.	2	0¼	37	10	0
19th. The earnings of each prisoner at general prison work, stone sawing, &c., during the year of 312 working days averaging 7h. 47m.	1	0½	16	5	0
20th. The earnings of each prisoner shoemaker during the year, of 312 working days averaging 8h. 36m.	1	3½	20	3	0
21st. The earnings of each prisoner tailor during the year, being 312 working days averaging 8h. 36m.	1	3½	20	3	0
22nd. The earnings of each prisoner washer during the year, being 312 working days averaging 8h. 36m.	1	3½	20	3	0
23rd. The earnings of each prisoner baker during the year, being 312 working days averaging 10h.	1	6	23	8	0
24th. The earnings of each prisoner cook during the year, being 366 working days averaging 10h.	1	6	27	9	0
SCHOOL, &c.					
The number of days the prisoners were at school during the year was 39,576, averaging 8h. 36m.					
The number of days the prisoners were sick during the year was 17,124					
The number of days the prisoners were under punishment was 3,874, and time lost by bad weather was 27,355 days.					
The number of days lost by non-effectives, as per annexed Account, was 60,574.	2	1	6,309	15	10

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure of Portland Prison for the year ending 31st March 1857.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	3,877	7	10
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	10,597	9	10
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department	680	13	7
Rations for officers, and allowances in lieu thereof	2,691	14	3
Uniforms for officers and servants	1,538	2	1
Victualling prisoners	18,604	7	2
Clothing, &c. for prisoners	6,186	18	6
Bedding for prisoners	325	12	5
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	154	2	4
Medical comforts (extras for the sick)	77	11	2
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation	1,005	15	11
Gratuities to prisoners	3,974	18	0
Furniture and fittings	98	5	8
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	88	14	5
Fuel and light for general purposes	2,139	19	11
Buildings, hulks, and ordinary repairs	1,339	12	9
Soap, scouring, and cleaning articles	541	6	11
Brushes, brooms, and mops	137	15	6
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.	2	11	0
Various small disbursments	514	12	3
Rent, rates, and taxes,	370	8	2
Total	54,947	19	8
Deduct,—Amount of sundry receipts and value of productive labour	1,446	11	2
Net expenditure	£53,501	8	6

II.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Portland Prison, January* 15, 1856.

ANOTHER eventful year having passed, I would beg leave to submit my fourth annual Report on subjects connected with the Chaplaincy of this establishment. Chaplain's Report.

I.—*The Religious and Moral Condition of the Prisoners.* Religious condition.

On the whole, the religious aspect of the prisoners may be said to be brighter than at the close of last year; but it is chiefly the radiance of hope. With the falling leaves of 1855, fell the expectations of many who had counted upon their release on the blameless completion of half their penal servitude. In our last report we fully described the rise, progress, and decline of these spurious hopes. The body of the men considered themselves deceived. When such an idea has once taken possession of their minds, too many steel their hearts resolutely against all religious, and even against secular teaching; they are out of temper with all persons and things around them, only because these persons and things are placed in these positions by the authorities to whom they attribute their wrongs. From the pulpit may sound forth the most interesting and stirring truths, but the weight of these truths is decreased by the impression that the preacher is appointed by the power which (in the prisoners' opinion) has oppressed them. The schoolmasters may exhibit their maps, books, globes, and appliances for imparting secular knowledge, yet comparatively little will be learned by pupils whose minds are fretted with real or imaginary grievances.

During the year some of the penal servitude men have been released. They were prisoners who had been distinctly told, when receiving sentence from the seat of judgment, that good conduct would considerably diminish their period of labour on public works. The men who had received the same sentence of four years' penal servitude from other judges or recorders, who had connected with the sentence no remarks respecting any opportunity of decreasing its duration, were still more dissatisfied when their late companions had departed. Those who had conducted themselves as well as the released complained that, in some halls of judicature, a sentence of four years' penal servitude really meant forty-eight months of hard labour, while in other courts it represented a much shorter period.

This uncertainty, and consequent unsettled state of mind, together with a conviction (which in many instances will never be removed),

Chaplain's Report.

that the governors, chaplains, and officers of their first prisons had wilfully deceived them as to the length of their punishment, were unfavourable to their advancement in vital religion. In vain, many were told that no one had knowingly misled them, but, on the contrary, when they had encouraged them to hope for a mitigation of their sentence, had really believed that a reduction of their months of bondage was obtainable by exemplary behaviour.

Notwithstanding these obstacles, there is a light as well as a dark side of the prisoners' religious aspect. Considering the impediments which have been in the way, there is ground for thankfulness and joyful hope. The preached gospel of Jesus, the friend of repentant sinners, is powerful in the 19th century as in the first. The longer we labour amongst prisoners, the more are we convinced, *that there is no method of permanently improving a criminal, except by the application of the atonement to his heart;* all other schemes are delusions, merely experiments with the stream, while the fountain-head is left untouched.

Communicants.

The number of communicants may be considered as a barometer, indicating in some degree the weight of the religious atmosphere in which the prisoners move; yet its indications are by no means infallible. Despite of all precautions, hypocrites may intrude into the solemn assembly. Where is the earthly congregation without them? There is no reason for supposing that there are more deceivers around the Lord's table in Portland prison chapel than in an ordinary parish church. The aggregate number of communicants on the four occasions was 548, giving an average of 137 at each celebration.

Confirmation.

After due instruction and examination, 113 prisoners were confirmed by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury on the 9th of November. About 50 of these prisoners did not previously belong to the Church of England, but were of various denominations.

The congregation.

The congregation continues as described in former reports. As far as is known, it is the largest assembly of prisoners for worship in the world; yet a more orderly or attentive body of hearers need not be desired. Nor are they hearers only; their grateful letters, written after their discharge, often prove the value which they attach to their late religious instruction. Some would gladly be with us, if they could, every Sabbath day, esteeming their prison spiritual pasture above any within their reach when restored to freedom.

Moral condition.

When writing on the religious and moral condition of the inmates of the Portland convict establishment, I would studiously endeavour to avoid the too prevalent error of preparing reports coloured by the sanguineous temperament of the composers.

To ascertain the prisoners' moral state we must go below the surface. It is an easy matter to hear what a man has to say, but it often requires much reflection to divine the precise object which the speaker seeks. *Deception* has been with many so long a habit, that they even deceive themselves; yet this wide spread evil is by no means peculiar to the convicted. All unchanged persons naturally show more or less the idolatrous tendency of the human race by loving some darling sin better than their Maker. Concerning each

individual of this class, whether within or without the walls of a prison, it may be said—"He feedeth on ashes, a deceived heart hath turned him aside, that he cannot deliver his soul, nor say, is there not a lie in my right hand." The moral world within Portland prison might fairly be divided into five zones :— Chaplain's Report.

1st. Those whose moral feeling is very low and their love of transgression proportionably strong, consequently they spend much of their captivity in or on the verge of additional punishment.

2dly. Those who refrain from that which is forbidden only that they may escape chastisement, and pass smoothly through the period of incarceration.

3dly. Those who follow after morality with the view of securing the good opinion of their prison authorities and relatives, hoping thereby to brighten their prospects in life.

4thly. Those who are persuaded that morality is the best *policy*, both for bond and free. These are they who pursue rectitude because it is *wise* so to do, rather than because it is becoming and proper for man to imitate his Maker.

5thly. Those who, being grafted into the true vine cannot avoid bringing forth good fruit.

While reporting on this subject, I should be avoiding my duty were I to neglect calling attention to one or two obstacles in the way of the prisoners' moral advancement. Impediments to the prisoners' moral advancement.

1st. I would most earnestly suggest the alteration of the two associated rooms into cells.

"I am convinced that the associated rooms are prejudicial to the progressive improvement of my people, and should much rejoice at their conversion into cells. They are designed to be occupied by 100 men, selected for their good conduct, but the best prisoners have a wholesome aversion to them. The associated rooms are *hulks on shore*, and liable to all the abuses of *hulks afloat*. However unfortunately a prisoner may be with respect to his companions during working hours, still there is hope, if in the evening he can retire within his own cell to the company of his Bible, books, and, it may be, to communion with his God. A man may read, write, reflect, and pray with comfort when alone, but he can do none of these duties properly and advantageously in an associated room, where the presence of other prisoners renders his visitation and improvement difficult. A Daniel may kneel and pray courageously though under the inspection of hostile eyes, and prisoners will sometimes bravely do so, but it is too much to expect from convicts generally, whose good habits are only forming, and ought not to be subject to severe early trials."

2. It would tend much to the preservation of morality, if the working parties were arranged with due regard to the characters and antecedents of the prisoners. Classification.

No doubt, at the first, this plan would cause some additional labour in selection, but the advantages would ultimately far outweigh every other consideration; perhaps the experiment might be tried first with the offenders against martial law. The bulk of military convicts have committed crimes legally heinous, although morally venial. Great numbers of them have been sentenced by courts- Military convicts.

Chaplain's Report.

martial in Canada and situations abounding in facilities for inebriety and desertion. If these condemned soldiers were told at the *beginning* of their separate confinement,—"Provided you complete the first portion of your punishment in an exemplary manner, you will be placed on public works in the best parties by yourselves, but misconduct will inevitably throw you out of your privileged position, and place you by the side of the ordinary convicts of the country," few, indeed, would have to associate with the confirmed London and Liverpool thief, and hope might be entertained that the regimental captives had learned more virtue than vice during their sojourn on Portland isle.

II. *The Progressive Improvement of Prisoners, and the Method adopted for rewarding and encouraging their Conduct and Exertions.*

The prisoners sentenced under the old Act to 7 and 10 years' transportation have almost all departed, leaving the great body of the prisoners such as are known popularly by the name of "*Penal servitude men.*" Unquestionably they improve, and their improvement is progressive, yet their advancement is not equal to that of the men who had the opportunity of shortening their confinement by industry and good conduct. The willing industry of the men, both in the quarries and in the school, is by no means so perceptible as formerly.

Prior to the past year, there was seldom a man under punishment for idleness, but in 1856 transgressions of this nature were much increased. Too many appeared studiously to cultivate the art of doing just that amount of work which would save them from punishment, and no more. All who understand work and workmen well know how easy it is for a party of 30 or 40 individuals to appear to be diligent and yet to accomplish very little in the shape of actual results. You cannot select any as visibly idle perhaps, but you are nevertheless apprehensive that they are not fairly putting out their strength as a body, and at the close of a day, or a week, the united product of their labours confirms your suspicions. In industrial pursuits the prisoners have retrograded rather than advanced. To all remonstrances on this subject, the more candid say,—"We have no hope of shortening our term, and as to the inducements of beer, money, cheese, &c., we lightly esteem them." The less ingenious affirm and re-affirm that they honestly exert all their strength, but are not believed.

This diminished industry and apathy in general demeanour are solely attributable to the substitution of eating, drinking, and clothing rewards for conduct and exertion, in lieu of earlier liberty. The incentives to virtue now offered to the convicts, although costly to the State, are not sufficiently esteemed to be operative for good. The old stimulant (a possibility of shortening the days of bondage) was costless and potent, correct in principle, although *unfortunately somewhat extravagant in degree.*

The following are among the advantages which would be secured by it:—

1st. The prisoner would have continually before him the strongest known inducement to good conduct.

2d. Every week he could reckon with arithmetical precision the exact amount of good he had procured for himself and dependents. Chaplain's Report.

3d. He would be discharged with a feeling of gratitude towards the Government, which had tempered justice with mercy; whereas, when he fulfils all his time, the late prisoner is too apt to suppose that he has amply atoned for his offence by paying the utmost exaction of the law.

4th. The expense would be considerably less than the system of extra gratuities, superior food, &c., independently of the economy resulting from more work and less maintenance, as more labour might be expected in the three years and a half than will now be accomplished in four years.

III. *The Means used for the Religious Instruction of the Prisoners, the Course of Instruction in the Schools, and the Books in use.*

The preaching of the everlasting Gospel is the principal means employed for the religious instruction of the establishment. Exegetical lectures, explanatory Scripture readings, Bible classes, books, tracts, and conversations are also valuable aids in the impartation of Heavenly truth. It is my first object to convince an ignorant prisoner that the attainment of religious knowledge is *an interesting privilege*, and not an uninviting task—a concomitant of prison life. Twice every day in the year the prisoners assemble in the chapel for worship and spiritual instruction. Much care and thought are required to guard these double daily services from a monotony and weariness, which would cause the prisoners to identify chapel attendance with the punishment rather than with the privileges of the establishment. Happily, this is not, at present, the feeling; but on the contrary, the body of the men anticipate their assembly, as a congregation, with pleasure. Means for religious instruction.

The course of instruction in school is the same in its prominent features as fully described in recent reports, nor has there been any change in the books employed. There is, however, I would submit, a link wanting in the educational department. Men who are attached to books are easily taught by the books which they esteem, without much aid from the living teacher. The difficulty is to attract minds to books in the first instance. The page of letterpress is not sufficiently striking to engage the ignorant one who cannot read printed characters. We must appeal to the eye by pictures, diagrams, models, and experiments, as well as to the ear by sounds, if we would allure him to the pursuit of knowledge. As early as the boyish days of Alfred the Great, illustration was successfully employed by his mother Osberga, in the education of her renowned son. The course of instruction in school.

A lecture table, a few models of steam engines, an air pump, a small collection of geological specimens and chemicals, together with simple illustrative appliances, which could be made in the prison workshops at a trifling cost, would do much to promote a thirst for information amongst those who, without such incentives, may continue, to the end of their days, haters of books, lovers of degrading vice, and, consequently, enemies to the best interests of society.

Chaplain's Report.

The lending library.

To those who delight in reading, the lending library is a valuable assistance and solace. The number of volumes is 4,125. The library books are not so entirely of a religious character as formerly, and the number of readers is much increased. However good a book may be, it is but of little use unless men can be induced to read it. I am yearly the more convinced that both religious and secular instruction, to be effective, must be presented by *persuasion* rather than by *compulsion*, and in as attractive guises as may be.

IV. *The apparent Effects of the Discipline of the Prison.*

In September, many of the prisoners had completed three of the four years of their sentence. Like the September of 1855, it was the month of trial. Some of the worst characters would have been glad if they could again have excited their impressible companions to overt acts of rebellion. Happily, their malevolent designs signally failed. There was excitement, through discussion, but no action. The reasonable men had not forgotten the disastrous effects of the mutiny of the preceding year. They yet hoped there might be some little mitigation of their sentence as a reward for unexceptionable conduct, and well knew that any cessation of good behaviour would only blight their prospects. The many listened to good counsel, acknowledged its weight, and thus the crisis passed calmly away.

V. *The Disposal of Prisoners on their Discharge, their Prospects, and any Accounts which may subsequently have been received, the Date of the Death of such as may have died in the Prison, and the State of Mind in which they shall appear to have died.*

Transports beyond the seas.

The following ships have sailed from Portland during the last year:—

Name of Ship.	Number of Men.	Date of Embarkation.	Destination.
"Runnymede" - - - -	119	May 24th.	Western Australia.
"Mermaid" - - - -	100	June 25th.	Gibraltar.
"Mermaid" - - - -	80	Sept. 6th.	Gibraltar.

But little has been heard of the convicts who went abroad.

Tickets-of-Leave.

Tickets-of-leave.

In 1856 tickets-of-leave were granted to 507 prisoners, making a total of 1,573 since the passing of the Act. During the same period 57 were revoked, and the holders re-committed to this prison, making a total of 97.

But for the existence of a popular error, it would scarcely have been necessary to state again, that when conferring with the Governor concerning the recommendation of prisoners for licences to be at large, their religious or irreligious condition has no more

influence in the decision than the height of their stature or their attainments in secular knowledge. Chaplain's Report.

Few persons are willing to engage a young man of whom they only know that he has been a rogue and a vagabond from his infancy, and now alleges a desire to amend. In a distant and less populous country, where labour is dear, they might prosper, but at home the great bulk of this Pariah class have no option but to continue in transgression and prison alternately, or starve.

There are capitalists who, from the nature of their undertakings, possess greater facilities for benevolently employing discharged prisoners than others. Contractors for heavy works, managers of mines, shipowners, and persons requiring hazardous labour rather than skill, where there is little portable and exposed property to tempt the employed, might often, with scarcely any risk, give a helping hand to one who was really desirous to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. Of course, the man who has a character to make could not expect the same wages as the labourer who has never forfeited his reputation. There must be hewers of wood and drawers of water; and to whom does servile work more fitly belong than to those who, like the Gibeonites of old, have deceived the Commonwealth. Some possess greater facilities for employing discharged prisoners

There have been but three deaths, fewer than in any previous year since the opening of the establishment. W. P. on the 8th of January received an accidental injury in the quarry; he remained in a state of insensibility until his death at five in the evening. Deaths.

R. C. died from natural causes, in the infirmary, early in the morning of the 15th of June. He was a young man of 22 years; his intellect was not of the average strength; he could not be induced to entertain any idea but one of recovery from his bodily indisposition.

J. R. departed this life on the 6th of July. His malady was inflammation of the bowels.

In concluding this report, I would not forget to bring to your notice the zeal and efficiency manifested by my departmental helpers in a great and arduous work, which could scarcely be continued for several consecutive years without a firm conviction that *some* of the scattered seed of instruction will fall into good ground, and spring up into everlasting life.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient and faithful Servant,
WILLIAM HOLDERNESS,
Chaplain.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Chaplain's Report.

Appendix (A.)

Classes.

Total number of men in prison, 31st December 1856		1,507
These, on reception, were placed in classes :—		
1st class		1,161
2nd class		205
3rd class		141
On 31st December 1856, the numbers stood thus :—		
1st class		1,312
2nd class		126
3rd class		69
Total increase, 1st class		151
Decrease, 2nd class		79
Decrease, 3rd class		72
Promoted from 2nd class to 1st	165	
Promoted from 3rd class to 1st	65	
Promoted from 3rd class to 2nd	36	
Total promoted		266
Degraded from 1st class to 2nd	59	
Degraded from 1st class to 3rd	22	
Degraded from 2nd class to 3rd	8	
Total degraded		89
Majority of promoted over degraded		177
Maintained their position in 1st class since admission		1,022
Lost but regained position in 1st class		60
Promoted from 2nd class		165
Promoted from 3rd class		65
Total in 1st class, 31st December 1856		1,312
Maintained their position in 2nd class since admission		9
Promoted but again degraded to 2nd class		19
Degraded but again promoted to 2nd class		3
Degraded from 1st class		59
Promoted from 3rd class		36
Total in 2nd class, 31st December 1856		126
Remaining in 3rd class since admission		33
Promoted but again degraded		6
Degraded from 1st class		22
Degraded from 2nd class		8
Total in 3rd class, 31st December 1856		69

Appendix (B.)

Chaplain's Report.

State of Education, 31st December 1856.

Prisoners who could not read on admission - -		117
Since improved, of these, so as to read imperfectly -	86	
Prisoners who could read imperfectly only on admission - - - - - -		291
Since improved, of these, so as to write also -	195	
Prisoners who could read and write imperfectly on admission - - - - -		446
Since improved of these - - - -	314	
Prisoners who could read and write well - -		369
Prisoners well-educated - - - - -		284
Total number of prisoners - -		1,507
Total improved - - -	595	
Total cannot read - - - -	31	

Daily average of men attending school throughout the year. 134

Library and School Books.

Number of volumes in the prison library, 1st January 1856		4,125
New volumes added during the year - - - -		55
		4,180
Worn out during the year - - - - -	23	
Reference books not lent out - - - -	61	
		84
Leaving for circulation - - - -		4,096
Average number of books in circulation during the year, per week - - - - - - -		1,357

The list of school books is the same as it was last year, there having been no addition.

Appendix (D.)

An Account of the Number of Letters written by Prisoners to their Friends during the Year 1856:—

For the quarter ending 31st March - - -	2,595
For the quarter ending 30th June - - -	2,995
For the quarter ending 30th September - -	2,654
For the quarter ending 31st December - -	2,737
Total - - -	10,981

Chaplain's Report.

An Account of the Number of Letters received by Prisoners during the Year 1856:—

For the quarter ending 31st March	2,174
For the quarter ending 30th June	2,151
For the quarter ending 30th September	2,020
For the quarter ending 31st December	1,962
Total	8,307

An Account of the Number of Prisoners who gave in their Names to see the Chaplain in School:—

First quarter, ending 31st March	4,140
Second quarter, ending 30th June	4,128
Third quarter, ending 30th September	3,034
Fourth quarter, ending 31st December	4,028
Total	15,330

Appendix (D.)

An Account of Prisoners who have died in Portland Prison during the Year 1856:—

Reg. No.	Name.	Date of Decease.
5,801	W. P.	8th January.
5,298	R. C.	15th June.
5,197	J. R.	6th July.

An Account of the Number of Prisoners who received the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper during the Year 1856:—

6th January	129
6th April	130
6th July	139
5th October	150
Total	548

Confirmed by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury on the 9th November, 113

Appendix (E.)

An Abstract of Bookbinders' Work for the Year ending 31st December 1856 :—

49 new books made.
48 books repaired.
128 hall boards covered.
716 hall tickets made.
314 tracts covered.
896 "Leisure Hours" quarter-bound and repaired.
154 school books repaired.
1,023 library books repaired.
592 copy books repaired.
18 report books made.
26 report books repaired.
34 pocket books made.
45 prisoners books repaired.
11 almanacks mounted.
274 Bibles, prayer books, and hymn books repaired.
95 portfolios and cases made.
46 badge books made.

III.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Portland Prison, January* 10, 1857.

Medical Officer's Report.

I HAVE the honour to forward the eighth annual Medical Report of this prison for the year ending the 31st December 1856.

In taking a retrospective view of the past year, I find there has been an increase in the number admitted to and discharged from the infirmary; this may be attributed to the increased number of prisoners received into the establishment, also to the well-known habit of prisoners feigning illness or obscure complaints to avoid labour; therefore, although the number of sick appears large, they have upon the whole enjoyed a fair average of good health.

No epidemic has existed.

The deaths during the year have been two from natural causes, and one from accident; this low rate of mortality must be partly attributed to the immediate access they have to medical attendance, and the general care and attention they receive when seriously ill.

There are, however, complaints peculiar to prisoners, as scrofula, scurvy, consumption, chest and bowel complaints, fevers, and mental affections, and in this establishment the accidents form a numerous and important class, all of which require much time, care, and attention; many of the accidents have been serious, including 14 fractured limbs, of which two required amputation, besides a large number of minor operations in surgery were performed. Many of the accidents proved of tedious convalescence, this, with upwards of 200 young lads of weak and slender frames, and upward of 50 ruptured men, must have seriously impeded the the general progress of the public works.

The following nosological tables indicate the number of the infirmary and casual sick, the pardons and removals on medical grounds, the cases of insanity, and the deaths.

WILLIAM HOUGHTON,
Medical Officer.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Medical Officer's Report.

Table No. 1.

Infirmary Cases.

Zymotic disease:—	
Febris inter.	5
„ continued	12
„ catarrhal	32
Rheumatism, acute	5
Diarrhœa crapulosæ	247
Scorbutus	6
Erysipelas	8
Secondary syphilis	6
Sporadic disease:—	
Hydrocele	2
Hæmorrhoids	15
Hæmoptysis	2
Abscess	81
Ulcer	37
Scrofula	8
Phthisis	20
General debility	18
Hæmaturia	2
Sporadic disease of special system and organs:—	
Insanity	3
Despondency	4
Epilepsy	14
Dementia	3
Ophthalmia	66
Otitis	4
Locomotive organs:—	
Periostitis	4
Chronic rheumatism	94
Carried forward	

Brought forward	
Respiratory organs:—	
Catarrhs	150
Bronchitis	21
Pleuritis	10
Pneumonia	6
Digestive organs:—	
Cynanche tonsillaris	50
Dyspepsia	81
Icterus	3
Constipation	144
Peritonitis	1
Urinary organs:—	
Stricture ureth.	8
Integumentary system:—	
Paronychia	28
Herpes	11
Furunculus	302
Anthrax	6
Acne	9
Scabies	1
Accidents:—	
Incised wounds	6
Sprains	36
Contused wounds	92
Contusions	352
Fractured limbs	14
Burns and scalds	3
Hernia	2
Total	2,037

Table No. 2.—Deaths during the Year.

Register No.	Age.	Received into this Prison.	State of Health when received.	Admitted to Infirmary.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.
5,801	26	28 December 1855	Good	8 January 1856	8 January 1856	Concussion of brain from injury to head.
5,298	21	15 October 1855	„	29 April „	15 June „	Fever and pneumonia.
5,197	18	6 August 1855	„	3 July „	6 July „	Peritonitis.

Table No. 3.—Discharged on Medical Grounds.

Register No.	Age.	Received into this Prison.	State of Health when received.	Date of Discharge.	Disease.	Period of Imprisonment.
5,738	28	21 Dec. 1855	Slender and delicate.	16 June 1856	Consumption	One years and nine months.

Table No. 4.—Cases of Insanity during the Year.

Register No.	Age.	Received into this Prison.	State of Mind when received.	Character of Insanity.	When the Symptoms first appeared.	Date of Removal.
5,892	22	19 March 1856, Millbank.	Apparently sane; had been ten months in Bethlehem in 1855.	Melancholia	14 April 1856	7 May 1856, Bethlehem Hospital.
6,124	27	7 June 1856, Millbank.	Sane	Delusions, fear	16 August „	20 Oct. 1856, Bethlehem.
6,280	20	1 July 1856, Pentonville.	„	Mania, with violence	22 Nov. „	18 Dec. 1856, Bethlehem.

TABLE No. 4.—REMOVALS on MEDICAL GROUNDS, being unfit for Labour at Portland.

Register No.	Age.	Received into this Prison.	State of Health when received.	Date of Removal.	Where removed.	Cause of Unfitness for Labour.
4,634	33	13 Feb. 1855	Slender and delicate	19 Aug. 1856	"Stirling Castle," invalid hulk.	Epilepsy.
5,082	24	29 June „	Mod. stout and healthy	„ „	„	Consumption.
5,871	31	17 March 1856	Slender and delicate	„ „	„	Ditto.
6,101	33	7 June „	Chronic asthma	„ „	„	Chronic asthma.
4,425	27	22 Sept. 1854	Stout and healthy	25 Aug. „	Dartmoor invalid prison.	Mental imbecility.
5,046	19	27 June 1855	Slender and delicate	„ „	„	Palpitation.
5,244	19	10 Aug. „	Strumous ophthalmia	„ „	„	Strumous ophthalmia.
5,737	27	21 Dec. „	Mod. stout and healthy	„ „	„	Scorbutic disease of knee joint.
5,793	27	28 Dec. „	Slender and ruptured	„ „	„	Extensive hæmorrhoid, ruptured right side.
5,782	59	26 Dec. „	Hydrocele and varicocele	„ „	„	Extensive hydrocele and varicocele.
5,959	41	1 April 1856	Asthma	„ „	„	Asthma, chronic disease of liver.
5,981	37	22 April „	Salivary fistula	„ „	„	Salivary fistula.
6,099	33	7 June „	Good	„ „	„	Loss of three fingers and palm of right hand from injuries at Portland.
4,903	21	20 April 1855	Stout and healthy	„ „	„	Left leg amputated, having received severe injuries at Portland.
6,220	38	28 June 1856	Strumous	„ „	„	Extensive hæmorrhoids and general debility.
4,986	20	20 April 1855	Slender and delicate	„ „	„	Right fore arm amputated, having received injury at Portland.
4,807	51	7 March „	Ditto	„ „	„	General debility, body and mind.
4,598	38	13 Feb. „	Mod. stout and healthy	„ „	„	General debility and marasmus.
5,092	21	29 June „	Slender and delicate	„ „	„	Incipient consumption.
5,979	20	22 April 1856	Ditto	„ „	„	Ditto ditto.
5,804	32	28 Dec. 1855	Good	„ „	„	Bronchitis.
6,153	18	7 June 1856	Slender and delicate	„ „	„	General debility.
6,417	24	1 Aug. „	Imbecile	„ „	„	Imbecile.
6,345	19	1 July „	Weak intellect	„ „	„	General debility.
5,944	27	31 March „	Slender and delicate	„ „	„	Incipient consumption.

Medical Officer's Report.

Table No. 6.

Daily Average Number of Prisoners, Per-centage of Sick, &c.

Daily Average Number of Prisoners.	Daily Average Number of Infirmary Sick.	Per-centage of Infirmary Sick.	Daily Average Number of Casual Sick.	Total Daily Average Number unfit for Labour.
1,460	54·13	3·69	48·77	54·13

Table No. 7.

Showing the Daily Average Sickness, &c., of the Subordinate Officers.

Daily Average Number of Officers.	Daily Average Number Sick, including Accidents.	Average Number of Days each Officer was Sick.	Number Died.
198	1·37	4·90	1

REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS

ON THE

DISCIPLINE AND MANAGEMENT

OF

PORTSMOUTH PRISON.

CONTENTS.

	Page
REPORT - - - - - - -	179
APPENDIX:—	
I. Governor's Report - - - - -	184
II. Chaplain's Report - - - - -	198
III. Medical Officer's Report - - - -	205

PORTSMOUTH PRISON.

REPORT,

For the Year 1856, of the Directors of the Convict Prisons, made, as regards Portsmouth Prison, in pursuance of the Act 5 Geo. IV. cap. 84. and Act 13 & 14 Vict. cap. 39.;—specifying the State of the Buildings; the Behaviour and Conduct of the Officers of the Prison, and of the Convicts, the amount of the Earnings of the Convicts, and the Expense of the Prison; and such other Matters relating to the Management and Discipline thereof, as they shall deem expedient, or the Secretary of State shall direct.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

To the Right Honourable Sir GEORGE GREY, G.C.B.,
Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Sir, 45, *Parliament Street*, 1857.

We have the honour to submit our annual Report for the year 1856, on the state and condition of the Portsmouth Convict Prison.

State of the Buildings, &c.

State of buildings.

The buildings of the prison are all in good repair. Galleries have been added during the last year to the Chapel. The yards and other parts of the premises are in a satisfactory state.

Conduct of the Officers.

Conduct of the officers.

Captain Rose, the Governor, continues to evince zeal and ability in the discharge of his duties; and we are able to report very favourably of all the superior officers of the discipline department; the result of their exertions shows itself in the orderly and cleanly appearance of both prison and prisoners.

The Chaplain speaks very highly of the exertions of the Assistant Chaplain, a new appointment made during the past year; the Scripture Reader and Schoolmasters also continue to give satisfaction in their particular duties.

The subordinate officers and servants in all the departments have shown, with only two exceptions, general good conduct throughout the year; the Governor speaks well of them in his Report, and is satisfied with the whole of his staff.

Number and Disposal of the Prisoners.

Number and disposal of the prisoners.

Remaining in confinement 1st January 1856	1,019
Received from other prisons	580
Ditto with revoked licences	37
Total	1,636
Transferred to Government prisons	79
Embarked for Western Australia	72
Ditto Gibraltar	100
Removed to Lunatic Asylum	1
To Winchester County Gaol	1
Discharged by pardon	2
„ licence	349
„ on completion of Sentence	6
Escapes	1
Deaths	7
Remaining 1st January 1857	1,018
Total	1,636

Treatment of the Prisoners.

Treatment of the prisoners.

There has been no ground of complaint among the prisoners as to their treatment, no case of harshness has occurred, neither has any one complaint made by an individual prisoner against the officers been substantiated on inquiry.

Health.

Health.

The general health of the prisoners has been remarkably good. The particulars of diseases and of the deaths, 7 in number, are given in the Medical Officer's report.

General Conduct of the Prisoners.

General conduct of the prisoners.

The general conduct of the prisoners has been good, although a greater tendency to threaten officers with per-

sonal violence has manifested itself during the past year all such cases have been referred to and investigated by the visiting Director.

The Governor states that the system of "Probationary Stages" has worked well, and that the prisoners eagerly seek for the rewards attached to each separate stage. In the middle of the year there was some insubordination and excitement among the penal servitude men, together with a disposition to refuse labour, but it was discovered in time, and no outbreak took place. No symptoms of such a feeling have since shown themselves, neither do we think that there is at present any differennce in respect to subordination between this class of prisoners and the men under sentence of transportation.

We also are of opinion that the hopes which very many penal servitude prisoners indulged in, of being liberated before the expiration of their sentences, have disappeared, so far as Portsmouth Prison is concerned, and that their industry is satisfactory; but the general demeanour of the whole body of convicts is less so than it was under the former system.

Description of Labour, &c.

Description of labour.

The nature of the labour and employment of the prisoners has been the same generally as in former years, namely, ordinary labour in the Dockyard, and of various kinds for the War Department, as well as the ordinary work required for the prison. The two former classes of labour have consisted in coaling and ballasting ships, unloading colliers, removing and stacking timber, stacking casks, scraping and cleaning tanks, guns, and shot, repairing the sea wall, ramparts, &c.; and the labour of the prison has consisted chiefly of tradesmen's and other works for repairs and alterations, and for carrying on the requisite cooking, tailoring, washing, &c., necessary for the purposes of the establishment.

Industry and Value of the Labour.

Industry and value of the labour.

There has been no falling off in the value of convict labour during the past year, which has been computed either by actual measurement where possible, or by approximation and comparison where actual measurement cannot be made.

The total value of the prisoners' labour at this prison in the year has been 30,395*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*, the average number of prisoners being 989. By the abstract of the labour returns given in the Appendix to the Governor's Report, page 13, it will be seen that the labour of the Admiralty Department is valued at 24,688*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* This was executed by an average number of 679 convicts, giving an average rate for each man of 36*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*

The value of the labour for the War Department was 1,995*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, executed by 55 men, giving an average of 36*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* for each man.

For the prison, the value of the labour is estimated at 3,600*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, with an average number of 133 men. This includes the artificers, cooks, bakers, washers, tailors, shoe makers, and other necessary prison employments.

As the general result, the value of the labour performed in the year by the 989 men (effectives) is 34*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* per convict; but, deducting the non-effectives, namely 119, composed of men attending school, sick in the infirmary, under punishment, &c., the average value per man per annum will be 30*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*, or 1*s.* 11$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* per day.

Expenses.

Expenses.

The expenditure of the prison, exclusive of buildings, as detailed in the Appendix to the Governor's Report, has amounted to 31,557*l.* 1*s.* 11$\frac{1}{2}$*d.* in the year. This includes a sum of 2,211*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* paid as gratuities, or earnings, to convicts discharged on licence or otherwise, and is reduced by sundry receipts and value of productive labour to 31,035*l.* 11*s.* 2$\frac{1}{2}$*d.*

General observations.

General Observations.

We have already remarked, under the head of "General Conduct of the Prisoners," that, at one period of the past year, apprehensions were entertained that the penal servitude men would have combined to refuse labour, as they were still under the impression they had been unfairly dealt with in not obtaining any remission of their sentences; they compared their position to that of the men under sentence of transportation under the old Act, some of whom they saw leaving the prison monthly with tickets of leave. Nevertheless, through the judicious measures of the Governor, ably assisted by all connected with the prison, no outbreak

took place, and those feelings of dissatisfaction appear to have subsided, and they now strive (so far as this prison is concerned) to entitle themselves to the privileges attached to the four separate stages into which the sentence of every penal servitude man is divided.

There have been 349 men liberated on licence during the year, 37 of whom have been sent back with their licences revoked, and the Chaplain, in his annexed report, speaks very favourably of the conduct of many of these men since their discharge.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servants,

J. Jebb, Colonel, R.E.,
Chairman.

J. M. Gambier,
Director of Convict Prisons.

APPENDIX.

I.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Portsmouth Convict Prison,
January 10, 1857.

GENTLEMEN,

Governor's Report.

THE state of this prison during the past year has been satisfactory. The daily average of occupants has been 986, the following being the statement of changes during the year:—

Remaining, 1st January 1856	- - - -	1,019
Since received from other prisons (*see* Appendix A.)		580
Ditto with revoked licenses	- - -	37
	Total ——	1,636

Transferred to other Government prisons (Appendix A.)	79
Embarked for Western Australia - - -	72
Ditto Gibraltar - - - -	100
Removed to lunatic asylum - - - -	1
Committed to Winchester County Gaol - -	1
Discharged by pardon - - - - -	2
„ by license - - - - -	349
„ on completion of sentence - -	6
Escapes - - - - - -	1
Deaths - - - - - -	7
Remaining, 1st January 1857 - - -	1,018
Total ——	1,636

Conduct of the Officers.—With few exceptions I have been faithfully and ably supported by officers of all ranks under my orders. My thanks are especially due to Mr. Hudson, the deputy governor, and to the chief warder, Mr. Lewarn, for the valuable assistance they have rendered me in the maintenance of discipline; also to the steward, Mr. Morgan, and senior foreman of works, Mr. Norris, for the efficiency in which they have maintained their respective departments. Two subordinate officers have been dismissed during the year for misconduct, and nine have been replaced as deficient in the requisite energy for charge of prisoners on the public works.

Conduct of the Prisoners.—The expectation, expressed by me in my last annual report, that the system of "stages" then lately introduced would work well for men under sentence of penal servitude

has been realized. The year has, however, not passed without some manifestation of excitement and insubordination from this class of prisoners, many of whom combined in August last to refuse labour. Their intention was fortunately discovered in time to prevent any actual outbreak, and being defeated at the time has not been since renewed; nor have I any reason *now* to impute a less subordinate spirit to the penal servitude men than to their fellows under sentence of transportation. In their outward conduct they are equally orderly and industrious; but such has not been the case throughout the year, and the return of prison offences shows, on the whole, a marked increase. (Appendix B.) Governor's Report.

Industry of the Prisoners.—There has been no falling off in the value of convict labour for the year which is passed. (See Appendix C.) It has been applied, as before, mainly under direction of the Admiralty and War Departments, the great body of prisoners being employed in the Dockyard coaling and ballasting ships, unloading colliers, removing and stacking timber, &c.; a smaller number in the Royal Clarence Victualling Yard, at the Haslar Hospital, and the Gun Wharf, where their occupation has been loading and unloading vessels, stacking casks, scraping and cleaning tanks, scraping and cleaning guns and shot, repairing the sea-wall, &c. The value of their labour has been computed, either by actual measurement where possible, or by approximation and comparison where actual measurement cannot be made; and the result gives a daily value to each man's labour of 2*s.* 3*d.*, or, taking the whole body of prisoners together, effectives and non-effectives, of 1*s.* 11$\frac{3}{4}$*d.*, against a cost of maintenance of almost exactly the same amount.

Escapes.—There have been ten attempts at escape during the year, one only of which has been successful, and in this case the escaped convict was shortly recommitted to prison on a fresh charge. In the remaining nine cases the recapture was effected after a shorter or longer pursuit, though not in every case by the officers of the prison. In one, a prisoner was, for several weeks, at large. The escape has generally been effected by taking advantage of the facility of disguise and concealment afforded by the Dockyard, and mixing with the great body of workmen who leave in a mass after labour hours. More effectual precautions have lately been taken to put a stop to this practice. The rule imposing the punishment of a distinctive dress and cross irons to be worn by prisoners who have attempted their escape, together with forfeiture of certain prison privileges, has been duly observed.

Abuses.—None whatever are connived at, and when any have been discovered immediate punishment has followed.

The following case occurred during the past year. A subordinate officer having been detected in conveying clandestine letters for prisoners, and supplying them with forbidden articles, was prosecuted before the borough magistrates. The offence was not denied, but the magistrates decided that, as it was not committed actually within the prison walls, it could not be punished under any Act of Parliament applicable to convict prisons. This seems to me a subject urgently requiring attention, as by far the greater number of prison offences

Governor's Report.

are committed on the public works not in the prison; and the public works afford far greater facilities for unauthorized communication and traffic with prisoners.

Buildings.—The buildings and every part of the premises are in perfectly good order; as is also the "Stirling Castle" Hulk, which, since the removal of the invalid establishment, in October last, to Woolwich, has been placed under my superintendence.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

H. B. Rose, *Governor.*

The Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Appendix (A.)

Statement of the Removal of Convicts to and from the Portsmouth Convict Establishment between the 1st January 1856 and 31st December 1856.

On the 1st January 1856—			Disposed of during the year, by—		
The number of Convicts in Portsmouth Convict Establishment	- -	1,019	Millbank Prison - - - - -	7	
Millbank Prison - - - - -	164		Pentonville „ - - - - -	2	
Parkhurst „ - - - - -	22		Portland „ - - - - -	5	
Pentonville „ - - - - -	118		Dartmoor „ - - - - -	51	
Portland „ - - - - -	2		"Warrior" Hulk - - - -	4	
Dartmoor „ - - - - -	45		"Stirling Castle" Hulk - - - -	7	
"Warrior" Hulk - - - - -	3		"Defence" „ - - - -	3	
"Stirling Castle" Hulk - - - -	12				79
"Briton" „ - - - -	1		Embarked for Western Australia - - -	- -	72
Wakefield - - - - - -	132		„ „ Gibraltar - - - -	- -	100
Preston - - - - - -	22		Removed to Lunatic Asylum - - - -	- -	1
Leeds - - - - - -	2		Committed to Winchester County Gaol - - -	- -	1
Leicester - - - - - -	32		Discharged by pardon - - - -	- -	2
Bath - - - - - -	6		„ on completion of sentence - - -	- -	6
Reading - - - - - -	16		„ by licence - - - -	- -	349
Lunatic Asylums - - - - -	2		Escapes - - - - - -	- -	1
Gibraltar - - - - - -	1		Deaths - - - - - -	- -	7
	580		Remaining 1st January 1857 - - - -	- -	1,018
Metropolitan Police (licences revoked) - -	- -	37			
Total - - -	-	1,636	Total - - - -	- -	1,636

Appendix (B.)

Statement of Offences and Punishments during the Year 1856.

Number of Offenders punished.			Number of Men not Punished.	Number of Offences for which actual Punishment was inflicted.				Total Number of Admonitions.	Average daily Number of Men in Prison.	Total Number of Prisoners during the Year.
By Director.	By Governor.	Total.		By Director.	By Governor.	Total.	Average No. of Offences daily.			
30*	642	672	964	31	1,309	1,340	3·661 (or 0·36 per cent.)	558	986·631	1,636

* Corporal Punishment, 7.

Appendix (C.)

Return shewing the Nature, Quantity, and Value of Work performed by the Convicts from Portsmouth Prison, in the year ending December 31, 1856.

No. of Men.	Work Performed.	Price of Work.	Value.	Average value per man per day.
	ADMIRALTY.	s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.
	1. Dockyard.	Per load.		
29,031	Timber:—			
353,102	Cubic feet removed - - 500 yards.	0 9	264 16 6	
50,194	„ - - - 600 „	0 10	41 16 8	
171,822	„ - - - 700 „	0 11	157 9 8	
141,448	„ - - - 800 „	1 0	141 9 0	
75,180	„ - - - 900 „	1 1	81 9 4	
20,439	„ - - - 1,000 „	1 2	23 17 2	
13,256	„ - - - 1,200 „	1 4	17 13 4	
158,049	„ - from pits 500 „	1 2	184 7 10	
61,278	„ - „ 600 „	1 3	76 12 6	
83,631	„ - „ 1,000 „	1 7	132 8 11	
94,804	„ - stowed under - 4 tiers.	0 11	86 18 0	
111,983	„ - - - 8 „	1 1	121 6 8	
100,900	„ - - - 12 „	1 2	117 14 4	
80,122	„ - - - 17 „	1 5	113 9 6	
13,121	„ - - - 20 „	1 7	20 14 10	
19,717	„ - - above 20 „	1 9	34 9 6	
392,227	„ - unstowed - - - -	0 8	261 10 0	
703,439	„ - canted - - - -	0 6	351 14 6	
	Carried forward - - -	- -	2,229 18 3	

APPENDIX (C.)—Return showing the Nature, Quantities, and Value &c.—*continued.*

No. of Men.			Work performed.	Price of Work.	Value.			Average value per man per day.
				s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.
		29,031	Brought forward	- -	2,229 18 3			
			Plank:—Removed and stowed	Per 100 ft.				
			178,514 superficial feet, Oak, 4 inch.	0 11	81 16 3			
			35,001 " " 3½ "	0 10	14 11 8			
			149,126 " " 3 "	0 9	55 18 3			
			69,058 " " 2½ "	0 8	23 0 8			
			94,317 " " 2 "	0 7	27 10 1			
			35,202 " " 1½ "	0 6	8 16 0			
			166,997 " Fir 4 "	0 10	69 11 8			
			60,359 " " 3½ "	0 9	22 13 0			
			628,615 " " 3 "	0 8	209 10 8			
			121,669 " " 2½ "	0 7	35 9 11			
			246,518 " " 2 "	0 6	61 12 6			
			322,509 " " 1½ "	0 4	53 15 0			
			25,691 " " unstowed or restowed 4 "	0 8	8 11 4			
			2,794 " " " 3½ "	0 7	0 16 4			
			13,055 " " " 3 "	0 6	3 5 6			
			7,060 " " " 2½ "	0 5	1 9 7			
			12,412 " " " 2 "	0 4	2 1 4			
			3,800 " " " 1½ "	0 3	0 9 6			
			Slabs :—					
			3,556 fathoms, stacked - - - Per fathom	0 10	148 3 4			
			910 waggons unloaded - - - Each -	0 2	7 11 8			
			279 loads removed - - - - Per load -	0 5	5 16 3			
		29,031	Total Timber - - - -			3,072 8 9		2 1¼
				Per ton.				
		10,300	Coaling:—					
			18,750½ tons of coal, removed and stowed - - -	1 0	937 10 6			
			480 " patent fuel - - - - -	1 2	28 0 0			

			2,741 tons of coal landed only			0	6	68	10	6	
			261 „ „ stowed only			0	6	6	10	6	
			6,708½ „ „ issued to steamers			1	2	391	6	7	
	10,300		Total Coaling								1,431 18 1
		1,337	Ballasting :—								
			1,685 tons of ballast removed and stowed			1	0	84	5	0	
			1,021 „ „ hoisted from hold of ship of the line			1	2	59	11	2	
			619 „ „ „ „ frigate			1	1	33	10	7	
			180 „ „ loaded on cart			0	6	4	10	0	
	1,337		Total Ballasting								181 16 9
	40,668		Total measured work in Dock-yard								4,686 3 7
			Unmeasured work, at			per day.					
		14,315	Removing timber for survey			2	4	1,670	1	8	
		14,898½	Removing and stowing boats and masts			2	6	1,862	6	3	
		10,260½	Removing and stowing chain cable			2	4	1,197	1	2	
		15,873½	Assisting shipwrights			2	4	1,851	18	2	
		15,439	Carting sundries			2	4	1,801	4	4	
		62,924½	Sundry work not classified, as stowing old timber, collecting and stowing old iron, screening coal cleaning out docks, sweeping dock-yard, &c.			2	4	7,341	3	10	
	133,711		Total unmeasured work								15,723 15 5
	174,379		Total Dock-yard								20,409 19 0
			2. Clarence Yard.								
		4,220½	Cleaning, painting, whitewashing, and stowing tanks			2	4	492	7	10	
		17,912½	Sundry work			2	4	2,089	15	10	
	22,133										2,582 3 8
			3. Haslar Hospital.								
		14,540½	Sundry work, as making roads, carting of shingle, stone, &c.			2	4	1,696	7	10	
	14,540½										1,696 7 10
211,052½			Total Admiralty, carried forward								24,688 10 6

	2 9¼
	2 8½
	2 3½
	2 4¼
	2 4
	2 4
	2 4
	2 4

APPENDIX (C.)—Return showing the Nature, Quantities, and Value, &c.—*continued.*

No. of Men.			Work performed.	Price of Work.	Value.			Average value per man per day.
				s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
211,052½			Brought forward - - -	- -	- -	- -	24,688 10 6	2 4
			WAR DEPARTMENT.					
			1. GUN WHARF.					
17,105			Sundry work, as shipping and unshipping stores, removing, scraping, and painting carriages, guns, shot and shell, &c. -	2 4	- -	- -	1,995 11 8	
			SOUTH SEA ESPLANADE.					
666			Work executed for the South Sea Esplanade Committee of the Town Council - - - - - - -	2 4	- -	- -	77 14 0	
			PORTSEA ROAD COMMISSIONERS.					
288			Breaking stones - - - - - - -	2 4	- -	- -	33 12 0	
229,111½			Total PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS - -	- -	- -	- -	26,795 8 2	2 4
			PRISON.					
		2,076½	Masons, Bricklayers, &c. - - - - -	2 6	259 10 0			
		1,681	Carpenters - - - - - - -	2 6	210 2 6			
		1,918½	Smiths - - - - - - - -	2 6	239 16 3			
		1,248	Painters - - - - - - -	2 6	156 0 0			
		2,186½	Bakers - - - - - - -	2 6	273 6 3			
		1,454	Boatmen - - - - - - -	2 0	145 8 0			
		4,843	Shoemakers - - - - - - -	1 6	363 4 6			
		4,150½	Tailors - - - - - - -	1 6	311 5 9			
		7,904½	Washers, menders, &c. - - - - -	1 6	592 16 9			
		2,975	Cooks - - - - - - -	1 6	223 2 6			

		3,239½	Bookbinders and Clerks	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	242	19	3					
		4,157½	Cleaners	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	311	16	3					
		3,611	Pumpers	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	270	16	6					
41,445			Total Prison				-	-	-								3,600	4	6	1	8¾
270,556½			Total Effectives				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,395	12	8	2	3
			Non Effectives.																		
		6,324	Sick	-	-	-	-	-	-	—		—									
		26,375½	School	-	-	-	-	-	-	—		—									
		3,313½	Separate cells, under Punishment, and for other reasons						-	—		—									
		1,053	Time lost	-	-	-	-	-	-	—		—									
37,066																					
307,622½			General Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-		-	30,395	12	8	1	11¾

APPENDIX (C.)— *continued.*

No. 4.—ABSTRACT of previous RETURN, showing General Averages.

No. of days of 10 hours each.	No. of Men, or actual days' work.		Nature of Work.		Value.		Average value per man per day.	Value per man per day of 10 hours each.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
		29,031	ADMIRALTY -	Measured Work :				
		10.300		Dock Yard - Timber - - - - -	3,072 8 9	- - -	2 1¼	2 3¼
		1,337		Coal - - - - -	1,431 18 1	- - -	2 9¼	3 0
37,618	40,668			Ballast - - - - -	181 16 9	- - -	2 8½	2 11¼
						4,686 3 7	2 3½	2 5¾
		133,711		Unmeasured Work :				
		22,133		Dock Yard - - - -	15,723 15 5	- - -	2 4	2 6½
		14,540½		Clarence Yard - - -	2,582 3 8	- - -	2 4	2 6¼
				Haslar Hospital - - -	1,696 7 10	- - -	2 4	2 6¼
157,605	170,384½					20,002 6 11		
195,223	211,052½					24,688 10 6	2 4	2 6¼
15,882	17,105		WAR DEPARTMENT -	Gun Wharf - - - - - -	- - -	1,995 11 8	2 4	2 6¼
616	666			Southsea Esplanade - - - - -	- - -	77 14 0	2 4	2 6¼
266	288			Portsea Road Commissioners - - -	- - -	33 12 0	2 4	2 6¼
211,927	229,111½					26,795 8 2	2 4	2 6¼
38,337	41,445		Prison Labour- - - - - - - - - - - -		- - -	3,600 4 6	1 8¾	1 10½
250,264	270,556½					30,395 12 8	2 3	2 5
34,286	37,066		Non-effective:—Sick, School, under Punishment, &c. - - - -					
284,550	307,622½			Total - - - - -	- - -	£30,395 12 8	1 11¾	2 1½

Governor's Report.

No. 5.

RETURN of the Disposal of CONVICT LABOUR, showing the Average Daily Number employed for each Public Department and at different kinds of Prison Work, the Number Non-effective, and the proportion per cent. of each upon the whole Average Number in the Prison throughout the Year.

Department.	Daily average number employed.	Proportion per cent. on whole Number in Prison.			
ADMIRALTY:					
Dockyard	561	56·686	68·610		
Clarence Yard	71	7·195			
Haslar Hospital	47	4·729			
WAR DEPARTMENT, &c.:				74,480	
Gun Wharf	55	5·560	5·870		
Southsea Esplanade	2	·217			
Portsea Road Commissioners	1	·093			
PRISON LABOUR:—					87·953
Carpenters	5	·547	13·473	13·473	
Masons, &c.	7	·675			
Smiths	6	·624			
Painters	4	·406			
Bakers	7	·711			
Boatmen	5	·473			
Shoemakers	16	1·574			
Tailors	13	1·349			
Washers	25	2·569			
Cooks	10	·967			
Bookbinders and Clerks	10	1·053			
Cleaners	13	1·351			
Pumpers	11	1·174			
NON-EFFECTIVES:—					
Sick	20	2·055	12·047	12·047	12·047
School	85	8·573			
Confinement, &c.	12	1·077			
Time lost	3	·342			
	989	100·	100·	100·	100·

GENERAL ABSTRACT of CONVICT LABOUR. Year 1856.

Department.	Value of Work performed.	Total No. of Prisoners employed.	Average daily Number.	Proportion per cent. on whole No. in Prison.	Average daily Value per Man.	Average Value per Man per Day of 10 Hours
	£ s. d.				s. d.	s. d.
ADMIRALTY	24,688 10 6	211,052½	679	69·	2 4	2 6¼
WAR DEPARTMENT	1,995 11 8	17,105	55	6·	2 4	2 6¼
SOUTHSEA ESPLANADE	77 14 0	666	2	—	2 4	2 6¼
PORTSEA ROAD COMMISSIONERS	33 12 0	288	1	—	2 4	2 6¼
PRISON (effectives)	3,600 4 6	41,445	133	13·	1 8¾	1 10½
„ (non-effectives)	— — —	37,066	119	12·	—	—
Total £	30,395 12 8	307,622½	989	100·	1 11¾	2 1½

Governor's Report.

	No.
Number of working days in the year	311
Average number of working hours per day	9¼
Average number of men in prison (working days)	989
Average number effective for labour	870

	£	s.	d.
Average value per man per annum (effectives)	34	18	9
Average value per man per annum, including non-effectives	30	14	8
Average value per man per day (effectives)	0	2	3
Average value per man per day, including non-effectives	0	1	11¾

Appendix D.

Distribution of Time, distinguishing the Longest and Shortest Days.

	Longest Day.			Shortest Day.		
Prisoners rise, wash themselves, make beds, clean cells and wards	A.M. 5.15 to	A.M. 6.0	H. M. =0 45	A.M. 5.30 to	A.M. 6.15	H. M. =0 45
Breakfast (including serving out)	6.0 „	6.40	=6 40	6.15 „	7.0	=0 45
Morning Prayers (including unlocking and removing to and fro)	6.40 „	7.0	=0 20	7.0 „	7.20	=0 20
Labour (including mustering and going to and from work)	7.0 „	12.0	=5 0	7.20 „	12.0	=4 40
Dinner, including serving out), making up hammocks	12.0 „	P.M. 1.5	=1 5	12.0 „	P.M. 1.5	=1 5
Labour (including mustering and going to and from work)	1.5 „	6.0	=4 55	1.5 „	4.0	=2 55
Evening prayers and lecture (including time for unlocking, &c.)	6.0 „	6.30	=0 30	4.0 „	4.30	=0 30
Supper (including serving out)	6.30 „	7.15	=0 45	4.30 „	5.40	=1 10
Cleaning shoes, shaving, hair cutting, and reading in cells	7.15 „	7.45	=0 30	5.40 „	6.45	=1 5
Making down hammocks for the night	7.45 „	8.0	=0 15	6.45 „	7.0	=0 15
Total			14 45			13 30

Abstract of the Foregoing.

	Longest Day. H. M.	Shortest Day. H. M.
Hours of labour	9 55	7 35
Meal hours	2 30	3 0
Prayers	0 50	0 50
In-door occupation	1 30	2 5
	14 45	13 30

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure of Portsmouth Prison, for the year ending 31st March 1857. Governor's Report.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	3,071	8	9
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	5,648	6	3
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department	469	0	4
Rations for officers, and allowances in lieu thereof	1,441	18	5
Uniforms for officers and servants	831	18	9
Victualling prisoners	10,738	16	10
Clothing, &c. for prisoners	3,648	16	3
Bedding for prisoners	66	10	1
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	81	0	6
Medical comforts (extras for the sick)	152	10	10
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation	602	2	3½
Gratuities to prisoners	2,211	14	9
Furniture and fittings	85	6	5
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	59	14	8
Fuel and light for general purposes	1,106	3	6
Buildings, hulks, and ordinary repairs	289	5	1
Soap, scouring, and cleaning articles	461	7	8
Brushes, brooms, and mops	29	14	0
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.	3	7	6
Various small disbursements	555	19	2
Rent, rates, and taxes	291	5	0
Total	£31,846	7	0½
Deduct—Amount of sundry receipts and value of productive labour	522	10	9
Net expenditure	£31,323	16	3½

II.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Convict Prison, Portsmouth,
January 10, 1857.

Chaplain's Report.

GENTLEMEN,

IN submitting my annual Report of the moral and religious condition of the prisoners during the past year, I may with thankfulness state that the uneasy feeling which had prevailed amongst the penal servitude men ever since their conviction, manifesting itself during the summer in mutinous and insubordinate conduct, has gradually died away. It is pleasing to add that in subduing this partial outbreak, no measures of great severity seem to have been called for. One case, that of a murderous assault upon an officer of the prison, was taken to Winchester, and sentence of death recorded against the delinquent. There have been, I am sorry to say, more cases of insolent and *threatening* language during the past year; and though I would fain put many of them on the category of *idle* threats, all froth and bravado, yet frequent reference made to me, on my visits to the separate cells, of the murder of the assistant-surgeon of the "Briton," and dark hints as to other officers exposing themselves to a similar fate if they did not mind what they were about, compel the conclusion in my mind that a worse feeling than heretofore has prevailed amongst the prisoners. I and my worthy colleague have laboured to allay this root of bitterness, and in most cases with success; to God be all the praise! It is not difficult to conceive what terrible consequences might ensue, if the men did not, generally speaking, come out of the punishment cells with better feelings than they took in. The salutary effect of solitary confinement with its usual concomitant, bread and water, will not be denied; but "the word spoken in due season" in the chaplain's daily visit "how good is it!"

There are no particular features in the management of the school which need to be pointed out, the plans and system adopted being with very little variation the same from year to year. The instruction imparted answers very satisfactorily the end proposed, which is to furnish to those who care for it a plain education based on God's Word. The majority of the prisoners are quite sensible of the golden opportunity thus afforded them, and "earnestly covet" this amongst "the best gifts." I seem to think that there has been a greater interest manifested for the work amongst the poor a-b-c-d-anians of the third class. I have seen some very pleasing instances of a

marked improvement in their reading and writing;—and I say this without disparagement to the exertions made amongst the men of the two upper classes. But if we consider that most of the men of the third class are those to whom the very rudiments of knowledge were as Chinese or Hindu before they became prisoners, and whose hard hands never handled anything but a pickaxe or a shovel, why it is something little less than marvellous to see them reading the Word of Life and wielding "the pen of the ready writer." They have reason to bless the Lord both for his judgment and his mercy. The effort, however, required s very often a mighty one. A prisoner, who for the first three years of his time had never been able to master the alphabet, but who afterwards made almost superhuman exertions to learn to read, has been seen to sit down quite exhausted, with the perspiration pouring down his face.

I must not omit to testify to the zeal and ability which the Schoolmasters evince in the carrying out of their duties, and to the sincere interest they take in the improvement of their respective classes.

The Scripture Reader has, in addition to his own peculiar department, rendered efficient service in the school, so that no class in the absence of its master has been left unattended to.

The Scripture Reader and Schoolmasters visit the prisoners in their cells during the winter evenings for the purpose of assisting them in their private studies; the time, however, allowed for this is so short, that much general good cannot be expected though the individual visited may be much benefitted. Still the practice affords great opportunities for perception of character, and is the means of collecting much information relative to those men, who, owing to their good conduct or good health, do not come under the Chaplain's notice either in the separate cells or the infirmary.

The appointment of an Assistant Chaplain to the prison in the early part of the year, was as unexpected by me as it has proved satisfactory. The schedule of increased duties, in consequence of this appointment, submitted to and sanctioned by the directors, will be found, I hope, to have been fully carried out.

Daily prayers and visits from both Chaplains, regular daily expositions of Scripture by the Reader, good books frequently changed, together with kind treatment, active nurses, great cleanliness, quietness, and order, combine to make the infirmary a lazaretto for body and soul. The patients themselves, though looking upon liberty as the best of all things, better than health itself, are sensibly impressed with the comforts that surround them. Still some, in their last illness, shudder at the thought of dying in the infirmary of a convict prison, to be buried in a convict cemetery; and it is a natural feeling; it is a bitter thing to die in such a place, but how much more so, if there be an absence of all Christian hope, and joy, and peace in believing, and nothing to smooth down the pillow of death! Seven deaths have taken place in the infirmary during the year; one, however, was that of a prisoner who, when the invalids of the "Stirling Castle" were transferred to Woolwich, was too ill to be moved so far; his end was singularly peaceful and happy.

The prisoners' library consists of very nearly 3,000 volumes, or

Chaplain's Report.

parts of volumes, as I have been induced to divide some works into several parts for the purpose of creating a brisker circulation. There has been no increase made to the number this year, owing to an objection taken to several books demanded by the Chaplain, the want of which will be very much regretted. I have endeavoured to render the catalogue so comprehensive, in moderation, as to make the application for the use of private books quite unnecessary. The actual condition of the library is very creditable to the men as well as to the Scripture Reader, under whose management I have placed it, and whose vigilant inspection of all issues and returns tends in no slight degree to arrest the deterioration which would otherwise take place.

The separate or punishment cells are visited twice daily by the Chaplains, and much time often spent there. We have no complaint to make of the manner in which the men under punishment receive us; it is generally respectful. A few of the Roman Catholic prisoners have lately taken it into their heads, that we have no right to visit *them;* one, in particular, two or three times walked out of his cell the moment I entered it. But addressing them in a kind and friendly manner, and conversing with them on common points of faith, has in most cases allayed their prejudice against us, and made our visits more endurable.

The Bible classes, which meet for the reading and expounding of the Scriptures every Sunday afternoon, have, I am very pleased to say it, increased much during the last twelve months. Like every other ordinance or means of grace upon which the attendance is *voluntary*, it brings upon the "comers thereunto," constant annoyance, and at times virulent persecution. Greater attention to the Scriptural lesson and exposition, or a deeper anxiety to acquire that "faith that cometh by hearing," I have seldom witnessed.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper has been administered four times in the chapel, and once in the infirmary at the request of several prisoners who had lost the opportunity of attending it on the previous Sabbath. The number of communicants has not increased.

The system to which the men sentenced to penal servitude are now subjected will, I feel assured, be found more satisfactory to the prisoners themselves, as they begin to understand and appreciate it better. It has already lost much of the prejudice that attached to it. They had been encouraged to hope that in this, as in all other plans, their good conduct would procure for them a remission of a portion of their time; and though they found that they hoped against the positive statement of the notice, they still hoped on, until the blue suit, the distinctive dress of the *last* stage, made its appearance on parade. The prevalent idea at the present moment is, that there will be no remission, except in very special cases. Their minds are consequently more reconciled than they were to what at first proved a bitter disappointment, and they begin to think less scornfully than they professed to do of the little advantages attached to each successive stage; and should there be after all, some, even slight, remission of time, if it serve only to mark the distinction between different degrees of character and conduct, and prove that the good and bad will not in *any* respect, fare alike, I shall anticipate the happiest results to

Chaplain's Report.

flow from a system so thoughtfully devised, and so full of healthy stimulus and encouragement.

I do not think it necessary to draw your attention to the working of the ticket-of-leave system, beyond reiterating the opinion I expressed in my last Report, that, in the face of much obloquy and ribaldry in high places, it has succeeded beyond our anticipations. Where one discharged prisoner has relapsed into crime, often from sheer destitution, scores are doing well, "providing things honest in the sight of all men," unknown to their nearest neighbours as ticket-of-leave holders, "studying to be quiet and to work." I enclose a schedule (No. I.) showing the number of prisoners recommended for their ticket-of-leave during the year, and the nature of the references submitted to the Chaplain, whether satisfactory or not.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

GEO. WM. LIVESAY,

Chaplain.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

No. I.—STATETENT showing the Number of PRISONERS recommended for LICENCE during the year 1856, and references, whether satisfactory or not.

Month.	No. recommended.	Satisfactory references.	Unsatisfactory references.	No answer to Circular.	Cannot give a reference.
January	51	21	5	3	22
February	43	12	5	3	23
March	44	14	4	3	23
April	40	13	3	3	21
May	34	8	9	2	15
June	11	3	2	2	4
July	35	14	5	3	13
August	27	4	2	1	20
September	8	3	0	3	2
October	13	3	1	0	9
November	16	3	1	3	9
December	4	2	0	2	0
Total	326	100	37	28	161

Medical Officer's Report.

III.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Portsmouth Prison, Jan.* 10, 1857.

IN submitting the medical statistical report of this establishment for the past year, I beg to bring under your notice the annexed tabular forms. Tables No. 1 and 2 will show the amount and character of disease admitted to the infirmary, as well as those remaining under treatment 31st December 1855, with the number of deaths for that period, and discharges consequent upon a restoration to health.

One death was the result of accident, fracture of the skull; another occurred in a prisoner shortly after his admission, and had been previously recommended pardon on medical grounds. The remainder died from natural causes, as exhibited in Tables No. 3 and 5.

Table No. 4 will explain the number of convicts removed to the invalid depôt at Portsmouth and Dartmoor prison, and the various causes assigned of their unfitness for the labour of this establishment, their physical condition on reception here in many instances being inferior to that of other prisoners admitted in previous years. Table No. 6 refers to the entire body of convicts for the year, from whence received, and under what circumstances discharged from the strength of this prison.

The admissions to the infirmary have not increased, but several of the accidents have been very severe, fracture in two instances requiring amputation.

I am happy to say that we have been free from epidemics, including small-pox, which last year was so destructive, although diarrhœa raged to some extent in the months of January and August, caused in the first instance by the use of an inferior and unsound potato, and secondly from atmospheric influence.

Mental affections have been but few; the prisoner J. L. being still with us, although twice declared insane and removed to Bethlem. Two attempts have been made at self-destruction, but happily prevented.

Table No. 7 alludes to the health of the subordinate officers, but has no reference to the medical attendance required by their families.

The buildings continue nearly as at last report, the ventilation in the separates being, however, somewhat improved; but the pump-house being so contiguous to the closets continues unwholesome, although every precaution has been taken to diminish the noxious smells.

Mr. Bridgen, the infirmary warder, has been most efficient and faithful in the discharge of his duty, and those connected with him in this department have given great satisfaction.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient humble servant,

J. W. BOWLER, *Surgeon, R.N.,*
Medical Officer.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Table No. 1.

Abstract of the Diseases of Patients admitted into the Infirmary of the Portsmouth **Convict Prison** for the year 1856.

Diseases.	Remaining 31st Dec. 1855.	Admitted since.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining 31st Dec. 1856.
Febrile diseases, &c.					
Febricula	—	22	—	21	1
Phlegmonous inflammations	—	25	—	25	—
Erysipelas	1	4	—	4	1
Urticaria	—	1	—	1	—
Mental diseases.					
Vertigo	—	1	—	1	—
Mania	—	1	—	1	—
Epilepsia	—	2	—	2	—
Diseases of the chest, &c.					
Cynanche tonsillaris	—	4	—	4	—
Bronchitis	—	1	—	1	—
Catarrhus	—	35	—	34	1
Phthisis	—	1	—	—	1
Hæmoptysis	—	1	1	—	—
Pneumonia	1	6	1	6	—
Asthma	—	1	—	1	—
Pleurodynia	—	1	—	1	—
Of the heart.					
Palpitatio cordis	—	2	—	2	—
Hypertrophy	—	1	1	—	—
Carditis	—	1	1	—	—
Diseases of the primæ viæ.					
Dyspepsia	—	17	—	16	1
Constipatio	—	4	—	4	—
Diarrhœa	—	10	—	10	—
Hæmorrhois	—	1	—	1	—
Prolapsus ani	—	1	—	1	—
Dysenteria	—	1	—	1	—
Fistula	—	1	—	1	—
Urinary diseases.					
Testitis	—	1	—	1	—
Cystitis	—	1	1	—	—
Strictures	—	1	—	1	—
Of the eye.					
Ophthalmia	—	7	—	6	1
Of nutrition, &c.					
Rheumatism	1	5	—	6	—
Debilitas	—	3	—	3	—
Scrofula	—	2	—	2	—
Lumbago	—	1	—	1	—
Psoas abscess	—	1	1	—	—
Accidents, &c.					
Contusio	3	89	—	83	9
Vulnus	—	30	—	28	2
Fractures	1	9	1	4	5
Abscesses	—	1	—	1	—
Ulcus	1	8	—	9	—
Varicose veins	—	1	—	1	—
Tumours	—	1	—	1	—
Sprains	—	2	—	2	—
Of the skin, &c.					
Psoriasis	—	1	—	1	—
Lepra vulgaris	—	2	—	2	—
Herpes	—	1	—	—	1
Total	8	312	7	290	23

Medical Officer's Report.

Table No. 2.

A Table showing the Number of Prisoners Treated in the Infirmary and the other parts of the Prison for each Month during the Year 1856.

Month.	Number Remaining in the Infirmary the month previous.	Number Admitted during the month.	Number Died during the month.	Number Discharged during the month.	Number Remaining in the Infirmary at the end of the month.	Number Treated at the Casual Sick Visits and other parts of the Prison.
January -	8	26	—	19	15	1,949
February -	15	25	—	20	20	2,191
March -	20	30	—	34	16	2,085
April -	16	29	2	27	16	1,988
May - -	16	27	1	30	12	1,716
June - -	12	24	1	19	16	1,315
July - -	16	22	—	25	13	1,982
August -	13	32	—	25	20	2,439
September -	20	31	1	32	18	1,519
October -	18	23	—	25	16	1,352
November -	16	20	1	17	18	1,185
December -	18	23	1	17	23	1,273
Total -	- -	312	7	290	- -	20,994

Table No. 3.—Deaths during the Year 1856.

Reg. No.	Initials of Name.	Age.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.	Date of Admission into the Infirmary.	Date when Received into the Prison.	Whence Received.	Health on Reception.
2,245	J. B.	50	Pneumonia	7.13 A.M. 13 April	1 March	7 Feb. 1855	Pentonville Prison	Delicate.
2,222	J. T.	23	Hæmoptysis	3.10 P.M. 25 April	4 April	22 Dec. 1854	„ „	Good.
3,188	J. R.	21	Hypertropy of the heart	6.0 A.M. 5 May	18 April	15 March 1856	„ „	Indifferent.
2,411	J. W.	47	Cystitis	3.25 P.M. 30 June	27 June	16 Feb. 1855	Wakefield „	Good.
3,068	M. D.	21	Carditis	5.40 A.M. 23 Sept.	18 Sept.	22 Dec. 1855	Millbank „	„
3,693*	E. R.	36	Psoas abscess	4.35 A.M. 12 Nov.	27 Oct.	27 Oct. 1856	"Stirling Castle" Hulk.	Very bad.
3,334	J. S.	22	Fracture of skull, and concussion of the brain (accident).	1.30 A.M. 27 Dec.	24 Dec.	7 June 1856	Millbank Prison	Good.

* An invalid being too ill to be transferred to Woolwich on the removal of the above-mentioned establishment to that place, was received into the Infirmary of this Prison.

TABLE No. 4.—LIST of PRISONERS removed on MEDICAL GROUNDS.

Reg. No.	Initials of Name.	Age.	When Received.	Whence Received.	State of Health on Reception.	When Removed.	Whence Removed.	Cause assigned for Removal.
2,698	W. S.	26	June 23, 1855	Pentonville Prison	Good	May 11, 1856	Dartmoor Prison	Varicose veins, and cripple in left hand, loss of three fingers.
2,030	T. W.	21	Sept. 28, 1854	Wakefield „	„	„	„	Dyspeptic, with general debility.
2,862	J. H.	33	Nov. 20, 1855	"Stirling Castle" Hulk.	„	„	„	Rheumatic, with general debility.
3,016	D. T.	44	Dec. 10, „	Pentonville Prison	„	„	„	Varicose veins, rheumatic, infirm, and tumours in right hand.
2,779	F. S.	25	Oct. 13, „	„ „	„	„	„	Dyspeptic, palpatatio, and general debility.
2,860	J. R.	24	Nov. 20 „	"Warrior" Hulk	Indifferent	„	„	Varicose veins, both legs; rheumatic.
3,145	J. H.	59	Mar. 1, 1856	Pentonville Prison	„	„	„	Aged, general debility, and infirm.
3,162	W. W.	67	„ „	„ „	Very aged and delicate		„	Very aged, delicate, and infirm.
2,852	J. H.	23	Nov. 17, 1855	Millbank „	Indifferent	„		Hæmetemesis and tendency to chest disease.
2,504	A. H.	22	April 16, „	Northampton „	Good	„	"	Varicose veins, left leg, with œdema,
3,153	G. L.	37	Mar. 1, 1856	Pentonville „	Very thin, and looks aged.	„	„	Double hernia from accident at Portland, debility, and premature age.
3,143	F. P.	48	„ „	" "	Indifferent	„	„	Enlarged spermatic cord and hydrocele.
2,778	J. M.	38	Oct. 3, 1855	„ „	Good	„	"	Unfit for public works from complete deafness.

2,646	D. A. -	23	May 15, „	Wakefield „	„ - - -	„	„	Herpes of the arms and legs; dyspeptic.
3,017	T. R. -	20	Dec. 10 „	Pentonville „	Delicate - - -	„	„	Rheumatism and general debility.
3,046	H. F. -	21	Dec. 14, „	Wakefield „	„ - - -	„	„	Rheumatism, palp. cordis, and general debility.
1,766	D. G. -	22	Feb. 8, 1854	"Defence" Hulk -	Good - - - -	„	„	Rheumatism, dyspepsia, and prolapsus ano.
2,414	G. L. -	22	Feb. 16, 1855	Wakefield Prison	„ - - - -	„	„	Palpitatio cordis and general debility.
2,283	W. H. -	34	Feb. 6, „	Leeds „	„ - - - -	„	„	Dysenteric diarrhœa and debility.
2,958	T. R. -	28	Dec. 8, „	Pentonville „	Indifferent - - -	„	„	Cripple in right foot, enlarged spermatic cord, and debility.
3,190	G. H. -	57	Mar. 15, 1856	„ „	„ - - -	„	„	General debility and aged.
2,979	R. C. -	40	Dec. 10, 1855	„ „	Good - - - -	„	„	Fracture of right leg, crippled foot, and debility.
2,399	H. J. -	25	Feb. 16, „	Wakefield „	Delicate - - -	„	„	Dyspepsia, palpitatio cordis, and general debility.
2,668	J. H. -	19	June 23, „	Pentonville „	Indifferent - - -	„	„	Predisposed to pulmonary disease and general debility.
2,641	T. C. -	45	May 15, „	Wakefield „	Good - - - -	„	„	Premature age and debility.
2,756	T. F. -	38	Aug. 17, „	„ „	„ - - - -	„	„	General debility and aged.
2,636	J. A. -	21	May 15, „	„ „	Indifferent - - -	„	„	Nervous, palpitatio cordis, and debility.
3,131	U. E. -	25	Mar. 1, 1856	Pentonville „	Good - - - -	„	„	Varicose veins in right leg, deafness, and debility.
2,565	J. G. H. -	26	April 25, 1855	Wakefield „	Delicate - - -	„	„	Enlargement of testis (left), varicose condition of scrotum, and palpitatio cordis.
2,606	J. S. - -	24	Dec. 1, „	Pentonville „	Good - - - -	„	„	Hæmoptysis and tendency to phthisis.
3,186	J. F. - -	33	Mar. 15, 1856	„ „	Pale and thin - -	„	„	Hernia (right) and general debility.
2,899	J. M'M.	23	Dec. 1, 1855	„ „	Good - - - -	„	„	Lepra and debility.

TABLE No. 4.—*continued.*

Reg. No.	Initials of Name.	Age.	When Received.	Whence Received.	State of Health on Reception.	When Removed.	Whence Removed.	Cause assigned for Removal.
2,799	T. D.	19	Oct. 13, 1855	Millbank Prison	Good	May 11, 1856	Dartmoor Prison	Rheumatism, palp. cordis, and debility.
2,302	J. M.	35	Feb. 9, „	Preston „	„	„	„	Compound fracture of leg and debility.
3,044	C. A.	41	Dec. 14, „	Wakefield „	Tolerably good	„	„	Epileptic, general debility, asthmatic.
2,561	J. S.	25	April 25, „	„ „	Weakly	„	„	Palpitatio cordis and debility.
3,010	R. S. M.	59	Dec. 10, „	Pentonville „	Indifferent	„	„	Hernia (right) and debility.
2,969	J. P.	56	Dec. 8, „	„ „	Tolerably good	„	„	Rheumatic, aged, and debility.
3,101	H. G.	52	Dec. 22, „	Millbank „	Good	„	„	Varicose veins, rheumatism, and aged.
2,228	J. K.	19	Feb. 2, „	Pentonville „	Weakly	„	„	Palpitatio cordis and general debility.
2,622	M. M.	20	May 15, „	Wakefield „	Delicate	„	„	Prolapsus ani and general debility.
2,956	J. M.	22	Dec. 8, „	Pentonville „	Indifferent	„	„	Palpatatio and debility.
3,398	H. H.	24	June 10, 1856	"Stirling Castle" Hulk.	„	July 11, 1856	„	Fistula.
3,400	J. G.	30	„ „	„ „	„	„	„	Epilepsia.
3,424	F. D.	25	June 18, „	„ „	„	„	„	Morbus cordis.
3,399	W. M.	33	June 10, „	„ „	„	„	„	Spinal disease, with dyspepsia consequent thereon.
3,402	J. T.	24	June 12, „	„ „	„	„	"Stirling Castle" Hulk.	Morbus cordis.
3,433	W. T.	28	June 26, „	Leicester Prison	Good	July 30, 1856	„	Cripple.
3,386	J. B. V. P.	26	June 7, „	Millbank „	„	Aug. 32, 1856	„	Labouring under mental depression; has attempted suicide.
3,408	R. K.	18	June 13, „	„ „	Thin and sickly	Aug. 27, 1856	Dartmoor Prison	Epilepsy of long standing.

3,286	J. F. - -	30	May 15, „	Preston „	Good - - - -	„	„	Cripple from defect of left foot, the toes overlapping each other.
3,489	J. S. - -	29	July 5, „	Wakefield „	„ - - - -	„	„	General debility and mental depression; has attempted suicide.
3,472	R. M. -	21	July 1, „	Pentonville „	„ - - - -	Sept. 9, 1856	„	Defect of vision, debility, very excitable, and disposed to insanity.
3,413	J. W. -	26	June 13 „	Millbank „	„ - - - -	„	„	General debility and great mental depression; has attempted suicide; unfit for hard work.
2,877	J. M. -	25	Nov. 22, 1855	„ „	„ - - - -	Oct. 16, 1856	"Stirling Castle" Hulk.	Compound fracture of left leg, and different attacks of erysipelas, added to great constitutional disturbance, and general unfitness for labour.
2,710	T. W. -	38	July 10, „	Wakefield „	Very delicate - -	„	„	Dyspepsia and chronic diarrhœa, emaciation of body, and general unfitness for labour.
3,269	J. M'N. -	19	May 15, 1856	Preston „	Pale and emaciated -	„	„	Incipient phthisis and general incapacity for labour.
3,671	J. M. -	23	Oct. 7. „	Metropolitan Police, (revoked licence).	Cripple and indifferent	Oct. 13, 1856	„	Anchylosis of left knee joint, and great weakness in right lower extremities.

Medical Officer's Report.

Table No. 5.

Return of Deaths, with the Daily Average Number of Prisoners in Confinement, of Sick in the Infirmary, and of Casual Sick treated in the other parts of the Prison ; also showing the Per-centage of Deaths, and of Sick in the Infirmary on the Total Number remaining and admitted during the Year 1856.

Deaths.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners in Confinement.	Daily Average Number of Sick in the Infirmary.	Daily Average Number of Casual Sick.	Per-centage of Deaths.	Per-centage of Sick in the Infirmary.	Total Number admitted and remaining during the year.
7	986·530	16·857	57·517	0·042	19·070	1636

Table No. 6.

Abstract of the Number of Prisoners Received, Removed, and Remaining from 1st January to 31st December 1856.

Received.	No.	Removed.	No.
From Millbank Prison	164	Transferred to Millbank Prison	7
„ Pentonville „	118	„ Pentonville „	2
„ Parkhurst „	22	„ Portland „	5
„ Portland „	2	„ "Defence" Hulk	3
„ Wakefield „	132	„ "Warrior" „	4
„ Leeds „	2	„ Winchester Gaol	1
„ Preston „	22	Embarked for Western Australia	72
„ Dartmoor „	45	„ Gibraltar	100
„ Leicester „	32	Invalided to Dartmoor Prison	51
„ Bath „	6	„ "Stirling Castle" Hulk	7
„ Reading „	16	„ Bethlem Lunatic Asylum, St. George's-in-the-Fields, London	1
„ Metropolitan Police	37		
„ Gibraltar, viâ the ship "Euxine"	1	Died	7
„ "Warrior" Hulk	3	Discharged on expiration of sentence	6
„ "Stirling Castle"	13	Discharged by Licence	349
„ Bethlem Lunatic Asylum, St. George's-in-the-Fields, London	3	„ „ Pardon	2
		Escaped	1
Remaining in the prison, 1st January 1856	1,019	Remaining in the prison 31st December 1856	1,018
Total	1,636	Total	1,636

Medical Officer's Report.

Table No. 7.

A Return showing the Diseases of Officers, with the Total Number of Days of Absence, and Average Number of Days of Absence to each Officer on the Total Strength of the Prison, exclusive of Superior Officers, for the Year ending 1856.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Diseases.	Number of Cases.
Febris	7	Brought forward	80
Phlegmon	3	Otorrhalgia	1
Catarrh	37	Rheumatism	10
Pneumonia	3	Lumbago	2
Cynanche tonsillaris	3	Debility	1
Hepatitis	2	Œdema of feet	1
Diarrhœa	14	Herpes	2
Dyspepsia	3	Abscess	2
Hæmorrhoids	1	Varicose veins	3
Constipation	5	Contusions	21
Ophthalmia	2	Vulnus	3
Carried forward	80	Total	126

Total strength of officers	120
Total cases of disease	126
Total number of days of absence	1,151
Average number of days of absence to each officer on total strength	9·591

REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS

ON THE

DISCIPLINE AND MANAGEMENT

OF

DARTMOOR PRISON.

CONTENTS.

Page

REPORT - - - - - - - 215

APPENDIX :—

I. Governor's Report - - - - 220

II. Chaplain's Report - - - - 257

III. Medical Officer's Report - - - 261

DARTMOOR PRISON.

REPORT,

For the Year 1856, of the Directors of the Convict Prisons, made, as regards Dartmoor Prison, in pursuance of the Acts 5 Geo. IV. cap. 84. and 13 & 14 Vict. cap. 39.;—specifying the State of the Buildings; the Behaviour and Conduct of the Officers of the Prison, and of the Convicts; the Amount of the Earnings of the Convicts, and the Expense of the Prison; and such other Matters relating to the Discipline and Management thereof as they shall deem expedient, or the Secretary of State shall direct.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

To the Right Honourable Sir GEORGE GREY, G.C.B.,
Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Sir, 45, *Parliament Street*, 1857.

We have the honour to submit our annual Report on Dartmoor Convict Prison for the year 1856.

Buildings.

Buildings.

The buildings are in a good and sound condition; neither have there been any considerable alterations or repairs during the year, with the exception of the conversion of two wards of No. 1 prison, for the purpose of accommodating 100 weak-minded men, and whom we propose to separate from the rest of the prisoners.

Conduct of the Officers.

Conduct of the officers.

The very important duties of the superior officers of this prison establishment have been conducted with much zeal and attention. Mr. Morrish, the Governor, has fully realized the opinion formed of his capabilities for con-

ducting the peculiar duties of a prison composed chiefly of invalids employed in agriculture.

The duties of the Chaplain's department have been zealously performed by the Chaplain and Assistant Chaplain, who have been satisfactorily aided by the schoolmasters.

Dr. Campbell, till lately the principal Medical Officer, continued to devote his time and talents both to the health of the prisoners and the sanitary condition and objects of the prison. His annexed Report will fully prove this. We continue to be quite satisfied with the zealous aid afforded him by the Assistant Surgeon.

The conduct of the subordinate officers and servants of the prison has been generally satisfactory; misconduct on their part has been less frequent than at any former period since the formation of the prison.

Number and Disposal of the Prisoners.

Number and disposal of the prisoners.

Remaining in confinement 1st of January 1856	937	
Received during the year	580	
		1,517
Removed to Millbank	13	
„ Pentonville	1	
„ Portsmouth	45	
„ "Warrior" Hulk	12	
„ "Stirling Castle" Hulk	28	
„ "Defence" Hulk	17	
„ Western Australia	12	
„ Lunatic Asylum	6	
„ Exeter Gaol	7	
Discharged by free pardons	9	
„ Orders of licence	307	
„ Medical grounds	1	
Special	6	
Escapes	4	
Deaths	34	
Total	502	
Remaining in confinement 31st December 1856	1,015	
		1,517

Treatment and condition of the prisoners.

Treatment and Condition of the Prisoners.

During the past year the treatment of the prisoners has been in accordance with the rules laid down for the guidance of the Governor, whether their condition was that of convicts undergoing sentences of transportation or penal servitude. Their food and clothing are sufficient, and their employment has been duly regulated, under the direction of

the Medical Officers, according to the physical abilities of each individual. They have all had the regulated amount of school instruction, and all practical opportunities of moral and religious improvement. The Chaplain's remarks, in his Report, speak very hopefully on this subject. Every application and complaint made to the Visiting Director has been duly inquired into and disposed of.

Health.

Health. All particulars of the diseases, and the general state of health of the prisoners, are given fully in the Medical Officer's annexed annual Report, and accompanying Tables. The deaths during the year have been 34.

Conduct of the Prisoners.

Conduct of the prisoners. There are but very few able-bodied prisoners at this establishment at present, and as a consequence the reports of prison offences are more frequent than in ordinary prisons; still, the conduct of a large majority of the men has been satisfactory. The Governor, in his Report, states—"In an "invalid prison, where men of weak mind, ungovernable "temper, and other permanent diseases form a large pro- "portion of the number, offences are always numerous, and "swell the total reports to an extent admitting of no fair "comparison with an able-bodied station. It is, however, "satisfactory to find, on referring to the offences that have "been committed, no less than 447 reports appear against "28 prisoners, leaving 1,161 reports to be divided amongst "384 prisoners."

During the past year 1,517 convicts have been confined in Dartmoor Prison, 1,105 of whom were never punished at this prison; the Governor also speaks of the very good effect the different stages of penal servitude has had upon the class of prisoners sentenced under the new Act. These stages have stimulated the men to increased industry and renewed exertions, but he likewise observes that there still lingers amongst them a feeling of hardship at not having received some remission of their sentences.

Moral and Religious Improvement, and Progress in School Instruction.

Moral and religious improvement, and progress in school instruction. The Chaplain speaks favourably and at length of the general state of the prisoners on these points in his annexed annual Report.

Labour and General Employment.

Labour and general employment.

The prisoners now confined at Dartmoor are, in almost every case, men only fit for light labour, consequently the work on which they are employed consists chiefly in cutting peat and farm labour on the land in and about the prison; also in the necessary artificers' work for the alteration and repairs of the different prison buildings; in making and repairing the clothing for the convicts confined at this station; in washing, baking, cooking, cleaning for the prison, and picking oakum for the dockyard at Plymouth. This latter employment is found to be very useful, as it affords occupation for the men during the frequent wet and foggy days.

The details of the hours of labour are given in the Appendix (B.) of the Governor's annexed Report, and the particulars of the work performed and the estimated value of the labour in Appendix (C.)

The value of the farm produce, and the quantity of peat consumed in making "gas" for the prison and general purposes of fuel, will be found in the same Appendix.

Expenses.

Expenses.

The expenditure of the prison, exclusive of buildings, during the year has been 35,956*l.* 13*s.* 1½*d.* This amount includes 1,717*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* as gratuities or earnings of prisoners on discharge with licence, or otherwise, and is reduced by sundry receipts and value of productive labour to 34,454*l.* 13*s.* 0*d.*

Industry.

Industry.

The Governor reports on this head that—"The majority "of the prisoners evidence a willingness to do as much as "their delicate health will admit of; and it is somewhat "remarkable, in a climate so severe as this, that the men are "able to get through as much as they do, and undertake "without murmuring the tasks set them. This, I think, is "chiefly owing to its extreme healthiness, which seems to "nerve the men up, and renders them almost insensible to its "severity."

When it is considered that invalids of every degree of bodily infirmity form the principal population of this prison, we think that the degree of industry maintained and the amount of labour performed have been highly satisfactory.

General Observations.

General observations.

The same difficulty continues, as before reported on, in managing the invalids at this station, namely, the large number of weak-minded men who form part of the establishment; they not only destroy the regular course of discipline, but they are very dangerous both to the officers and their fellow prisoners. This inconvenience will shortly cease, and they will be more immediately placed under the supervision of the Medical Officers in the two wards of No. 1 prison, already alluded to in this report under the head of "Buildings."

The penal servitude men in this prison also greatly appreciate the rewards held out in the four different stages of their sentences, and endeavour to obtain by good conduct some slight remission in the number of months they may, through misconduct whilst in separate confinement, have caused the period of promoting them to be postponed.

There have been released on licence, during the past year, 314 prisoners, making a total of 1,276 liberated since the passing of the Act. Of these 69, or $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the whole number, have had their licences revoked. About an equal number have, we believe, been brought under fresh convictions without forfeiture of licence; but, taking all circumstances into consideration, we cannot but feel that the men have done better than might have been expected.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

J. Jebb, Colonel, R.E.,
Chairman.

J. M. Gambier,
Director of Convict Prisons.

APPENDIX.

I.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Governor's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Dartmoor Prison, January* 8, 1857.

I HAVE the honour to submit my Annual Report of this prison for the year 1856, and I beg, in the first place, to bring under your notice the *conduct of the subordinate officers,* comprising principal warders, warders, and assistant warders.

These officers have, in their different grades, performed their several and responsible duties in a very satisfactory manner. Misconduct requiring suspension or reference to the visiting director has been less frequent during the year than in any former period; and I am happy to state that the assistant warders, who are necessarily, from their inexperience, the least efficient, are gradually acquiring an intelligent and precise knowledge of their duties, the majority of them evincing qualifications which give promise that, with time and careful training, they will make useful prison officers.

I would venture, under this branch of my report, to recommend for your favourable consideration the propriety of appointing more competent instructors for the children of the warders, and of appropriating to their use more commodious and better ventilated school buildings than exist at present. These officers have expressed themselves to me as most anxious to secure for their families a higher standard of education than they are at present receiving.

Disposal of Prisoners.

Number of prisoners remaining on 31st December 1855	937
Since received, as per Appendix (A.) - - - - -	580
	1,517
Discharged, removed, died, &c., in the year, as per Appendix (A) - - - - - - - -	502
Number remaining 31st December 1856 - - -	1,015

Sentences, how carried out.—The discipline to be observed, as prescribed in the rules, both within the prison and on the public works, with reference to the two classes of prisoners undergoing sentence of transportation and penal servitude, has been in the main carried out; but it is right I should mention that in applying the

labour test, and in requiring the observance of the discipline, it is necessary in many cases to relax their severity, as from the invalid condition of many of the prisoners, they are men physically incapable of undergoing their full operation. The religious instruction of the convicts has been daily attended to, and the usual amount of school instruction imparted. I regard these as most important auxiliaries in effecting the reformation of their habits of thought and conduct, and so far assisting to restrain them from the commission of crime when restored to their liberty. Governor's Report.

Treatment.—The prisoners of an invalid establishment must necessarily be treated different in many respects to that laid down in the prescribed rules, which contemplate the condition of the able-bodied and healthy criminals. It would be difficult, if not unjust, to require from men afflicted with disease, old age, or mental infirmity, the same observance of the rules and discipline as from the inmates of an able-bodied prison. Much additional responsibility is, therefore, cast on the officers of this prison in adapting the work and discipline to the physical capabilities of each individual. The health of a man one week may be tolerably good, and he be fit for work on the moor, the next he may possibly go into hospital, and when discharged, instead of being able to continue the work in his former gang, it may be necessary to put him in lighter occupations, requiring little or no bodily strength. Thus, it will be perceived, the peculiarities of this establishment require that the rules should be modified, so far as regards the health of the prisoners. With this reservation, however, I can state that the discipline has been maintained, and I hope with beneficial results. The exemplary prisoners have, in accordance with the rules, received indulgences which not only gratify the recipients, but operate beneficially on those whose characters have, so far, been less satisfactory, and it is very desirable that every privilege consistent with the rules should be granted to those who steadily maintain their character both for industry and good conduct. The regulations issued with respect to the penal servitude prisoners, extending to them certain privileges contingent upon good conduct, have acted beneficially and are generally appreciated. The chief inducement, however, to good behaviour, viz., that of shortening the sentence, being still wanting, acts, I fear, unfavourably on the general body, as there is an apparent absence of that cheerful industry among the men under this sentence which manifested itself among those who were under the sentence of transportation, and it is, doubtless, felt that the greater criminal had advantages in the way of liberty which are denied to the lighter sentenced man. Nothing can possibly be a stronger incentive to exemplary conduct than the prospect of liberty, and so long as this is withheld, I fear a depreciated standard of prison character must be expected. During the year I have had occasion to report to you several cases of attempted suicide, but none, I am happy to say, have proved fatal. From the absence, however, of suitable accommodation, and officers who have had experience in the treatment of men whose minds are thus weakly, considerable increased anxiety attaches to those responsible for their safe keeping. You have already been pleased to sanction the altera-

Governor's Report.

tion of two of the open wards in No. 1 prison, with a view of placing this class of prisoners more immediately under the charge of the Medical Officer, and I anticipate good results from their being separated from the other prisoners. It is, however, right I should mention that the cases of attempted self-destruction to which I have referred are solely among those prisoners who have been received from other prisons, and whose minds were more or less diseased when they came to this prison; and, as far as I can judge, there has been no increase to the malady since they have been here.

Species of Labour.—The larger number of prisoners are employed in reclaiming and cultivating the moor land, cutting turf for fuel and gas, executing such repairs, alterations, and additions to the prison buildings as may have been sanctioned by the surveyor-general, making and repairing clothes for prisoners and those released on licence, washing, baking, cooking, picking junk into oakum for the Devonport dockyard, together with the general cleaning of the prison.

Hours for Meals, Prayers, and Labour.—The particulars are given in Appendix (B.) They must necessarily vary with the seasons, and be influenced by the peculiarity of the climate, subject as it is to dense fogs, snow storms, and gales of wind.

Amount and Particulars of Earnings.—Appendices (C.), (D.), and (E.) afford the particulars under this head. Much work is unavoidably left out of the account from the difficulty of arriving at any satisfactory estimate of its value.

Conduct of the Prisoners.—In my previous reports, I have stated that the number of offences must not be taken as an invariable index of behaviour. In an invalid establishment, where men of weak mind, ungovernable temper, and other permanent diseases form a large proportion of the number, offences are always numerous, and swell the total reports to an extent admitting of no fair comparison with an able-bodied station. It is, however, satisfactory to find, on referring to the offences that have been committed, no less than 447 reports appear against 28 prisoners, leaving 1,161 reports to be divided amongst 384 prisoners. During the year, 1,517 convicts have been confined in the prison, 1,105 of whom have never been punished. It may, therefore, fairly be inferred that the conduct of the men generally is satisfactory, and from the willingness shown in proceeding to their daily labour, as well as the marked attention when assembled for Divine service and school instruction, we are justified in entertaining a well-grounded hope, that some radical change is taking place in their character, and that when restored to liberty they will not again be so likely to forfeit it through misconduct.

Condition of the Buildings.—The repairs and alterations sanctioned by the surveyor-general have kept the buildings in a good and sound condition, and I am not aware that any other expenditure will be required, excepting such as must necessarily occur in this exposed locality. The alterations in the wards of No. 1 prison are being proceeded with, and when completed will afford the required ac-

commodation for about 100 of the weak-minded men, whom it is proposed to separate from the rest. Governor's Report.

Abuses.—I am not aware that any exist.

Escapes.—The number of prisoners who have escaped and attempted to escape has been 16; of these, 15 have been recaptured, and dealt with as you directed, thus leaving only one who has effected his escape, and has not since been heard of. One of the prisoners who escaped from the turf ground in August of last year, has since been taken into custody at York, and brought to trial for the offence. The escapes attempted by three prisoners in the month of October, and two in November, require that I should mention them particularly, from the very bold, reckless, and daring manner in which they were effected. In both cases the prisoners were attached to the gangs on the open moor, and at about half an hour before they ceased work in the afternoon, they fled, though immediately within view of the officers in charge, and managed in a very short time to be beyond the reach of their pursuers; the prisoners were fired at, but without effect; the warders and their assistants were properly posted, and no laxity of duty could be traced. They have all since been recaptured and dealt with as you directed. If prisoners are reckless enough to attempt their escape in this way, setting at defiance the risk they run of being shot, or the certainty of recapture and being brought to a fresh trial, it becomes very necessary to adopt some additional precautionary measures, such as I have already brought under your notice, to prevent their recurrence.

Industry.—The majority of the prisoners evidence a willingness to do as much as their delicate health will admit of; and it is somewhat remarkable, in a climate so severe as this, that the men are able to get through as much as they do, and undertake without murmuring the tasks set them. This, I think, is chiefly owing to its extreme healthiness, which seems to nerve the men up, and renders them almost insensible to its severity. The estimated value of the work performed, particularized in the Appendix (amounting to 6,148*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*), must not be taken as an absolute criterion of their industry, as from being invalids they are constantly on the medical officer's list, either as hospital patients or casual sick. The industry, therefore, of the Dartmoor prisoners now can bear no comparison with that of other prisons; nor can it be contrasted with the work performed in this prison when there was a large share of able-bodied men mixed up with the invalids; and in addition to this, I feel persuaded that by a judicious blending of the able-bodied and invalid prisoners, not only increased habits of industry are formed, but likewise a more healthy moral tone is induced. I hope you will, therefore, permit to urge the desirability of having always a proportion of able-bodied men in the establishment.

Licence.—During the year 314 prisoners have been released on licence, making a total of 1,276 released since the passing of the Act. Of these, exclusive of the reconvicted which may amount to an equal number, 69 have had their licences revoked, or only 5½ per cent. on the whole number; which, although in itself constituting, in my

Governor's Report.

humble judgment, a sufficient answer to those who call in question the success of the experiment, yet when it is remembered that even this small per-centage of renewed crime would be diminished were opportunities, rather than obstacles, placed in the way of the emancipated convicts obtaining a livelihood, I am warranted in reiterating my previously expressed opinion of the licence system being a necessary step in the right direction.

The Farm.—The farming operations have been, as in former years, under the superintendence of the farm bailiff, Mr. Mackenzie, whose practical knowledge, zeal, and assiduity, I cannot too highly commend. The progress made in the year falls short of that of previous years; the labour having been uncertain and comparatively speaking light, from the circumstance of only invalids being employed, whereas the previous association of able-bodied men, not only produced greater results in a material point of view, but, as I have said before, operating morally most beneficially in counteracting to a considerable extent the listlessness and apathy of the inferior worker. The first operations in reclaiming the waste moor are a work of great difficulty, and this, with the consequent exposure to hardships, requires the co-operation of a few stout, sturdy fellows in each gang to give their weaker companions heart and energy; and I hope circumstances will admit of your being able to draft to this prison from time to time a few able-bodied prisoners, or I fear the reclamation of the land, and extension of the farm, will be a work of slow and indifferent progress. I would take this opportunity of suggesting for the favourable consideration of the Directors, whether the cultivation of the moor lands might not be more extensively adopted as a reformatory means, with reference to our able-bodied convicts; for I cannot but consider the influence produced upon the mind of the convict by agricultural pursuits and associations more likely than any other discipline or work to restore it to a healthy tone. In his work he breathes a certain air of freedom, the scenes of nature around him are not without their influence; he is forced more out of his own nature and thrown back less upon his own despairing regret, than when forming one of close compacted gangs of speechless workers within doors. At least, the out-door occupation, as a relief to the other, is most advantageous; and independently of the present beneficial influence on the prisoner, I feel no hesitation in affirming that, in contemplation of his freedom, and the difficulty of obtaining work, the practical skill and habits of character which agricultural pursuits engender will avail him more than any other species of industrial occupation.

The year just closed has not been without some drawbacks; the turf season has been less favourable, the crops of swedes and turnips have again failed from the severe attacks of the fly, the hay crop, however, has been unusually good and well saved, rendering it necessary for me to recommend to you the purchase of 15 additional cows to consume the large quantity that had been got in, and which you have been pleased to sanction. This addition to the farm-stock will be productive of very good results, and considerably enhance the value of the cattle. The bere and oats are better than in former

years, and have yielded some useful grain and litter. The vegetable ground has been cropped more extensively and with a greater variety than previously. The yield has been satisfactory and remunerating, and has afforded a very timely and useful supply of fresh vegetables for the use of the prisoners and to those officers who were disposed to avail themselves of the opportunity of purchasing what they required. In the potato crop there has been a great loss from the disease; the 15 acres planted with this root have only yielded 19 tons of sound ones, and those that were supplied for prison purposes were by no means of good quality. Governor's Report.

The Turf Harvest.—The quantity saved is 1,775 tons, and there are about 235 tons left on the ground in stacks and unstacked, none of which is fit fuel.

The Hay Crop.—Well saved, and about 160 tons of good hay got together.

Bere and Oats.—37 acres of these crops have been harvested in fair condition. The sales and supplies to the Steward amount to 1,936*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*, and are particularized in Appendix (H).

The estimated value of the labour amounts to 1,525*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, and the particulars are given in Appendix (D).

The Live Stock.—A valuable addition has been made to the number of cows, by the purchase of 15 well-bred North Devon cows, which seem well adapted for this trying climate, making the stock of milch cows up to 40, besides 46 head of young cattle of various ages reared on the farm, and two pure North Devon bulls. There are 86 pigs of the improved Berkshire breed, forming an important part of the farm-stock, by consuming the refuse of the establishment and producing a remunerative return, besides a considerable supply of excellent manure. There are also five horses employed in the ordinary work of the farm and prison purposes.

The Rules have been strictly adhered to.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
W. Morrish, *Governor.*

To the Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.

(A.)—ANNUAL STATEMENT of the REMOVAL of CONVICTS to and from the above Establishments, between 1st Jan. and 31st Dec. 1856.

On the 1st January 1856—			
The Number of Convicts in Dartmoor Prison			937
Received during the year from—			
Convict Prisons	Millbank	208	
	Pentonville	22	
	Portland	21	
	Portsmouth	51	
			302
Convict Hulks	"Warrior"	12	
	"Stirling Castle"	73	
	"Defence"	24	
			109
County & Borough Prisons under Contract with the Government.	Wakefield	58	
	Preston	6	
	Leeds	5	
	Leicester	34	
	Northampton	3	
	Bath	1	
	Reading	2	
	Bedford	8	
			117
Lunatic Asylum (Fisherton)		1	
Returned from Licence		45	
Bermuda		6	
			52
Total			1,517

Disposed of during the year, by—			
Transfers to Convict Prisons.	Millbank	13	
	Pentonville	1	
	Portsmouth	45	
			59
Transfers to Convict Hulks.	"Warrior"	12	
	"Stirling Castle"	28	
	"Defence"	17	
			57
Embarkations	Western Australia, Public Works 10, Ticket of Leave 2		12
Removals	Lunatic Asylum (Bethlehem Hospital)	6	
	Exeter Gaol	7	
			13
Pardons	Free	9	
Licence	Under the regulations	307	
	Medical Grounds	1	
	Special	6	
			323
Escapes			4
Deaths			34
Numbers remaining 31st December 1856			1,015
Total			1,517

(A 2.)—STATEMENT showing the CLASSIFICATION of CONVICTS received during the year 1856, from the Prisons under mentioned. Governor's Report.

Prisons.	Number in each Class.			Total.
	1.	2.	3.	
Millbank	190	9	9	208
Pentonville	17	—	5	22
Portland	17	1	3	21
Portsmouth	28	9	14	51
"Stirling Castle" Hulk	61	12	—	73
Wakefield	29	17	12	58
Preston	6	—	—	6
Leeds	4	—	1	5
Leicester	20	8	6	34
Northampton	3	—	—	3
Bath	1	—	—	1
Reading	2	—	—	2
Bedford	3	4	1	8
Bermuda	—	—	—	6
Fisherton Asylum	—	—	—	1
Licences revoked	—	—	—	45
"Warrior" Hulk	12	—	—	12
"Defence" do.	19	3	2	24
Total received				580

Governor's Report.

(B.)—Distribution of Time, in Summer and Winter.

	Summer.				Winter.			
	From	To	Hours.	Min.	From	To	Hours.	Min.
Prisoners rise, wash, clean cells, &c.	5.0	6.0	1	0	6.0	7.0	1	0
Breakfast	6.0	6.25	0	25	7.0	7.25	0	25
Prayers, and proceeding to and from chapel	6.25	6.55	0	30	7.25	7.55	0	30
Labour, including parades, &c.	6.55	12.0	5	5	7.55	12.0	4	5
Dinner	12.0	1.5	1	5	12.0	1.5	1	5
Labour, including parades, &c.	1.5	5.30	4	25	1.5	4.35	3	30
Cleaning, &c., on returning from work	5.30	5.45	0	15	4.35	4.50	0	15
Evening prayers	5.45	6.15	0	30	4.50	5.15	0	25
Supper	6.15	6.45	0	30	5.15	5.45	0	30
Hair-cutting, shaving, &c., reading, &c., till bed-time	6.45	8.0	1	15	5.45	8.0	2	15
Total			15	0			14	0

Abstract.

	Summer.	Winter.
	h. m.	h. m.
Hours for Labour	9 30	7 35
Meal Hours	2 0	2 0
Prayers	1 0	0 55
In-door Occupations	2 30	3 30
Total	15 0	14 0

(C.)—Statement of Work performed by Shoemakers, Tailors, Washers, Bookbinders, and Oakum Pickers, during the Year 1856. Governor's Report.

Description.			Rate.		Amount.		
		Shoemakers.	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
845	Pairs	Prison Boots - - - - - made at	3	6	147	17	6
125	„	Blucher Boots - - - - „	5	0	31	5	0
929	„	Shoes - - - - - „	2	0	92	18	0
105	„	Slippers - - - - - „	1	0	5	5	0
373	„	Boots, bottomed - - - - „	2	3	41	19	3
1,537	„	Ditto, soled - - - - „	1	2	89	13	2
2,114	„	Ditto, repaired - - - - „	0	9	79	5	6
215	„	Shoes, bottomed - - - - „	1	2	12	10	10
1,678	„	Ditto, soled - - - - „	0	9	62	18	6
547	„	Ditto, repaired - - - - „	0	6	13	13	6
552	„	Miscellaneous Boots soled and repaired - - - - - „	0	9	20	14	0
120	„	Officers' Slippers repaired - - „	0	3	1	10	0
					599	10	3
		Tailors.					
30		Officers' uniform Coats, - - - made at	6	0	9	0	0
99		Ditto ditto Trousers - - - „	2	6	12	7	6
36		Ditto ditto Jackets - - - „	2	6	4	10	0
2,491		Pairs of Drab Trousers for Prisoners - „	1	0	124	11	0
1,101		Drab Jackets - - - - - „	1	0	55	1	0
1,246		Ditto Vests - - - - - - „	0	6	31	3	0
134		Pairs of Fustian Trousers - - - „	2	9	18	8	6
123		Fustian Jackets - - - - „	2	6	15	7	6
127		Ditto Vests - - - - - - „	1	2	7	8	2
2,282		Flannel Shirts - - - - - „	0	6	57	1	0
2,436		Pairs of Flannel Drawers - - - „	0	6	60	18	0
2,442		Cotton Shirts - - - - - „	0	7	71	4	6
342		Kit and Peat Bags - - - - - „	0	4	5	14	0
70		Cooks' Suits - - - - - - „	1	3	4	7	6
585		Drabbett Frocks - - - - - - „	1	6	43	17	6
854		Towels - - - - - - - „	0	2	7	2	4
2,301		Drab Jackets lined and repaired - - „	0	6	57	10	6
1,157		Ditto Vests „ „ - - - „	0	2	9	12	10
4,382		Pairs of Drab Trowsers lined and repaired „	0	2	36	10	4
30		Men, on General Repairs at 6*d.* per Day - - - -			234	0	0
					865	15	2
		Washers.					
47,510		Linen Shirts.					
29,393		Flannel ditto.					
29,506		Ditto Drawers.					
52,549		Pairs Stockings.					
48,737		Towels.					
49,416		Handkerchiefs.					
4,163		Blankets.					
33,000		Other Garments.					
294,274		Articles washed at 7*d.* per Score - - - -			429	3	0
		Bookbinders.					
872		Vols. bound for Library, School, &c. - - - - -	0	4	14	10	8
		Miscellaneous Work - - - - - - - -			3	19	2
					18	9	10
		Oakum Pickers.					
824	cwt.	3 qrs. 23 lbs. Junk picked into Oakum at 5*l.* per ton -			206	4	9

Governor's Report.

STATEMENT OF WORK.—*Continued.*

ABSTRACT.

	£	s.	d.
Shoemakers	599	10	3
Tailors	865	15	2
Washers	429	3	0
Bookbinders	18	9	10
Oakum pickers	206	4	9
	£2,119	3	0

(D.)—STATEMENT of the WORK performed on the FARM, with the VALUE thereof, in the Year 1856.

Description.	Rate.			Amount.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
5 acres trenched 2 feet deep	7	0	0	35	0	0
12 „ drained 3 feet 9 inches deep	6	0	0	72	0	0
24 „ double dug	2	10	0	60	0	0
30 „ single dug, twice	2	4	0	66	0	0
27 „ limed and dug	1	5	0	33	15	0
48 „ single dug	1	2	0	52	16	0
60 „ top-dressed	0	10	0	30	0	0
37 „ sown and harrowed—corn and grass seeds	0	5	0	9	5	0
36 „ sown with vegetables and green crops	0	12	0	21	12	0
36 „ hoed three times	0	10	0	18	0	0
64 „ hay cut and secured	0	9	6	30	8	0
37 „ bere and oats harvested	0	9	0	16	13	0
30 „ green crops stored	0	8	0	12	0	0
16 tons of heath and rushes cut for litter	0	16	0	12	16	0
1,184 yards stone wall built 6 ft. high, coped with sod	0	2	0	118	8	0
1,764 „ old walls repaired	0	0	3	22	1	0
1,246 „ road repaired	0	1	3	77	17	6
246 „ tramway repaired	0	0	6	6	3	0
528 „ open ditch cut	0	0	4	8	16	0
1,775 tons turf cut and saved	0	9	0	798	15	0
235 „ „ left on the ground	0	2	0	23	10	0
Total			£	1,525	15	6

(E.)—Statement of Work executed by Artificers in the Year 1856. Governor's Report.

Description.	Amount.		
	£	s.	d.
Works to buildings within the walls	587	4	10¼
General work	539	3	6½
Works outside the walls	470	11	7¼
Farm buildings, field fencing, and tramway	143	3	7½
Furniture and fittings	52	12	3¾
Quarry	179	1	0
Military barracks	13	15	2¾
Boundary walls, &c.	68	12	10½
Superior officers' quarters	71	3	9½
Subordinate officers' quarters	273	10	5¼
General repairs to tools, &c.	104	2	11¼
Total	£ 2,503	2	2½

Abstract of Appendices (C.), (D.), and (E.)

	£	s.	d.
Amount of Appendix (C.)	2,119	3	0
„ (D.)	1,525	15	6
„ (E.)	2,503	2	2½
Value of prisoners' labour	£ 6,148	0	8½

Governor's Report.

GENERAL ACCOUNT for LABOUR as executed under the WORKS DEPARTMENT during the Year 1856.

Quantity and Description of Work.	Rate.	Amount.	Amount.
	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
STEWARD'S STORES, &c.			
353 yards lime white	0 1¼	1 16 9	
227 ft. 6 in. 1-in. deal partitioning, wrought both sides and fixed on rough framing	0 2¾	2 12 1½	
132 ft. 1¼-in. shelving, wrought both sides on framed back	0 4	2 4 0	
67 ft. 4 in. 1-in. ledged rough foot boarding	0 1¾	0 9 10	
New Bookcase and Extension of Desk.			
23ft. 1¼-in. square frame, four pannel folding doors	0 4	0 7 8	
28 ft. 11 in. 1-in. wrought both sides, dovetailed and grooved	0 4½	0 8 5¼	
71 ft. 9 in. ¾ in. wrought both sides, grooved and fitted shelving	0 3	0 17 11¼	
11 ft. 1¼-in. ledge, wrought both sides and fixed	0 3¾	0 3 5¼	
26 ft. 1¼-in. top, wrought both sides and framed	0 7¼	0 15 8½	
11 yds. paint, grain, and varnish	1 6	0 16 6	
2 pieces paper hangings, and sizing	1 3	0 2 6	
			10 14 10¾
CHIEF WARDER'S OFFICE.			
To the Completion of Book Rack.			
0 ft. 4 in. super. 1-in. frame, wrought both sides and dovetailed	0 7¼	0 18 4	
32 ft. 2 in. super. ¾-in. ploughed and tongued back, wrought both sides	0 3	0 8 0½	
81 ft. 3 in. super. ½-in. deal, wrought both sides, moulded and fitted	0 2½	0 16 11	
25 yds. varnish throughout to office furniture	0 3	0 6 3	
			2 9 6½
SHELVING TO VISITING CELLS, &c.			
71 ft. 6 in. 1-in. wrought both sides, grooved and fixed	0 4	1 3 10	
14 ft. ¾-in. dovetailed frames to drawers	0 4½	0 5 3	
7 ft. ¾-in. wrought, blocked, and chamfered to bottoms	0 3½	0 2 0½	
7 ft. 1 in. 1-in. wrought both sides case for ditto	0 3½	0 2 1	
6 ft. 8 in. 1-in. wrought both sides shelving, and fixed	0 2¾	0 1 6½	
			1 14 9
CHAPLAIN'S CLERK'S OFFICE.			
New Desk and Completion of Bookcase.			
21 ft. run 2½-in. moulding, fixed	0 2½	0 4 4½	
14 ft. 2 in. 1-in. deal, wrought both sides to divisions	0 2¾	0 3 3	
8 ft. 2 in. 1½-in. deal stayboard, wrought and fixed	0 4¼	0 2 10½	
17 ft. 10 in. 1¼-in. deal beaded lining	0 3¾	0 5 7	
37 yds. paint, grain, and varnish	1 6	2 15 6	
43 ft. 1¼-in. square framed and beaded flush front	0 5½	0 19 8½	
10 ft. ¾ in. ploughed and tongued back	0 3	0 2 6	
13 ft. 9-in. 1¼-in. oak square framed top	0 5	0 5 8¾	
11 ft. 8 in. 1¼-in. oak dovetailed frame	0 5	0 4 10	
Carried forward			

Quantity and Description of Work.	Rate.	Amount.	Amount.
	s. d.	£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*
Brought forward - -			
26 ft. 2 in. 1-in. deal shelving, wrought both sides	0 2¾	0 6 0	
18 yds. whitening to ceiling - -	0 2	0 3 0	
6 pieces paper hangings, and sizing walls -	1 3	0 7 6	
New Steps for Use of Office.			
6 ft. 4 in. 1-in. frame to back - - -	0 4	0 2 1½	
4 ft. 2 in. 1-in. wrought both sides and grooved -	0 4½	0 1 6¾	
4 ft. 1 in. 1-in. wrought both sides and bevelled	0 4½	0 1 6½	
			6 6 1
Weighing Machine.			
11 ft. 6 in. cube fir framing, chamfered and fixed	0 8	0 7 8	
16 ft. super. 1½ in. square frame bead flush door -	0 7	0 9 4	
6 ft. super. 1½-in. framed sash - - -	0 6	0 3 0	
71 ft. super. 1-in. wrought both sides, ploughed and chamfered - - - -	0 3½	1 0 8½	
29 ft. super. 1¼-in. wrought both sides, rebated, beaded, and fixed to roof - -	0 3	0 7 3	
31 ft. slating to same - - -	0 1	0 2 7	
7 ft. run lead flushing fixed - - -	0 6	0 3 6	
4 ft. 9 in. cube fine pick granite step - -	2 6	0 11 10½	
10 yds. cube excavation - - -	0 5	0 4 2	
7½ yds. cube masonry to foundation, &c. -	2 3	0 16 4	
2½ yds. cube filling into same - - -	0 7	0 1 5½	
12 yds. super. paint, grain, and varnish - -	1 6	0 18 0	
			5 6 5
Spring to Outer Yard.			
17 cubic ft. rusticated granite stone trough, fixed	3 3	2 15 3	
			2 15 3
Completion of Reservoir.			
508 yds. super. close-jointed pitching, average 9-in., including the taking up and relaying - -	4 9½	121 14 2	
508 yds. super. puddling to ditto - - -	0 9	19 1 0	
470 yds. super. cement pointing to external walls	0 9	17 12 6	
18 yds. cube masonry, taken down, reset, and puddled - - - - -	5 8	5 2 0	
95 yds. super. cement pointing to ends - -	0 9	3 11 3	
17¼ yds. cube excavation for reception of pipe -	0 5	0 7 2¼	
124 ft. run 4-in. earthenware pipe set in cement -	0 1	0 10 4	
9 yds. cube filling into ditto - - -	0 7	0 5 3	
8½ yds. cube puddling - - - -	3 0	1 5 6	
15 ft. 9 in. cube fine-picked granite, curved to water-course - - - - -	2 6	1 19 4½	
43 ft. 4 in. super. fine-picked pitching - -	2 6	5 8 4	
19¼ cubic yds. excavation to small tank - -	0 5	0 8 0¼	
10½ cubic yds. masonry to ditto - - -	2 3	1 3 7½	
6 cubic yards puddling ditto - - -	3 0	0 18 0	
11¼ cubic yards filling into ditto - -	0 5	0 4 8¼	
3½ super. yds. cement pointing - - -	0 9	0 2 7½	
25 ft. run 6-in. earthenware pipe jointed in cement - - - - - -	0 1½	0 3 1½	
3¼ ft. cube fine carved granite stone - -	5 0	0 16 3	
14 ft. cube fine picked and squared ditto -	2 6	1 15 0	
8 cubic yds. masonry to overflow - -	2 3	0 18 0	
7½ cubic yds. excavation - - -	0 5	0 3 1½	
Carried forward - -			

Governor's Report.

Governor's Report.

Quantity and Description of Work.	Rate.	Amount.	Amount.
	s. *d*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Brought forward - -	- -		
5 ft. 7 in. cube fine picked squared masonry -	2 6	0 13 11½	
6 ft. 3 in. superfine wrought slate - -	1 6	0 9 4½	
9 ft. cube fine picked squared masonry to steps -	2 6	1 2 6	
5⅓ yds. masonry to dwarf wall, north end -	4 6	1 4 9	
35½ yds. cube concrete to foundation to waterfall	5 0	8 17 6	
12 yds. super. paint 2 coat gates and doors -	0 2	0 2 0	
			195 19 8¼
DWARF WALL, BACK OF MANURE PUMP.			
30 cubic yds. masonry - - - -	4 6	6 15 0	
			6 15 0
FARM BUILDINGS.			
36 yds. rough pitching to barn - - -	0 6	0 18 0	
235 yds. whiteliming to ditto - - -	0 1¼	1 4 5¾	
960 yds. cement pointing to buildings - -	0 9	36 0 0	
20 yds. cube excavation - - -	0 5	0 8 4	
20 yds. cube foundation (concrete) - -	5 0	5 0 0	
31 yds. cube masonry taken down and rebuilt - - - - - -	6 0	9 6 0	
			52 16 9¾
PUMP-HOUSE AND WASH-HOUSE.			
3 yds. cube excavation - - - -	0 5	0 1 3	
3 yds. cube masonry to foundation - -	2 3	0 6 9	
11¼ yds. cube ditto to walls - - -	4 6	2 10 7¼	
160 ft. super. countess slating - -	0 0¾	0 10 0	
154 ft. super. roof timber on proper plates -	0 3	1 18 6	
9 ft. 10 in. super. 2-in. sash and frame plain chamfered - - - - - -	0 3½	0 2 10	
17 ft. 3 in. super. 1-in. ledged door, with proper frame - - - - -	0 4	0 5 9	
14 ft. super. ¾-in. deal, wrought, beaded, and fixed	0 3	0 3 6	
52 feet cube brickwork to chimney - -	0 1¾	0 7 7	
12 ft. run 6-in. earthen pipe, set - -	0 4	0 4 0	
102 ft. super. rough squared slate to floor -	0 1	0 8 6	
4 ft. 6 in. cube fine picked sill stone - -	2 6	0 11 3	
			7 10 6¼
COW STALL DIVISIONS, &c.			
9 ft. 6 in. cube oak framing, dovetailed, &c. -	1 3	0 11 10½	
12 ft. 6 in. super. 1½-in. rail to food trough, wrought and fixed - - - - -	0 3½	0 3 8	
95 ft. 6 in. super. 1½-in. deal, wrought both sides, ploughed, &c. - - - - -	0 4½	1 15 9¼	
46 ft. 6 in. super. 1½-in. wrought both sides, and fixed on ledges - - - - -	0 4	0 15 6	
24 ft. run, 4 in. by 4 in. capping, wrought, grooved and fixed - - - - - -	0 5½	0 11 0	
22 yds. super. 2 coats in oil - - -	0 2½	0 4 1½	
1¼ yds. cube excavation and filling in - -	1 0	0 1 3	
			4 3 2¼
THREE BULLS' HOUSES.			
316 ft. 6 in. super. 1¼-in. deal divisions, wrought both sides, ploughed, tongued, and chamfered	0 4¼	5 12 1	
60 ft. 6 in. super. 1¼-in. ledged doors, wrought both sides, beaded and fixed to proper frames	0 4	1 0 2	
111 ft. super. 1-in. feather boarding fixed -	0 4¼	1 19 3¾	
Carried forward - -	- -		

Quantity and Description of Work.	Rate.	Amount.	Amount.	Governor's Report.
	s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	
Brought forward - -	- -			
17 ft. super. ¾-in. plancia board, wrought, beaded, and fixed - - - - -	0 3½	0 4 11½		
4¼ cubic yds. masonry to two windows, north end, taking down and rebuilding same - -	6 0	1 5 6		
8 ft. cubic oak to lintels - - -	0 7	0 4 8		
10 ft. super. 2-in. deal sashes and frames -	0 3½	0 2 11		
29 ft. cubic rusticated granite to cills, lintels, &c.	2 3	3 5 3		
1,498 yds. super. limewhite to building - -	0 1¼	7 16 0½		
			21 10 10¾	
SHED TO FARM.				
For the Accommodation of 20 *Cows.*				
122 ft. 6 in. super. ¾-in. deal lining, wrought and fixed on framing - - - -	0 3	1 10 7½		
144 ft. super. 1¼-in. ledged doors, wrought, beaded, and fixed - - - - - -	0 4	2 8 0		
248 ft. super. 1-in. feather boarding, fixed on framing - - - - -	0 4¼	4 7 10		
37 ft. 6 in. super. plancia board, wrought, beaded, and fixed - - - - -	0 3½	0 10 11¼		
87 ft. run 4 in. by 4 in. deal capping, wrought, grooved, rounded, and fixed - - -	0 5½	1 19 10½		
314 ft. 6 in. run 1½-in. wrought both sides, ploughed and tongued, chamfered partitioning to divisions, fixed - - - -	0 4½	5 17 11¼		
124 ft. 6 in. run 1¼-in. ledged doors, wrought both sides, and fixed - - - -	0 5½	2 16 11¾		
34 ft. 2 in. run 2-in. wrought both sides, front to feeding boxes - - - -	0 4¼	0 12 11¼		
34 ft. 6 in. cubic oak framing, wrought and fixed to stalls - - - -	1 3	2 3 1½		
61 ft. 6 in. cubic curb stone, fine picked, ground and chamfered - - - -	3 0	9 4 6		
57 ft. cubic rough ditto - - -	1 9	4 19 9		
41 ft. super. pitching to same - - -	0 6	1 0 6		
			37 13 0	
MILITARY BARRACKS.				
1,542 yds. super. limewhite throughout -	0 1¼	8 0 7½		
114 ft. super. ¾-in. splat railing fixed on standards - - - - - -	0 2	0 19 0		
74 yds. super. 2-coat paint to same - -	0 2¼	0 13 10½		
63 ft. cubic brickwork - - - -	0 1¾	0 9 2¼		
10 cubic yds. masonry - - - -	2 6	1 5 0		
26 yds. render and set (plaster) - - -	0 6	0 13 0		
92 ft. super. ¾-in. deal, wrought and fixed to infirmary - - - - -	0 2¼	0 17 3		
23 ft. 6 in. super. 2-in. sash and frame, fixed -	0 8	0 15 8		
6 yds. super. 3-coat paint to ditto - -	0 3¼	0 1 7½		
			13 15 2¾	
&c.				
BOUNDARY WALLS,				
197 ft. 6 in. cubic rusticated coping, fixed -	2 3	22 4 4½		
556 yds. super. cement pointing to ditto and out-house adjoining Deputy Governor's house	0 9	20 17 0		
251 yds. cement pointing to entrance gateway adjoining, external and internal - -	0 9	9 8 3		
Carried forward - -	- -			

Governor's Report.

Quantity and Description of Work.	Rate.	Amount.	Amount.
	s. d.	£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*
Brought forward - -			
431 yds. cement pointing to walls, buildings, &c. adjoining Governor's house - - -	0 9	16 3 3	
			68 12 10½
MAIN DRAIN FROM RESERVOIR TO BARRACKS.			
34 yds. cube excavation - - -	0 5	0 14 2	
29½ yds. cube rough masonry - - -	2 3	3 6 4½	
125 ft. cube rough spall covering - -	1 9	10 18 9	
80 ft. 8 in. cube rusticated coping - -	2 3	9 1 6½	
6 yds. cube puddling to ditto - - -	5 0	1 10 0	
40 yds. cube filling in - - -	0 7	1 3 4	
11½ yds. super. pitching - - -	0 6	0 5 9	
37 yds. super. cement pointing - - -	0 9	1 7 9	
			28 7 8
GOVERNOR'S HOUSE.			
233 yds. super. cleaning and varnishing -	0 4	3 17 8	
3 pieces paper hangings, and sizing to walls -	1 0	3 9	
163 yds. super. 2-coat external to stalls, stable, &c. - - - - - -	0 4½	3 1 1½	
40 yds. super. 2-coat windows, external from ladder - - - - - -	0 4½	0 15 0	
372 yds. super. claircoled, scraped, and whitened to ceiling - - - - -	0 3	4 13 0	
240 yds. super. lime white to outbuilding -	0 1¼	1 5 0	
21 yds. super. 3-coat paint to eaves gutter, &c., plancia and facia boards, down piping -	0 3¼	0 5 8¼	
19½ yds. paint, grain and varnish, external -	1 6	1 9 3	
168 yds. 2-coat paint to kitchen, pantry, and scullery - - - - - - -	0 2¼	1 11 6	
120 yds. cement pointing to stable - -	0 10	5 0 0	
45 ft. ¾-in. match-boarding to back porch -	0 3	0 11 3	
			22 13 2¾
DEPUTY GOVERNOR'S HOUSE.			
160 yds. super. cleaning and varnishing -	0 4	2 13 4	
46 yds. super. paint, grain, and varnish -	1 6	3 9 0	
40 yds. super. 2-coat paint external to windows from ladder - - - - -	0 4½	0 15 0	
26 pieces paper-hangings, and sizing walls -	1 3	1 12 6	
180 yds. super. claircoled, scraped, and whitened to ceilings - - - - - -	0 3	2 5 0	
240 yds. super. limewhite to out-buildings -	0 1¼	1 5 0	
21 yds. super. 3-coat paint to eaves gutter and pipe, and plancia and facia boards, &c. -	0 3¼	0 5 8¼	
210 ft. super. 1-in. flooring, wrought, ploughed, and tongued to stable - - - - -	0 1½	1 6 3	
68 ft. super. 2-in. square framed and braced doors to stable - - - - -	0 7	1 19 8	
34½ yds. super. paint to door, windows - -	0 1¼	0 3 7	
85 ft. super. brick pitching to stable - -	0 2	0 14 2	
12 ft. 6 in. cube picked masonry to cellar -	2 0	1 5 0	
			17 14 2¼
SURGEON'S HOUSE.			
40 ft. 6 in. super. 1¼ square framed four panelled door - - - - -	0 4½	0 15 2¼	
Carried forward -			

Quantity and Description of Work.	Rate.	Amount.	Amount. (Governor's Report.)
	s. d.	£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*
Brought forward - -			
40 ft. 6 in. super. ¾-in. deal back, ploughed and tongued - - -	0 3	0 10 1½	
42 ft. 6 in. super. 1-in. wrought both sides, grooved and dovetailed - - - -	0 5	0 17 8½	
40 ft. super. 1-in. deal shelves, wrought and fixed	0 3¼	0 10 10	
17 ft. 6 in. super. ¾-in. wrought both sides, grooved and dovetailed - - -	0 4½	0 6 6¾	
8 ft. super. ½-in. ditto chamfered to ditto -	0 2¼	0 1 6¾	
218 yds. super. paint throughout - -	0 1¼	1 2 8½	
7 pieces paper-hangings, and sizing walls -	1 3	0 8 9	
90 ft. super. ¾ deal partitioning to servants' room	0 3¼	1 4 4½	
			5 17 9¾
ASSISTANT-SURGEON'S HOUSE.			
15 yds. super. paint, grain, and varnish to porch	1 6	1 2 6	
8 yds. super. 2-coat paint to sashes, external -	0 2½	0 1 8	
30 ft. 6 in. super. 1½-in. wrought, beaded, ploughed, and tongued table - - -	0 5⅛	0 13 11¾	
5 ft. super. 1-in. wrought and dovetailed table -	0 5½	0 2 3½	
6 ft. super. ½-in. wrought and blocked to drawers	0 2¾	0 1 4½	
19 ft. run turned legs - - -	0 6	0 9 6	
24 ft. cube fine picked granite to porch - -	2 6	3 0 0	
			5 11 3¾
STEWARD'S AND CHIEF WARDER'S QUARTERS.			
14 yds. paint, grain, and varnish - - -	1 6	1 1 0	
14 yds. varnish, internal - - -	0 3	0 3 6	
7 ft. super. 1-in. deal ledges and skirting, fixed -	0 3¼	0 1 10¾	
4 yds. super. paint to sashes, external - -	0 2¼	0 0 9	
1 drawer lock fixed - - -		0 0 6	
20 yds. paint, grain, and varnish to porch -	1 6	1 10 0	
8 cubic ft. brickwork to chimney - -	0 1¾	0 1 2	
10 ft. run 6-in. glazed pipe to ditto - -	0 1½	0 1 3	
20 yds. super. washed, stopped, and whitened to ceiling - - - - -	0 1⅜	0 2 11	
8 yds. super. paint, external, to windows -	0 2½	0 1 8	
			3 4 7¾
CHAPLAIN'S HOUSE.			
Removal of Water-closet.			
4½ yds. cube excavation - - -	0 6	0 2 3	
2½ yds. cube foundation - - -	2 3	0 5 7½	
2 yds. cube filling into ditto - -	0 7	0 1 2	
2 yds. cube masonry - - -	2 6	0 5 0	
10 ft. cube rusticated quoins - - -	2 3	1 2 6	
7 ft. 6 in. cube fine picked granite sillstone -	2 6	0 18 9	
8 yds. super. cement pointing - - -	0 9	0 6 0	
39 ft. 6 in. super. ½-in. match boarding, fixed -	0 2¼	0 7 5	
15 ft. super. ½-in. ditto to ceiling - - -	0 2¼	0 2 9¼	
9 ft. super. 1-in. flooring, wrought, ploughed, &c.	0 3½	0 2 7½	
16 ft. 9 in. super. 1¼-in. square frame four-panelled door - - - -	0 5½	0 7 5½	
2 ft. super. 1-in. wrought and fixed seat -	0 4½	0 0 9	
14 ft. 3 in. super. ¾-in. facia and plancia, wrought, beaded, and fixed - - - -	0 3½	0 4 1	
72 ft. super. countess slating - - -	0 0¾	0 4 6	
Carried forward - -	- -		

Governor's Report.

Quantity and Description of Work.	Rate.	Amount.	Amount.
	s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Brought forward			
6 yds. super. render and set stucco	0 6	0 3 0	
4 yds. cube excavation and filling in to drain	2 0	0 8 0	
12 yds. super. 3-coat paint	0 3¼	0 3 3	
1¼ yds. cube masonry taken down and rebuilt to chimney	3 0	0 3 9	
104 yds. super. cement pointing to gable	0 9	3 18 0	
14½ yds. super. sparging to chimney flue	0 9	0 10 10½	
82 ft. cube brickwork to chimney	0 1¾	0 11 11½	
			10 9 8¾
ASSISTANT CHAPLAIN'S HOUSE.			
7 ft. cube brickwork to chimney	0 1¾	0 1 5½	
13 ft. 6 in. cube fine pick granite string-course to porch	2 6	1 13 9	
1 piece paper. hangings, and sizing	1 3	0 1 3	
175 yds. super. whitening to ceiling throughout	0 2	1 9 2	
123 yds. super. colour to walls of kitchen, &c.	0 2	1 0 6	
56½ yds. super. two-coat paint	0 2¼	0 10 7	
19 ft. 6 in. super. 1-in. deal wrought, grooved, and dovetailed frame	0 5	0 8 1½	
18 ft. 9 in. super. 1-in. deal, wrought both sides, and fixed	0 2¾	0 4 3½	
7½ yds. cement compo. to porch	0 6	0 3 9	
			5 12 10½
COTTAGES AND BARRACKS.			
393 yds. super. cement pointing	0 9	14 14 9	
215 yds. cube excavation for main drain	0 5	4 9 7	
38½ yds. cube masonry to ditto	2 3	4 6 7½	
753 ft. cube rough spalled covering	1 9	65 17 9	
115 yds. cube filling in to ditto	0 7	3 7 1	
32 ft. 6 in. super. 1¼-in. deal square framed panel door	0 5	0 13 6½	
20 yds. 3-paint to porch	0 3½	0 5 5	
4 ft. 6 in. super. 3-in. square frame to trough	0 4	0 1 6	
23 ft. 3. in. super. 1½-in. deal square framed four-panel door	0 4½	0 8 8	
19 ft. 6 in. super. do. do. do.	0 4½	0 7 3¾	
30 ft. super. do. do. do.	0 4½	0 11 3	
156 ft. super. countess slating	0 0¾	0 9 9	
156 ft. super. ¾-in. deal roofing, fixed	0 0½	0 6 6	
14 yds. super. varnishing	0 1¾	0 2 0½	
1 sash fastener, fixed	0 3	0 0 3	
9 locks, fixed	0 9	0 6 9	
4 ft. 6 in. super. 1-in. deal, wrought both sides, fixed on brackets	0 3½	0 1 3¾	
12 ft. super. 1½-in. wrought, framed trough	0 4½	0 4 6	
4 ft. super. 1-in. do., fixed on ledges	0 3	0 1 0	
48 ft. super. ¾-in. match boarding	0 3¼	0 13 0	
7 ft. super. wrought, squared slate, faced	0 6	0 3 6	
6 ft. super. 1-in. wrought deal, fixed	0 2¾	0 1 4½	
11 ft. super. ¾-in. wrought both sides, and ledged	0 2¾	0 2 6¼	
6 ft. super. 1-in. wrought deal, fixed on brackets	0 3¼	0 1 10½	
4 ft. super. 1-in. deal, wrought both sides, bevelled	0 2¾	0 0 11	
20 ft. super. 1¼-in. deal frame, wrought both sides, and dovetailed	0 4½	0 7 6	
Carried forward			

Quantity and Description of Work.	Rate.	Amount.	Amount.
	s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	Governor's Report. £ *s.* *d.*
Brought forward - -	- -		
11 ft. 8 in. super. 1¼ in. square frame, panelled front - - - - - -	0 4	0 3 9½	
3 ft. 6 in. super. 1-in. deal, wrought both sides, fixed on brackets - - - -	0 2¾	0 0 9¾	
40 ft. super. 1-in. deal floor, wrought and fixed -	0 2¾	0 9 2	
8 ft. super. 1-in. skirting, beaded and fixed -	0 3	0 2 0	
50 ft. super. 1-in. deal, wrought both sides, fixed on ledges - - - - - -	0 3¼	0 13 6½	
50 ft. do. do. - -	0 3¼	0 13 6½	
8 ft. do. do. to W. C. -	0 3¼	0 2 2	
7 ft. super. 1-in. deal, wrought both sides, and fixed on brackets - - - -	0 2¾	0 1 7¼	
1,314 yds. super. whitening to ceiling throughout	0 2	10 19 0	
2,384 yds. super. colour to walls, &c. - -	0 2	19 17 4	
162 pieces paper hanging - - -	1 0	8 2 0	
592 yds. super. 2-coat paint to wood-work -	0 2¼	5 11 1¾	
1,305 yds. super. white lime to out-houses, twice	0	10 17 6	
17 yds. super. stucco - - - -	0 8	0 11 4	
60 yds. super. render and set plaster - -	0 3½	0 17 6	
5 yds. super. render, float, and set - -	0 6	0 2 6	
14 yds. super. paint, grain, and varnish - -	1 6	1 1 0	
140 yds. super. lime white, south G. house -	0 1¼	0 14 7	
200 yds. super. do. Rundlestone House -	0 1¼	1 0 10	
90 yds. super. colour to walls to do. -	0 2	0 7 4	
5 yds. super. lath, render, and set - -	0 5	0 2 1	
6 yds. super. paint (2-coat), plain colour -	0 2¼	0 1 1½	
32 yds. super. do. do. -	0 2¼	0 6 0	
476 yds. super. cement pointing mess-room building - - - - -	0 9	17 17 0	
5½ ft. cube rusticated granite lintel - -	2 3	0 12 4½	
109 yds. super. cement pointing - -	0 9	4 1 9	
14 yds. super. pitching - - - -	0 6	0 7 0	
10 ft. super. wrought square slate to gutter -	0 6	0 5 0	
36½ yds. super. cement pointing to porches of pavilion - - - - -	0 9	1 7 4½	
8 yds. super. pitching mess-room buildings -	0 9	0 6 0	
36½ yds. super. cement pointing S. guard-house -	0 9	1 7 4½	
60 ft. 9 in. cube rough spalled square coping ditto	1 9	5 6 3¾	
15 ft. super. 1½-in. sash and frame to hang double	0 7	0 8 9	
3 ft. 6 in. cube fine picked granite sill stone to same - - - - - -	2 6	0 8 9	
46 ft. 6 in. super. 2 in. by 2 in. deal sashes and frames complete - - - - -	0 9	1 14 10½	
12 ft. super. ¾-in. deal lining, fixed on plugs to same - - - - - -	0 2¾	0 2 9	
13 ft. 6-in. super. 1-in. sill-board to same -	0 3¼	0 3 11¼	
13½ yds. super. 3-coat paint ditto - -	0 3¼	0 3 8	
90 ft. super. 1-in. deal, wrought, ploughed, tongued, and fixed on brackets - -	0 5	0 3 9	
6 pieces paper hangings, and sizing walls -	1 3	0 7 6	
8 yds. super cement compo. to floor - -	0 9	0 6 0	
47½ yds. 2-coat paint - - - -	0 2¼	0 8 11	
123½ yds. super. colouring to walls - -	0 2	1 0 7	
56½ yds. super. whitening to ceilings - -	0 2	0 9 5	
72 yds. super. white lime to fuel store - -	0 2	0 12 0	
53½ yds. super. colour to walls - - -	0 2	0 8 11	
28 yds. super. whitening to ceilings - -	0 2	0 4 8	
145 yds. super. 2-coat paint in oil - - -	0 2¼	1 7 2¼	
Carried forward - -	- -		

Governor's Report.

Quantity and Description of Work.	Rate.	Amount.	Amount.
	s. d.	*£ s. d.*	*£ s. d.*
Brought forward - -	- -		
14 yds. super. whitening to ceiling - -	0 2	0 2 4	
48 yds. super. colour to walls - - -	0 2	0 8 0	
25 yds. super. 2-coat paint in oil - -	0 2¼	0 4 8¼	
71 yds. super. whitening to ceilings - -	0 2	0 11 10	
156 yds. super. colour to walls - - -	0 2	1 6 0	
61 yds. super. 2-coat paint in oil - -	0 2¼	0 11 5¼	
6 ft. 6 in. cube fine picked granite - -	2 6	0 16 3	
71 yds. super. whitening to ceilings - -	0 2	0 11 10	
156 yds. super. colour to walls - - -	0 2	1 6 0	
57 ft. super. 1-in. deal skirting, beaded and fitted to stairs - - - - -	0 6	1 8 6	
54 yds. 2-coat paint in oil - - -	0 2¼	0 10 1½	
31 cubic ft. brickwork set in cement to S. trap -	0 2	0 5 2	
			209 8
THE WHOLE OF BUILDINGS WITHIN WALLS.			
11,696 yds. super. twice white lime to prison building - - - - - -	0 2	97 9 4	
132 yds. super. lime ash floor taken up and re-laid in patches - - - -	0 9	4 19 0	
165 yds. super. whitening and colour to mess-room	0 2	1 7 6	
29½ cubic ft. brickwork to ditto - - -	0 2	0 4 11	
3¼ super. yds. 2-coat paint to same - -	0 2¼	0 0 7½	
87 yds. super. 1-coat paint to passage - -	0 1¼	0 9 0¾	
96 yds. super. whitening to ceilings of archway, gateway, and passages to entrance buildings -	0 2	0 16 0	
115½ super yds. 1-coat paint to archway -	0 1¼	0 12 0¼	
10½ cubic yds. excavation to tailors' stone flue -	0 5	0 4 4½	
11 super yds. lime ash floor to same - -	0 9	0 8 3	
157 ft. 6 in. super. rough slate to top and bottom	0 1	0 13 1½	
115 ft. 6 in. super. brickwork ditto - -	0 1	0 9 7½	
13 super. yds. sparging to ditto - - -	0 6	0 6 6	
7 cubic ft. fine picked granite string-course to C ward - - - - - -	2 6	0 17 6	
103 ft. super. sheet iron ceiling to W. C., fitted and fixed - - - - -	0 2	0 17 2	
11½ yds. super. 3-coat paint to same - -	0 3¼	0 3 1¼	
16 ft. super. 1-in. deal wrought and fixed to floor	0 3⅓	0 4 8	
7 ft. super. ¾-in. wrought, ploughed, beaded, and fixed - - - - - - -	0 3	0 1 9	
4½ yds. cube excavation - - -	0 5	0 1 10½	
30 ft. super. rough slate covering - -	0 1	0 2 6	
8 ft. 6 in. cube fine wrought granite sink stone -	3 0	1 5 6	
6½ yds. super. pitching to No. 1 kitchen -	0 6	0 3 3	
96 yds. super. 2-coat paint internally - -	0 2¼	0 18 0	
37 ft. super. 1-in. deal, ploughed, tongued, and ledged, &c. - - - - - -	0 3½	0 10 9½	
26 yds. super. pitching, No. 2 Parade - -	0 9	0 19 6	
69½ yds. cube excavation to drain - -	0 5	1 8 11½	
80 ft. 6 in. run 12 in. by 12 in. drain, with rough covering - - - - - -	0 3	1 0 1½	
13½ yds. compo. splaying and cement compo. to window - - - - - -	4 8	3 3 0	
225 yds. super. 1-coat paint B and C wards, No. 3 P. - - - - - -	0 1¼	1 3 5¼	
358 ft. super. wrought squared slate to A and B halls, No. 4 - - - - -	0 4	5 19 4	
13½ yds. super. lime ash floor to four cells ditto -	0 9	0 10 1½	
Carried forward - -	- -		

Quantity and Description of Work.	Rate.	Amount.	Amount.	Governor's Report.
	s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	
Brought forward - -	- -			
8 ft. super. 1½-in. ledged door and frame, No. 2 kitchen - - - - -	0 3½	0 2 4		
12 ft. super. squared slate to ditto - -	0 6	0 6 0		
68½ yds. super. cement pointing to gable No. 4. Prison - - - - - -	0 9	2 11 4½		
167 yds. super. whitening to ceilings (claricoled, &c. Octagon Passage) - - -	0 2	1 7 10		
463 yds. super. colouring to walls - -	0 2	3 17 2		
113 yds. super. cement compo. in patches -	0 6	2 16 6		
105 yds. super. twice lime white to plumber's shop - - - - - -	0 2	0 17 6		
592 yds. super. do. carpenter's shop	0 2	4 18 8		
298 two coats paint in oil, pent waggons -	0 2	2 9 8		
290 yds. sanding to roof of No. 2. Prison -	0 2	2 8 4		
18 yds. 2-coat paint to dinner tray - -	0 2½	0 3 9½		
222 yds. sanding to roof of No. 4. Prison -	0 2	1 17 0		
19 yds. 2-coat paint to dinner tray - -	0 2½	0 3 11½		
8 ft. 9 in. 1 in. deal, wrought both sides, rounded edges - - - - -	0 3¼	0 2 3		
6 ft. 1-in. framing, wrought and mortised -	0 3¼	0 1 7½		
2 ft. 9 in. 2-in. legs, square, mortised, and fixed	0 5	0 1 1¾		
24 yds. cube masonry (store shed) - -	4 0	4 16 0		
504 ft. slating do. - -	0 0¾	1 11 6		
910 ft. rough boarding, fixed - - -	0 0¾	2 16 10½		
750 ft. rough roofing - - - -	0 0½	1 11 3		
25 ft. cube brick-work - - - -	0 4	0 8 4		
16 foot-run 6-in. glazed pipe - - -	0 4	0 5 4		
16½ yds. super. pitching front of guard-room -	0 9	0 12 4½		
28 yds. paint, grain, and varnish entrance gate -	1 6	2 2 0		
23 yds. do. do. to Lodge -	1 6	1 14 6		
			167 14 2¼	
CASE FOR IRON CHEST.				
9 ft. 9 in. super. 1¼-in. square frame, panelled front - - - - - -	0 4	0 3 3		
28 ft. 6 in. super. 1¼-in., wrought both sides, and dovetailed frame - - - - -	0 4½	0 10 8¼		
11 ft. 3 in. super. ½-in. ditto, and chamfered to drawers - - - - - -	0 2½	0 2 4¼		
14 ft. 9 in. super. ¾-in. ditto, dovetailed -	0 4	0 4 11		
14 ft. 9 in. super. ¾-in. ploughed and tongued back - - - - - -	0 3	0 3 9		
6 ft. super. 1¼-in., wrought both sides, rounded, and fixed top - - - - -	0 3¾	0 1 10½		
23 ft. super. 1-in., wrought both sides, and fixed	0 3	0 5 9		
4 turned legs - - - - each	1 0	0 4 0		
4 turned knobs - - - - each	0 1	0 0 4		
			1 16 11	
PADDED CELL.				
330 ft. 3 in. super. 1¼-in. square framing -	0 4	5 10 0		
25 ft. 6 in. super. 1¼-in. deal, wrought both sides, fixed - - - - -	0 3¼	0 6 11		
330 ft. 3 in. super. padding and straining -	0 8½	11 13 11¼		
14 ft. super. 1¼-in. wrought circular, on plan, to seats - - - - -	1 1	0 15 2		
Carried forward - -	- -			

Governor's Report.

Quantity and Description of Work.	Rate.	Amount.	Amount.
	s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Brought forward - -	- -		
Making and fixing two trap doors, three locks, and two bolts, also altering and hanging door	—	0 18 0	
77 yds. sup. 4-coat paint, plain colour - -	0 4¼	1 7 3¼	
5 yds. sup. 3-coat do. to door - - -	0 3¼	0 1 4¼	
Fitting in and fixing six jagged nuts, with bolts and plates for securing frames - -	1 6	0 9 0	
23 ft. 6 in. cube wrought masonry, sill, lintel, and jambs, chamfered, grooved, and set -	6 6	7 12 9	
1¾ cube masonry, taken down and rebuilt -	6 0	0 10 6	
			29 4 10¾
THREE NEW CELLS, NORTH END OF No. 1. PRISON.			
70 yds. cube excavation to hot-air flues, through rock and close sand - - - -	0 9	2 12 6	
46 yds. cube filling in with grouting - -	5 0	11 10 0	
87 ft. 6 in. cube fine-picked granite to jambs, quoins, &c. - - - - -	2 3	9 16 10½	
76 yds. cement compo. - - - -	1 7	6 0 4	
522 ft. super. camber arches, set in gauged cement, including fixing and removing centering - - - - -	1 4	34 16 0	
58 yds. super. cement pointing to ditto - -	0 10	2 8 4	
48½ yds. cube masonry in the building of walls -	5 6	13 6 9	
14 yds. cube foundation - - -	2 3	1 11 6	
70 ft. cube wrought masonry to cills, lintels, &c.	6 6	22 15 0	
190 ft. 6 in. super. 1½-in. deal floors, wrought, ploughed, and tongued, and fixed on proper joints - - - - - -	0 6	4 15 3	
76 ft. super. 1½-in. deal, fixed on risers, with iron plate screwed on bedsteads - - -	0 6½	2 1 2	
103 ft. 6 in. super. 1-in. wrought both sides and beaded double doors, in casing of sheet iron - - - - - - -	0 7	3 0 4½	
28½ yds. cement pointing to external of cells -	0 10	1 3 9	
200 yds. super. lime white to cells, passages, &c.	0 1½	1 5 0	
23 yds. super. 3-coat paint, in oil - -	0 3¼	0 6 2¾	
79½ yds. super. lime ash floor - - -	0 9	2 19 7½	
70 yds. super. removing and cutting away old joists and beams, and old lime ash floor laid on splats - - - - - - -	1 3	4 7 6	
777 ft. super. rough fixed partition on ledges, and removing same - - - -	0 1¼	4 0 11¼	
Fixing cell bars, bolts, and stays, 3 sets - -	4 0	0 12 0	
			139 9 1¼
The following were omitted from former Three Cells.			
103 ft. 6 in. super. 1-in. deal, wrought both sides and beaded double doors, incasing sheet iron -	0 7	3 0 4½	
23 yds. super. 3-coat paint, plain colour - -	0 3¼	0 6 2¾	
76 ft. super. 1½-in. deal, fixed on risers, secured with iron plates, for bedsteads - -	0 6½	2 1 2	
150 yds. limewhite - - - - -	0 1½	0 18 9	
60 yds. removing and cutting away of old joists and beams, and old lime ash floor laid on splats	1 3	3 15 0	
Carried forward - -	- -		

Quantity and Description of Work.	Rate.	Amount.	Amount.
	s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Brought forward - -	- -		
777 ft. super. rough fixed partition on ledges, and removal of same - - - -	0 1¼	4 0 11¼	
Fixing cell bars, bolts, and stays, 3 sets - -	4 0	0 12 0	
			14 14 5½
GASWORKS.			
1,080 ft. cube brickwork to arches, &c., including taking down, stacking, and rebuilding of three new retorts - - - - - -	0 3	13 10 0	
			13 10 0
B WARD, CORRUGATED CELLS, No. 1 PRISON.			
655 ft. super. double rebated and chamfered framing to corrugated cells, not yet fixed -	0 5½	15 0 2½	
22,300 ft. super. corrugated iron framework, forged and fitted from the bench - -	0 2	18 11 8	
570 yds. 1-coat paint to iron framing and corrugations previously well cleansed - -	0 1¼	2 19 4½	
			36 11 3
OAKUM SHED.			
3,140 ft. super. 1-in. deal rough benches, and fixed on rough framing to seats and foot boards -	0 0⅜	9 16 3	
			9 16 3
EAST AND PIGGERY GATES, &c.			
53 yds. super. 2-coat paint, in oil, to same -	0 2¼	0 9 11¼	
75 yds. super. cement pointing to walls adjoining	0 9	2 16 3	
			3 6 2¼
OFFICES, &c. WITHIN WALLS.			
245 yds. super. cement pointing - - -	0 10	10 4 2	
4 pieces paper hangings to surgery - -	1 3	0 5 0	
124 yds. super. whitening and colouring to G room - - - - - -	0 2	1 0 8	
48 yds. super. whitening and colouring to lobby -	0 2	0 8 0	
23 yds. super. whitening to ceiling of chief warder's office - - - -	0 2	0 3 10	
35 yds. super. colour to walls - - -	0 2	0 5 10	
25 yds. super. whitening to ceiling to governor's clerk's office - - - - -	0 2	0 4 2	
30 yds. super. whitening to ceiling to governor's office - - - - - -	0 2	0 5 0	
16 yds. super. varnish to chaplain's office -	0 1¼	0 1 8	
21 yds. super. varnish to governor's office -	0 1¼	0 2 2¼	
17 yds. super. whitening to ceiling of chaplain's office - - - - - -	0 2	0 2 10	
25 yds. super. whitening to ceiling of chaplain's clerk's office - - - - -	0 2	0 4 2	
			13 7 6¼
CHAPEL.			
52½ yds. super. 2-coat external to windows -	0 2¼	0 9 10	
847 yds. super. whitening to ceiling, claircoled and cleaned with scaffold - - -	0 3	10 11 9	
Carried forward - -	- -		

Governor's Report.

Governor's Report.

Quantity and Description of Work.	Rate.	Amount.	Amount.
	s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Brought forward - -	- -		
750 yds. super. colouring to walls - -	0 $2\frac{1}{2}$	7 16 3	
168 yds. cement compo., removing defective plaster, dubbing out and plastering to walls, pilasters, &c. - - - - -	0 6	4 4 0	
30 ft. super. 1-in. lining circular on plan, fixed on plugs - - - - -	1 2	1 15 0	
30 ft. super. $1\frac{1}{4}$-in. architrave ditto, moulded and fixed - - - - - -	2 3	3 7 6	
73 ft. super. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wrought slate, sawn, planed, rubbed, and fixed - - - -	1 0	3 13 0	
12 $4\frac{1}{8}$-in. letters cut in slate - - -	0 $6\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 6	
18 3-in. ditto ditto - - -	0 5	0 7 6	
21 $2\frac{1}{2}$-in. ditto ditto - - -	0 $3\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $1\frac{1}{2}$	
1,259 $1\frac{1}{4}$-in. ditto ditto - - -	0 2	10 9 10	
62 yds. varnish to gallery front, architraves, and vestries - - - - -	0 4	1 0 8	
4 ft. 6 in. cube fine picked corbels, grooved to carry tablets - - - - -	2 6	0 11 3	
12 yds. prepared plastering to receive tablets -	1 0	0 12 0	
73 ft. super. 3-coat gutta percha to back of same	0 $3\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $3\frac{1}{2}$	
$33\frac{1}{2}$ yds. super. 3-coat paint to division railing -	0 $3\frac{1}{4}$	0 9 $1\frac{3}{4}$	
12 yds. super. $1\frac{1}{4}$-in. wrought both sides, rounded and fixed to seats - - - - -	0 4	0 4 0	
5 yds. super. 3-coat paint two officers' seats -	0 $3\frac{1}{4}$	0 1 $4\frac{1}{4}$	
35 ft. super. 1-in. deal, wrought both sides and beaded, gallery, &c. - - - -	0 $3\frac{1}{2}$	0 10 $2\frac{1}{2}$	
$3\frac{1}{2}$ yds. paint and varnish to brackets, &c. under ditto. - - - - -	0 $2\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 $7\frac{3}{4}$	
14 ft. 6 in. super. $1\frac{1}{4}$-in. circular on plan, rounded edges, and blocked, to principal warders' seats. - - - - -	0 9	0 10 $10\frac{1}{2}$	
			48 8 $8\frac{3}{4}$
HARNESS ROOM.			
124 ft. super. 1 in. deal floor, wrought, shot, laid on old joists - - - - -	0 $2\frac{1}{2}$	1 5 10	
28 ft. super. 1-in. skirting, wrought, beaded, and fixed on blocking - - - -	0 $3\frac{1}{4}$	0 7 7	
15 ft. super. 1-in. deal, wrought and fixed, soffit and sill - - - - -	0 $3\frac{1}{2}$	0 4 $4\frac{1}{2}$	
33 ft. run 1-in. angle staffs to door and window -	0 3	0 8 3	
6 ft. 3 in. super. 1-in. deal, wrought both sides, beaded and fixed - - - -	0 3	0 1 6	
21 ft. super. $1\frac{1}{4}$-in. deal, wrought and beaded rack board fixed - - - - -	0 $4\frac{1}{4}$	0 7 $5\frac{1}{4}$	
23 ft. 8 in. super. $1\frac{1}{4}$-in. ledged and beaded door and frame - - - - -	0 $5\frac{1}{2}$	0 10 $10\frac{1}{4}$	
46 yards cement compo., &c. to walls - -	0 6	1 3 0	
3 yds. lath and plaster to ceiling - -	0 5	0 1 3	
18 yds. plain 3-coat paint to woodwork - -	0 $3\frac{1}{4}$	0 4 $10\frac{1}{2}$	
28 yds. cement pointing externally - -	0 9	1 1 0	
			5 15 $11\frac{1}{2}$
REGULATION BOARDS.			
54 ft. 3 in. super. $1\frac{1}{2}$-in. deal, shot, ploughed, and dovetailed - - - -	0 5	1 2 $7\frac{1}{4}$	
15 ft. super. 1-in. mitred and rounded - -	0 $7\frac{1}{2}$	0 9 $4\frac{1}{2}$	
Carried forward - -	- -		

Governor's Report

Quantity and Description of Work.	Rate.	Amount.	Amount.
	s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d*
Brought forward - -	- -	- - -	
16 yds. super. 3-coat paint, plain colour to ditto -	0 $3\frac{1}{4}$	0 4 4	
12 3-in. letters in oil - - - -	0 $1\frac{3}{4}$	0 1 9	
36 $2\frac{1}{2}$-in. ditto - - - -	0 $1\frac{1}{4}$	0 3 9	
76 $1\frac{1}{2}$-in. ditto - - - -	0 $0\frac{3}{4}$	0 4 9	
2,958 1-in. ditto - - - -	0 $0\frac{1}{2}$	6 3 3	
192 $\frac{3}{4}$-in. ditto - - - -	0 $0\frac{1}{4}$	0 4 0	
			8 13 $9\frac{3}{4}$
NOTICE BOARDS.			
130 ft. 8 in. super. 1-in. wrought both sides, shot, ploughed and tongued, with dovetailed keys -	0 9	4 18 0	
$29\frac{1}{4}$ yds. 3-coat paint to same - - -	0 $3\frac{1}{4}$	0 7 11	
$14\frac{1}{2}$ yds. sizing and varnishing - - -	0 $2\frac{1}{4}$	0 2 $8\frac{1}{2}$	
42 notice boards mounting - - -	0 1	0 3 6	
25 ft. 4 in. super. $1\frac{1}{2}$-in. deal, wrought, moulded, rebated and mitred frames for regulations -	0 $9\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 $0\frac{1}{2}$	
3 yds. super. paint, grain, and varnish - -	1 6	0 4 6	
82 yds. super. $\frac{3}{4}$-inch deal, wrought both sides, shot, ploughed, and tongued, with dovetailed keys - - - - - -	0 $3\frac{1}{2}$	1 3 11	
			8 0 7
DAY WORK.			
GAS-FITTING.			
To the general repairs to gas-fittings throughout prison building, offices, stores, &c., also fitting up of gas stoves, &c.:—			
Fitters, 259 days - - -	2 0	25 18 0	
			25 18 0
GASWORKS.			
To the making good connections to three new retorts:—			
Smiths, 3 days - - - -	1 9	0 5 3	
Fitters, 35 days - - - -	2 0	3 10 0	
Labourers, 18 days - - -	1 3	1 2 6	
			4 17 9
HEATING APPARATUS.			
To the general repairs to iron-work to same throughout:—			
Fitters, 15 days - - -	2 0	1 10 0	
Labourers, 17 days - - -	1 3	1 1 3	
			2 11 3
HOT WATER AND STEAM PIPES.			
To the laying down of 3-in. steam and water pipes from boilers to washhouse and baths:—			
Fitters, 124 days - - -	2 0	12 8 0	
Learners, 12 days - - -	1 6	0 18 0	
Labourers, 19 days - - -	1 3	1 3 9	
Stone cutters, 3 days - - -	1 9	0 5 3	
Learners, 2 days - - -	1 6	0 3 0	
			14 18 0
Carried forward - -	- -	- - -	

Governor's Report.

Quantity and Description of Work.	Rate.	Amount.	Amount.
	s. d.	£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*
Brought forward - -	- -	- - -	
Repairs to Quarry, Crabs, &c.			
Smiths, 2 days - - - -	1 9	0 3 6	
Fitters, 15 days - - - -	2 0	1 10 0	
Labourers, 8 days - - -	1 3	0 10 0	
			2 3 6
Peat Waggons and Tramway.			
To the general repairs to same, to wood and iron work :—			
Smiths, 15 days - - - -	1 9	1 6 9	
Fitters, 9 days - - - -	2 0	0 18 0	
Learners, 2 days - - -	1 6	0 3 0	
Labourers, 24 days - - -	1 3	1 10 0	
Carpenters, 19 days - - -	1 9	1 13 3	
Learners, 29 days - - -	1 6	2 3 6	
			7 14 6
Farm-field Fencing and Gates.			
General repairs:—			
Smiths, 3 days - - - -	1 9	0 5 3	
Fitters, 13 days - - - -	2 0	1 6 0	
Learners, 21 days - - -	1 6	1 11 6	
Carpenters, 1 day - - -	1 9	0 1 9	
Learners, 4 days - - - -	1 6	0 6 0	
Masons, 3 days - - - -	1 9	0 5 3	
Labourers, 6 days - - -	1 3	0 7 6	
			4 3 3
General repairs to ironwork to prisons throughout, and attendance on hydraulic pump, baths, and chain room :—			
Smiths, 123 days - - -	1 9	10 15 3	
Fitters, 272 days - - -	2 0	27 4 0	
Learners, 46 days - - -	1 6	3 9 0	
Labourers, 965 days - - -	1 3	60 6 3	
			101 14 6
General repairs to stoves, ovens, and all iron work to officers' quarters throughout :—			
Smiths, 3 days - - - -	1 9	0 5 3	
Fitters, 104 days - - -	2 0	10 8 0	
Learners, 4 days - - -	1 6	0 6 0	
Labourers, 64 days - - -	1 3	4 0 0	
			14 19 3
Making and repairing chimney cowls throughout :—			
Tinmen, 118 days - - -	1 9	10 6 6	
Learners, 120 days - - -	1 6	9 0 0	
			19 6 6
General repairs to utensils to prisons and military barracks :—			
Plumber, 1 day - - - -	1 9	0 1 9	
Tinmen, 190 days - - -	1 9	16 12 6	
Learners, 145 days - - -	1 6	10 17 6	
			27 11 9
Carried forward - -	- -	- - -	

Quantity and Description of Work.	Rate.	Amount.	Amount.
	s. d.	£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*
Brought forward - -	- -	- - -	
Repairs to all water cisterns, lead flashings, and pipes throughout, and plumbing in general:—			
Plumbers, 212 days - - -	1 9	18 11 0	
Tinmen, 2 days - - - -	1 9	0 3 6	
			18 14 6
General incidental glazing to windows, skylights, &c. to buildings throughout :—			
Glaziers, 80 days - - -	1 9	7 0 0	
			7 0 0
General repairs externally to officers' quarters in all carpentry work :—			
Carpenters, 86 days - - -	1 9	7 10 6	
Wheelwrights, 2 days - - -	1 9	0 3 6	
Learners, 56 days - - -	1 6	4 4 0	
			11 18 0
General repairs to works and farm carts, wheel and hand barrows, handling of tools, making and keeping all farm implements :—			
Carpenters, 62 days - - -	1 9	5 8 6	
Wheelwrights, 543 days - -	1 9	47 10 3	
Learners, 929 days - - -	1 6	69 13 6	
Turners, 7 days - - -	1 9	0 12 3	
Smiths, 6 days - - - -	1 9	0 10 6	
Labourers, 12 days - - -	1 2	0 15 0	
			124 10 0
General incidental repairs to floors, &c. of prison buildings, offices, stores, &c. throughout in all carpentry work:—			
Carpenters, 305 days - - -	1 9	26 13 9	
Learners, 275 days - - -	1 6	20 12 6	
Turners, 213 days - - -	1 9	18 12 9	
Wheelwrights, 4 days - - -	1 9	0 7 0	
			66 6 0
General sawing of timber for works throughout:—			
Sawyers, 593 days - - -	1 9	51 17 9	
			51 17 9
Fitting up of flagstaff as telegraph:—			
Carpenters, 8 days - - -	1 9	0 14 0	
Wheelwrights, 8 days - - -	1 9	0 14 0	
Learners, 5 days - - -	1 6	0 7 6	
			1 15 6
Waterproofing of prisoners' slops:—			
Painters, 43 days - - -	1 9	3 15 3	
Learners 36 days - - -	1 6	2 14 0	
			6 9 3
Carried forward - -	- -	- - -	

Governor's Report.

Governor's Report.

Quantity and Description of Work.	Rate.	Amount.	Amount.
	s. d.	£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*
Brought forward - -	- -	- - -	
General repairs in small portions to all painter's work in prison buildings and quarters throughout:—			
Painters, 140 days - - -	1 9	12 5 0	
Learners, 87 days - - -	1 6	6 10 6	
Labourers, 11 days - - -	1 3	0 13 9	
			19 9 3
General slating to prison buildings and quarters throughout, in small portions:—			
Slaters, 223 days - - -	1 9	19 10 3	
Learners, 140 days - - -	1 6	10 10 0	
Labourers, 121 days - - -	1 3	7 11 3	
			37 11 6
General repairs to masonry, plaster to walls and ceilings, and making good lime-ash floors in small portions throughout to prison buildings:—			
Stonecutters, 10 days - - -	1 9	0 17 6	
Masons, 89 days - - -	1 9	7 15 9	
Labourers, 485 days - - -	1 3	30 6 3	
Plasterers, 10 days - - -	1 9	0 17 6	
Learners, 51 days - - -	1 6	3 16 6	
Slaters, 6 days - - - -	1 9	0 10 6	
			44 4 0
Ditto to officers' quarters:—			
Stonecutters, 6 days - - -	1 9	0 10 6	
Masons, 24 days - - -	1 9	2 2 0	
Labourers, 44 days - - -	1 3	2 15 0	
Learners, 4 days - - -	1 6	0 6 0	
			5 13 6
Washing sand for plaster, and making mortar for general works:—			
Labourers, 433 days - - -	1 3	27 1 3	
			27 1 3
General repairs to waterclosets, drains, cesspits, &c. throughout in small portions to prison buildings:—			
Masons, 28 days - - -	1 9	2 9 0	
Learners, 7 days - - -	1 6	0 10 6	
Labourers, 48 days - - -	1 3	3 0 0	
Stonecutter, 1 day - - -	1 9	0 1 9	
			6 1 3
Ditto to officers' quarters:—			
Masons, 6 days - - -	1 9	0 10 6	
Learners, 5 days - - -	1 6	0 7 6	
Labourers, 12 days - - -	1 3	0 15 0	
Stonecutter, 1 day - - -	1 9	0 1 9	
			1 14 9
Carried forward - -	- -	- - -	

Governor's Report.

Quantity and Description of Work.	Rate.	Amount.	Amount.
	s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Brought forward - -	- -	- -	
Chimney sweeping and repairs to same to prison buildings, officers' quarters, and military barracks, &c.:—			
Masons, 25 days - - -	1 9	2 3 9	
Learners, 6 days - - -	1 6	0 9 0	
Labourers, 126 days - - -	1 3	7 17 6	
			10 10 3
Digging clay for puddling to reservoir, water tanks, cesspits, drains, &c.:—			
Labourers, 133 days - - -	1 3	8 6 3	
			8 6 3
Quarrying and blasting granite stone for general works, also clearing stone for and making new roadway to farm fields:—			
Quarrymen, 2,830 days - - -	1 3	176 17 6	
			176 17 6
Carting ditto :—			
Labourers, 2,133 days - - -	1 0	106 13 0	
			106 13 0
Forging and fitting iron work for works throughout, as per iron book for 12 months - -	- -	- -	192 13 10¼
Sharpening, lengthening, and steeling of jumpers, masons' hammers, chisels, tarers, spades, turf knives, &c. &c. for works and farm - -	- -	- -	104 2 11¼
Total amount - -	- -	- -£	2,503 2 2½

ABSTRACT.

	£ *s.* *d.*
Works to buildings within walls - - -	587 4 10¼
General incidentals - - - - -	539 3 6½
Works external - - - - -	470 11 7¼
Farm buildings, field fencing, and tramway - -	143 3 7½
Furniture and fittings - - - - -	52 12 3¾
Quarry - - - - - -	179 1 0
Military barracks - - - - -	13 15 2¾
Boundary walls, &c. - - - - -	68 12 10½
Superior officers' quarters - - - -	71 3 9½
Officers' quarters - - - - -	273 10 5¼
General repairs to tools - - -	104 2 11¼
Total amount - -	£2,503 2 2½

F.—Statement showing the Number and Nature of Offences committed by Convicts in the Year 1856.

Nature of Offences.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Assaulting officers	2	—	4	1	3	—	2	4	1	2	1	1	21
Highly insubordinate and refractory conduct	9	1	3	1	2	3	4	3	5	4	5	1	41
Insolence, disobedience, threatening or abusive language	76	76	54	58	68	53	77	68	46	64	57	68	765
Disrespectful or disorderly behaviour	21	25	13	10	14	22	31	18	20	17	17	18	226
Striking or quarrelling with other prisoners	28	17	23	17	29	21	17	16	14	23	17	30	252
Idleness or refusing to work	1	2	5	2	7	10	9	10	17	4	2	7	76
Escapes and attempts to escape*	2	—	—	2	1	2	2	1	—	3	2	1	16
Possessing prohibited articles	6	13	15	9	7	9	5	4	8	8	9	18	111
Theft	1	2	—	3	2	—	1	—	3	1	1	2	16
Destroying prison property	7	11	9	4	9	7	2	7	2	5	16	5	84
	153	147	126	107	142	127	150	131	116	131	127	151	1,608

* The whole of these prisoners were retaken with the exception of one who escaped in January.

(G).—Statement of the Number of Offences and Punishments in the Year 1856.

Month.	No. of Reports.	Admonished or forgiven.	No. of Punishments.	Punishments. By the Governor. Bread and Water. No. of Days. 1	2	3	4	7	Separate Confinement. No. of Days. 1	2	3	4	5	7	8 to 14	15 to 21	22 to 28	Cell Door closed.	Reduced in Class.	Meal or Part of a Meal stopped.	Placed on reduced Diet.	Punished in two or more different ways, to be deducted from total.	Total.	By Director. Corporal Punishment.	Bread and Water.	Separate Confinement.	Placed on reduced Diet.	Placed in Irons or distinctive Dress.	Total.	Removed for further Probation.	Total.
January - -	153	36	117	23	10	5	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	29	23	29	.	18	126	4	1	2	2	.	9	.	117
February - -	147	21	126	9	17	9	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	.	.	21	15	62	3	22	144	.	3	.	1	.	4	2	126
March - -	126	29	97	10	5	9	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	23	11	43	4	18	108	.	7	.	.	.	7	.	97
April - -	107	13	94	15	14	9	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	6	.	.	21	12	24	1	21	106	.	3	.	4	2	9	.	94
May - -	142	21	121	13	17	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	7	.	.	19	12	37	4	16	120	1	8	1	4	3	17	1	121
June - -	127	28	99	8	17	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	22	11	30	10	17	107	.	6	.	1	2	9	1	99
July - -	150	20	130	37	28	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	.	25	1	23	5	20	142	1	2	.	1	4	8	1	130
August - -	131	21	110	14	14	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	13	.	1	23	12	31	2	20	118	3	3	.	4	2	12	.	110
September - -	116	15	101	4	10	6	2	5	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	3	2	25	13	25	5	14	106	2	5	.	1	1	9	.	101
October - -	131	24	107	18	8	10	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	8	.	.	29	15	34	.	21	124	.	3	.	1	.	4	2	107
November - -	127	28	99	3	4	5	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	21	18	45	5	21	111	.	9	.	.	.	9	.	99
December - -	151	21	130	10	12	14	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	1	5	.	.	29	21	47	5	27	148	.	5	.	3	1	9	.	130
Total - -	1,698	277	1,331	164	156	97	11	12	.	.	2	1	.	6	77	6	3	287	164	430	44	235	1,460	11	55	3	22	15	106	7	1,331

(H.)—Statement of Farm Produce sold and supplied to the Steward in the Year 1856.

Governor's Report.

Description.	Rate.	Amount.
	s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
10,317 gallons of milk supplied to steward - - -	0 6	257 18 6
28 cwt. 2 qrs. of celery ditto - - -	15 0	21 7 6
212 cwt. cabbage ditto - - -	3 10	40 12 8
1,022 cwt. carrots ditto - - -	3 3	166 1 6
259 cwt. potatoes ditto - - -	4 10½	63 2 7
240 cwt. parsnips ditto - - -	3 6	42 0 0
4 cwt. lettuce ditto - - -	10 0	2 0 0
1 cwt. parsley ditto - - -	20 0	1 0 0
1,775 tons of peat ditto - - -	9 0	798 15 0
2,991½ lbs. of butter sold to officers - - - -	1 0	149 11 6
Vegetables, ditto - - - -	—	51 15 6
436¼ gallons of milk, ditto - - - -	1 0	21 16 3
Pork, ditto - - - -	—	149 9 8
41 live pigs sold - - - - - -	—	64 10 6
8 calves, ditto - - - - -	—	9 8 6
7 cows, ditto - - - - - -	—	94 13 6
1 heifer, ditto - - - - - -	—	4 15 0
	£	1,938 18 2

(I.)—RETURN of the EMPLOYMENT of CONVICTS in DARTMOOR PRISON on the 20th May 1856. Governor's Report.

Occupations.	No. of Men.
Carpenters	6
Smiths and fitters	6
Painters	5
Plumbers	1
Masons	2
Stonecutters	4
Sawyers	2
Wheelwrights	1
Slaters	1
Tinmen	2
Bookbinders	1
Oakum Pickers	79
Labourers, learners, cleaners, and light-labour men	178
Shoemakers	56
Tailors	70
Washers	12
Bakers	11
Cooks	19
Agricultural Labourers	318
Sick, school, unemployed, and under punishment	159
Total	933

Number of working days	312	
Daily average number of men effective for labour		797
Ditto ditto ditto non-effective (being sick, at school, unemployed, and under punishment		136
		933

Governor's Report.

(K.)—STATEMENT showing the Quantity of GAS manufactured and consumed in these Prisons, for the Twelve Months ending 31 December 1856.

Date.	Quantity of Peat consumed in making Gas.	Peat consumed in making Gas, and heating Retorts.	Quantity of Gas Manufactured, in Cubic Feet.
1856.	Cwts.	tons cwts qrs lbs.	Cubic feet.
January	713	75 3 2 0	270,940
February	637	68 16 2 0	242,060
March	582	68 12 2 0	221,160
April	414	48 2 1 0	157,320
May	356	37 11 1 0	135,280
June	240	31 2 2 0	91,200
July	248	32 3 1 0	94,240
August	332	36 7 1 0	126,160
September	468	49 10 3 0	177,840
October	724	75 14 2 0	275,120
November	730	74 17 0 0	277,400
December	807	79 18 0 0	306,660
Total	6,251	677 19 1 0	2,375,380

COST OF MANUFACTURE.

Description.	Rate.	Amount.	Amount.
	s. *d*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Total salaries of three civilians	- -	168 1 0	
600 fire bricks	per 1,000	120 0	3 12 0	
400 „ „ arch	„	150 0	3 0 0	
20 bushels fire clay	-	100 0	5 0 0	
225 fire tiles, 12 × 12 × 2	per 100	120 0	13 10 0	
10 cwt. wrought iron crates	-	14 0	7 0 0	
7½ tons cast iron retorts	per cwt.	10 0	75 0 0	
8 cwt. 2 lbs. cast iron fire bars	„	11 0	4 13 6	
2 yards of lime for masonry	-	16 0	1 12 0	
677 tons 19 cwt. 1 qr. peat	-	9 0	305 1 9	
88 yards lime for purifiers	-	16 0	70 8 0	
1,080 feet cube bricklayers' work	-	0 3	13 10 0	
Carpenters', smiths', and fitters' labour	-	- -	4 13 4	
169 superficial feet 1-in. deal centering	-	0 3	2 2 3	
500 hard stock bricks	per 1,000	75 0	1 17 6	
			679 1 4
Value of product :—			
By 78 tons 3 cwt. of charcoal	-	30 0	117 4 6	
47 tons 15 cwt. of ashes	-	30 0	71 12 6	
88 cube yards lime at half cost	-	8 0	35 4 0	
8 tons burnt iron	-	10 0	4 0 0	
Total value of product	-	- -	228 1 0	
Nett cost of manufacture	-	- -	451 0 4	
			679 1 4

£451 0*s.* 4*d.* being the nett cost, divided by 2,375,380 cubit feet of Gas, gives a cost of about 3*s.* 9½*d.* per 1,000 cubit feet.

(L.)—STATEMENT showing the Quantity of PEAT consumed in these Prisons for the Twelve Months ending 31st December 1856.

Months.	Gasworks.	No. 1 Prison. Cookhouse, Tailors' Store, and Dispensary.	No. 2 Prison.	No. 3 Prison.	No. 4 Prison.	Chapel.	Mess and Night Officers' Room.	Guard Room.	Washhouse.	Kitchen.	Porter's Lodge.	Piggery and Farm.	Officers.
	tons cwts qrs	tons cwts qrs	tons cwts qrs lbs	tons cwts qrs	tons cwts qrs	tons cwts qrs	tons cwts qrs lbs	tons cwts qrs lbs	tons cwts qrs	tons cwts qrs	tons cwts qrs	tons cwts qrs	tons cwts qrs lbs
Jan. -	75 3 2	23 7 2	9 11 1 0	. . .	7 17 1	7 13 0	8 18 0 0	3 12 1 0	. . .	22 19 0	1 18 1	. . .	1 1 1 0
Feb. -	68 16 2	21 13 2	14 0 2 0	. . .	8 1 2	5 2 0	6 7 2 0	4 5 0 0	. . .	23 8 0	0 17 0	. . .	2 2 1 0
Mar. -	68 12 2	24 8 3	8 1 2 0	. . .	5 10 2	4 16 2	6 11 3 0	3 16 2 0	. . .	23 16 0	. . .	. . .	1 9 3 0
April	48 2 1	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
May -	37 11 1	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	2 11 0 0
June	31 2 2	0 4 1	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1 5 2	1 14 0 0
July -	32 3 1	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	0 4 1 0	0 10 2 14	. . .	16 9 2	. . .	1 18 1	0 19 0 14
Aug. -	36 7 1	0 4 1	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	0 4 1 0	. . .	22 6 2	0 12 3	1 5 2	1 1 1 0
Sept.	49 10 3	3 8 0	. . .	. . .	. . .	0 8 2	1 3 1 14	3 14 2 0	. . .	15 3 0	. . .	1 14 0	. . .
Oct. -	75 14 2	3 16 2	. . .	. . .	. . .	1 5 2	1 3 1 14	1 11 3 14	. . .	. . .	. . .	2 19 2	1 5 2 0
Nov. -	74 17 0	10 4 0	. . .	. . .	. . .	0 8 2	1 7 2 14	2 2 2 0	. . .	5 10 2	. . .	2 2 2	0 8 2 0
Dec. -	79 18 0	13 3 2	10 14 2 14	. . .	3 16 2	1 5 2	2 4 2 14	2 8 3 14	0 8 2	. . .	. . .	1 5 2	. . .
Totals	677 19 1	100 10 1	42 7 3 14	. . .	25 6 3	20 19 2	28 0 2 0	22 6 1 14	0 8 2	129 12 2	3 8 0	12 10 3	12 12 2 14

	Tons	cwts	qrs	lbs
Grand Total - - -	1,076	2	3	14
Supplied to Officers - -	206	15	0	0
Total Quantity of Peat consumed	1,282	17	3	14

Governor's Report.

STATEMENT showing the expenditure of Dartmoor Prison, for the year ending 31st March 1857.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	3,151	4	6
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	6,320	12	0
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department	822	7	11
Rations for officers, and allowances in lieu thereof	1,295	2	10
Uniforms for officers and servants	677	13	7
Victualling prisoners	12,620	9	5
Clothing, &c. for prisoners	4,174	6	6
Bedding for prisoners	83	14	4
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	190	11	10
Medical comforts (extras for the sick)	260	9	11
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation	961	4	11
Gratuities to convicts	1,717	15	1
Furniture and fittings	71	2	6
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	48	14	2
Fuel and light for general purposes	1,970	0	6
Buildings, hulks, and ordinary repairs	1,618	0	8
Soap, scouring, and cleaning articles	279	13	2
Brushes, brooms, and mops	140	16	8
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.	33	19	0
Various small disbursements	706	11	1½
Rent, rates, and taxes	430	3	2
Total	£37,574	13	9½
Deduct—Amount of sundry receipts and value of productive labour	1,502	0	1½
Net expenditure	£ 36,072	13	8

II.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Dartmoor Prison, December* 10, 1856.

Chaplain's Report.

I HAVE now the honour to lay before you my yearly Report, and in doing so at a season like the present, when the public mind is occupied with so many distressing apprehensions caused by the misconduct of criminals, some of whom have been detected among the prisoners discharged on licence, it surely cannot be unbecoming in me to join in the general expression of pain and indignation which the atrocities of the burglar and garotter have caused, I do so fully sympathize with it as to say that if such conduct could be considered as the fruits of the late Act of Parliament, which established the licence sytem, the sooner that Act was repealed the better. But I cannot agree with such an opinion; on the contrary, I think that the system will be found on examination to have little or nothing to do with this increase of crime.

But if a large amount of crime is thrown on your hands by the country, and the numbers who enter our prisons are largely on the increase, the evil and discredit of such a state of things should, in fairness, be traced up to its source, and thus the general ministry of religion throughout the land be made to be bear the sad blame with ourselves. Would, indeed, that there were agency in our parishes in town and country sufficiently strong to bring under religious and moral control our increasing population. Our large and increasing means of abating our social evils, insufficient though they be, and promoted by the excellent of all classes in the land, are working favourably to diminish crime; and all that can be said of the heavy balance against order and morality is, that it is but an expression of our national shortcomings.

Truly we wish more could be done to meet this evil and prevent it, but while the evil is around us, it becomes us to labour, not to solve useless questions, but to seek to bring back those who have gone astray, and to point out, in season and out of season, the only name and the only way by which these poor wanderers can be restored. The blessed Gospel itself was sent as a cure to men who had already fallen, and who bear about them the painful evidence indeed in the ruin which sin has made, and our mission is to point them to Him who thus came "not to call the righteous, but sinners, to repentance." Encouraged by these feelings we can go on, and, in a spirit in which we trust boasting is excluded, lay before you the labours of the past year.

The lectures to the sick in the infirmary, with daily prayers, public morning and evening prayers daily in the chapel, visits to the punishment cells, superintendence of education in the school, and religious

Chaplain's Report.

instruction there, evening lectures in association wards on Sundays and week-days, celebration of the Holy Communion quarterly, admonitions to prisoners received from other prisons, and to those leaving this,—all these have been performed throughout the year as strictly prison duties; and in looking back gratefully at being permitted to carry them out, we cannot but hope that they have not been in vain; and that even in cases where vital religion has not reached a prisoner's heart, there has still been developed a certain seriousness and attention; and throughout the prison there exists an improvement in outward decorum and morality, and a large and satisfactory amount of peace, quietness, and safety prevails.

I have before referred in former reports, in grateful acknowledgments to your kindness for enabling me to try the experiment, of a small classification of the men in one of the association wards.

By your direction, a ward was set apart for the use of those persons who were desirous to enter it. From its commencement, this ward has been superintended by the chaplain, and on Sundays and week-days evening lectures have been held, increasing in attendance from 40 to 60 or 70 men. As a body, these men are uniformly obedient to the authorities and kind to one another, and as discharges upon liberty take place, their room is filled up by fresh candidates. The training of these men in many cases began in the close or previous prison, and it has been kept up, and others have joined them who have begun a new course of life in this place.

From inquiries I have made, I am able to state to you that not one of those who have been regular members of this Bible class in No. 3 prison during the last three years has returned on forfeited licence, nor do I believe that any of them have been convicted of fresh crimes or disobedience to the laws.

In answer to all that can be alleged of the uselessness of a chaplain's labours, I would point them to this little sample among a gradually changing lot of 60 men, and knowing what the Gospel can do, as well in a prison as out of it, I do not hesitate to say that there has been much positive sound reformation in the case of many who have been brought to this place, by which they have in after-times lived down their difficulties as discharged convicts, and that the truth of God is still, when received aright, what it has ever been, "the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth."

Nor has there been for a moment any relaxation of discipline—a system of training, I may remark, so important to give method and regularity to the generally desultory habits of these men. Throughout the evening their time is employed in improving their minds, nor are they made much of or coaxed into good behaviour. There is constantly being pressed on them the higher claims of honest integrity through life, as against themselves; and that, though the grace of God receives the poor penitent transgressor, better would it have been for him had he not fallen. There is urged on them the necessity of showing constantly that a change for good has taken place, by their unflinching obedience to every just command of the authorities; and towards one another, the duty of forbearing one another in love, controlling their tempers, mortifying evil inclina-

tions, and the like; nor is there ever seen, without instant rebuke, any sickly conceit of their own comparative righteousness over their fellow men. Chaplain's Report.

Officers of the Prison.—Schools and Library.—I would also press on your kindness the establishment of an officers' library of moderate extent, and not involving much expense, selected from such sound literature as would secure an extensive reading, and be something to act against the corrupting influence of much that is read where better is not to be had.

To prove that a taste for reading is setting in, and that it can be indulged notwithstanding the large drain on their time in their public labour, it may be mentioned that they are periodically supplied with the excellent volumes of the Religious Tract Society at cost price.

In regard also to direct religious influence on the officers and their families, I would submit that the time has arrived when we may set on foot visits to officers' families at their homes, on the plan of pastoral visiting. The valued assistance which you have given me in my colleague, the Rev. A. Hill, enables me to offer this addition to our ordinary duties. We are both convinced that it will prove acceptable to the officer and his family in general cases, and I may add that, where it has been carried on in ever so partial a manner during the last five years, it has always been kindly received. The influence of the officer for good or evil on the men under his charge can scarcely be overrated, and where such an official is, throughout the day, by the side of his men, it is important that every influence towards a sound and healthy reformation should be gone on with side by side with the punishment to be endured. If then an improvement in the habits of the warder can be arrived at by placing before him pursuits such as those adverted to, and by a suitable education be advancing his children's welfare, the officer will become more attached than he is at present to the service, his late unsettledness and discontent will be removed, and he becomes a more faithful servant to the Government.

Penal Sentences.—If no difference be made between the well-conducted and the ill-conducted man while in prison, may it not be said that we do something to ignore that very principle of fairness and justice on which we had acted towards the man himself, when we brought him to trial on the ground that he had not acted as righteously as his neighbour, but the reverse? The man will not fail to reflect that it makes but little difference in the eyes of those who administer his punishment whether he behaves well or ill during his sentence; for the results will be the same in the one case as in the other. There is, certainly, inducement to good behaviour held out in the prison, by better food and higher wages, but these are insufficient compared with the gratification the man finds in doing as he likes; and, of course, his natural inclination is to oppose the authorities rather than yield obedience to them. Hence, punishment increases as disobedience increases, from the want of a motive sufficiently strong to act the other way. I imagine that few things would act so strongly (as may be proved from past experience)

Chaplain's Report.

as the hope of early liberty, which to many is an absorbing idea, and has been known to produce striking effects even on the most incorrigible.

In taking leave of this subject, I may add that here at least in Dartmoor, with some exceptions which might perhaps be taken, or improvements suggested, the objectors must admit, that in carrying out criminal punishments there is nothing found of anything approaching to partiality towards any class. The man whose education has not been restraining enough of itself to keep him from crime, and the poor untaught labourer who can neither read nor write, are alike dealt with. Here are seen, working side by side, the lawyer and the sweep, the surgeon and the shoe-black, the swindling railway official and the fraudulent clergyman,—all alike occupied in crushing bones for manure, breaking granite for roads, or digging trenches for peat on the bogs.

There is only one unhappy class for whom I would say a few words by way of appeal before I close, and this is, the weak-minded and partially or wholly imbecile.

For the last two years, and especially since we have become an invalid establishment, a large increase of weak-minded men, amounting to nearly a hundred, have been received. These idiots have caused us great embarrassment, in thus seeing human suffering increased without having the power to remedy it. For after they have violated the impartial rules of discipline, and passed a lengthened course of punishment in the cells, it has been found necessary to have a commission to sit on their case, the result of which has generally been their removal to Bethlem Hospital. In cases less marked the misery has scarcely been less. They have been absorbed in the general prison, but only to endure other forms of wretchedness, in being made the butt of the harsh and unfeeling prisoner, and embarrassing the kind-hearted officer whose difficulties between his pity for them, and his sense of duty in repressing disorder, call for your kind sympathy, both for him and for these poor afflicted creatures. In such cases as the above, where the removal hither of these unfortunates is of such doubtful expediency, I would appeal to your kindness to check a practice which seems incompatible with the carrying out of the general objects of the prison.

I remain, Gentlemen,
With unfeigned respect,
Your faithful servant,
J. Dobie.

To the Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.

III.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER.

GENTLEMEN, *Dartmoor Prison, December* 26, 1856.

Medical Officer's Report.

I HAVE the honour to present this my fifth annual Report on the sanitary condition of this establishment, and it affords me great pleasure to be able to show a very small amount of sickness and mortality for the past year, there having been only 33 deaths in a daily average of about 850 invalid prisoners, many of whom, when received here, were labouring under diseases of a fatal tendency.

Before alluding to the most prevalent and important diseases which have come under my care, I shall give a short analysis of the medical grounds of removal hither of the invalids received during the past year. Debility, resulting from various causes, was the ground of removal in 56 cases, a considerable number of whom were spare and delicate men, who had suffered from cough and other symptoms of pulmonary disease. Many appeared reduced in physical strength from confinement, diarrhœa, fever, and other ailments; but they were generally well adapted for this place, as is evidenced by their improved appearance and capacity for labour.

The number received for phthisis was 36, which, added to those remaining at the end of 1855, gives a total of 54. Most of these had the disease fully developed on reception; it is, therefore, not surprising that this malady should have been the cause of our greatest mortality in this as in former years; but it is a disease which has always been imported, and I have never found the change prove injurious.

As a cold and moist climate is generally understood to favour the production of tubercular consumption, I may state that I have found it quite the reverse here, and that the disease is almost unknown amongst the natives of this elevated and humid locality. From having had opportunities of witnessing its resistless progress to a fatal termination in more favoured and genial climates, I have no hesitation in expressing my opinion in favour of Dartmoor for this class of invalids.

In addition to the phthisical cases, we have received 31 for chest disease, including chronic bronchitis, hæmoptysis, and asthma, many of which had been of long standing, and the patients greatly debilitated. When the men were not advanced in life, the improvement was commonly satisfactory; and I may again remark upon the little inconvenience experienced by such men, even in our most inclement and foggy weather, which circumstance is sometimes a matter of surprise to the patients themselves.

Medical Officer's Report.

The aged, feeble, and weakly amounted to 41; and I may mention that this place does not appear suitable for such men, it having been found necessary to recommend the removal of several who were suffering from the climate.

Rheumatism is also a complaint for which I do not consider this place adapted, but the cases received during the year amounted only to 13.

Scrofula, in its different forms, only numbers 47 for the year, which is lower than usual, and the disease was generally less severe than we have been in the habit of witnessing among prisoners. The out-door employment in this bracing atmosphere, with a good allowance of nutritious diet, aided by medical remedies, soon work a favourable change, but it is a disease which has sometimes proved both tedious and intractable.

The subjects of heart disease were for the most part young weakly-looking men, and although it was sometimes complicated with phthisical appearances, the out-door employment in most instances effected a beneficial change.

Epilepsy was in former years one of the principal grounds of invaliding to this place; but there has been this year a considerable diminution, both in the number and severity of the cases.

Mental affections received during the year amount to 44, and 83 remained at the end of 1855, giving an average throughout the year of about 100. The medical grounds of removal hither were "Dull intellect, weak mind, despondency, eccentricity, and insanity;" there were several for attempted suicide, and others who had been in lunatic asylums, and therefore required watching.

These cases have been a source of constant anxiety, for although many of the unfortunate men were generally well conducted, they are occasionally subject to fits of excitement. Others, again, are constantly misconducting themselves, and when aggravated, have been guilty of assaults, which demanded the restraint of the body belt for their own safety, as well as that of the officers and their fellow prisoners.

The cases of partial, and in some instances feigned, insanity are as difficult to manage as those of a more decided character, and require an equal degree of precaution and facility for observation. We have hitherto laboured under a great disadvantage in dealing with those men, from having them associated with the whole body of prisoners, and I have every reason to believe that many of their assaults have arisen from the ridicule and annoyance to which their peculiarities have subjected them. I am, therefore, glad to know that an entire separation of such men has been sanctioned, and that measures are now in progress for carrying it into effect, as it is much required. When this is accomplished, with attendants accustomed to the management of the insane appointed to watch over them, and direct them in their different occupations, I confidently expect that the change will be followed by a diminution in the number of their offences and by increased industry, and that the means of restraint will seldom be required.

Medical Officer's Report.

In dealing with this class, as well as those weakened by disease, the greatest care is taken in the assignment of the different kinds of labour, and every facility afforded the invalids to effect a change should it be considered necessary on a medical examination, the result of which is reported in writing for the information and guidance of the Governor.

As a body, the prisoners have always been deserving of commendation for the willingness and activity displayed in the performance of their various occupations; and the well-cultivated fields in the vicinity are not only a satisfactory evidence of their industry, but form a pleasing contrast to the adjoining moor.

Hospital Report.

In briefly noticing some of the most prevalent diseases of the past year, I may remark that we have been very free from those of an epidemic character, and that the increase in the mortality has arisen from the fact of the prisoners being almost exclusively of the invalid class, many of whom were in a hopeless state from disease on reception.

Although the deaths have been more numerous than last year, we have had fewer cases under medical treatment, the largest number in the infirmary at one time having been 87, and the smallest 42; highest number of complaining sick 63, and the lowest 26; giving a daily average of 64 for the former, and 44 for the latter.

Febrile diseases have been rare and mild, most of the cases being of an inflammatory nature, arising from sudden variations in the temperature, but they have never assumed a typhoid type, which was so common in former years, and the attacks, generally, soon yielded to the treatment pursued.

As chest affections form the medical grounds of removal in by far the largest proportion of the prisoners received here, it is but natural to suppose that they are the most common ailments requiring medical treatment, and are the cause of our greatest mortality. Catarrh is always present, both in the acute and chronic forms. In the month of May it prevailed as an epidemic to a considerable extent, and from being accompanied with a good deal of fever, the cases sometimes proved tedious and severe. The aged and weakly suffered much, but when it attacked the phthisical subjects it proved very fatal.

Many of the invalids sent here for debility show evident signs of pulmonary disease, and in those cases there is a predisposition to catarrhal complaints; but when the prisoners were not advanced in life, the attacks generally became less frequent, and this cessation was soon followed by an improvement in the state of their general health. The beneficial effects of the change to this place has proved very remarkable in many of the pale, sickly, emaciated men, as is exemplified by the increase in their weight, healthful appearance, and fitness for the usual labour on the moor.

Bronchitis has proved rather severe in several instances, and as the disease was, for the most part, confined to the aged and debilitated, there is seldom much chance of a permanent recovery in this or any other situation, but a great deal can be done to alleviate the suffer-

Medical Officer's Report.

ings of such men. The disease is generally of long standing, and sometimes accompanied with asthma. The *post-mortem* examinations have always revealed exetnsive disease of the lungs.

Several cases of pneumonia and pleuritis have occurred; two of the former proved fatal, the one was a young and healthy man, and the other aged and lame, with indifferent health.

Phthisis, under which head I include hæmoptysis, appears to be a disease to which prisoners are peculiarly liable, if I may form an opinion from the number received into this establishment actually labouring under that disease, besides many others suffering from ailments with which it is frequently allied, or which give rise to tubercular disease of the lungs. The deaths from this insidious and fatal disease amount to 20; but as it was the medical ground of removal hither in 36 cases this year, and 18 remained at the end of 1855, in most of which the disease was fully developed, the mortality is not more than might reasonably be expected.

In analysing the 20 fatal cases of this disease for the last year, occurring in men from 18 to 35 years of age, I found their former occupations and medical grounds of removal hither as follows:—

Former Occupation.		Medical Grounds of Removal.	
Labourers	12	Phthisis or consumption	8
Painters	1	Debility	3
Tailors	3	Struma	2
Weavers	1	Weak chest	1
Potters	1	Diseased wrist	1
Not known	2	Stiff elbow, thin	1
		Chronic rheumatism	1
		Injury of thumb	1
		Eccentricity	1
		None given, but suffering from cough on reception	1

These men all showed signs of chest disease at the time of reception and the three for debility ought properly to have been classed under phthisis, as one was admitted into the infirmary for that disease on reception, and remained under treatment till death, and the others were constantly under medical treatment. The cases of struma and weak chest were evidently phthisis when received here, and the others, with one exception, were delicate.

I have formerly noticed that our phthisical cases appear to suffer less in winter than in summer, when our greatest mortality generally occurs; and although the deaths have been more diffused throughout this year, the above fact still holds good.

From the numerous cases with which I have had to deal during the time I have been in charge of this establishment, I have no hesitation in stating that the result of the whole has been highly favourable to this place.

In the early or incipient stage, the recoveries have been in most instances very satisfactory, and there are many now employed at the usual work on the moor, suffering apparently little or no inconvenience from the most boisterous weather, whose appearance on reception was far from encouraging. Even in the more advanced

stages of the disease, its progress frequently appears for a time arrested, and when death has ensued, the extent of disease revealed on dissection is truly astonishing; the lungs in most instances being actually one mass of tubercles interspersed with cavities, which seem to have gone on increasing until there is scarcely a vestige left sound for the function of respiration.

Diarrhœa and other diseases of the stomach and bowels, although they come next in frequency, have been less numerous than in former years, and were for the most part of short duration, accompanied with catarrhal symptoms. Chronic diarrhœa appears to be rather a common complaint amongst prisoners, particularly those predisposed to or suffering from pulmonary diseases, and sometimes terminates in ulceration of the bowels.

One case of death from disease of the stomach was peculiar, there being a rupture in the intestine near the pyloric orifice, in which situation was discovered a strong bristle, similar to those in the stable brooms,—how it came there it is impossible to say.

Rheumatism.—The cases of this disease have sometimes proved severe and protracted, but they presented nothing unusual, and all terminated favourably.

Scrofula.—Only the more aggravated forms of this disease were admitted into the infirmary, as the remedies always prove more efficacious when employed conjointly with some light out-door occupation, but when the state of the health or nature of the disease would not admit of such treatment, the cases were often tedious and unmanageable.

Ophthalmia has been unusually common, and was generally the result of cold or injury; but when occurring in scrofulous subjects the disease was frequently tedious and obstinate.

Epilepsy.—Considering the number of prisoners removed hither on account of that malady, we have not had many cases under treatment in the infirmary. The paroxysms are sometimes very slight, causing little annoyance, and when the patients were able for some out-door occupation, they commonly soon abated in frequency and violence. In the more severe forms of this disease it has generally been of long standing; the paroxysms frequently occurring in quick succession, leaving the patient in a state of stupor for a considerable time, and it has been found necessary for the safety of such men to keep them in the hospital for lengthened periods, more especially as it is sometimes accompanied by mental aberration.

Mental Diseases.—Although very few cases are noted under this head in the hospital return, a considerable number have been admitted for the treatment of different complaints, and as they are always uncertain, the greatest vigilance is required on the part of the officers.

The cases admitted for observation were for attempted suicide, or during fits of despondency or excitement, when such a course was deemed necessary for their safety. Some of these men have given a great deal of trouble, and it was found requisite to have an inquiry into the state of mind in six instances, which resulted in orders for their removal to Bethlehem. The 1st, A. R., was received here as

Medical Officer's Report.

a man of weak mind, and as he was unfit to earn a livelihood, or even to take care of himself if discharged on licence, it was deemed necessary to send him to an asylum. 2d, J. F., was received here as an impostor, and for some time after, his dislike to work and other circumstances inclined me to that opinion, but his continued insubordination, dangerous conduct, and total disregard of coercive measures, led me after a time to change my opinion, and when in the infirmary he was seized with a violent maniacal attack, which caused his removal to an asylum. 3d, S. P., received here for hypochondriasis, but without any remarks relating to the state of his mind. From the time of his reception his general health was good, but he always displayed great irritability of temper, becoming perfectly outrageous on the least annoyance, and indulging in the most disgusting language. He was guilty of several assaults on officers, as well as attempts on his own life, twice by opening the veins in his arm, and once by cutting his throat; it was, therefore, deemed necessary for his own safety and that of others to remove him to an asylum. No. 4, — K., was received here as a man of weak mind, and for having attempted suicide; he laboured under great imbecility, and had naturally a very low intellect, and as he repeated his suicidal attempt by strangulation, it was deemed necessary to send him to a place of greater security. No. 5, B. A., was received on the 26th August, the medical grounds of removal being "salivary fistula from salve wound," and noted a most troublesome character. On reception he displayed considerable eccentricity and insubordination, and was removed to the refractory cells. He continued to exhibit much strangeness of manner, and was found on the evening of the 7th October with his clothes torn to rags, and his naked body smeared with lime from the floor and his own excrement. He pursued this extraordinary and most disgusting line of conduct, at the same time sobbing and using very silly and incoherent language. I had him thoroughly washed in a tepid bath on several occasions, and removed to clean cells, but finding this of no avail, he was placed in a room under the constant care of an officer until such time as he was removed to an asylum. No. 6, J. H., was first received here on the 13th October 1853, the medical grounds of removal being, "suffers from great debility; refuses his food; at present a patient in the infirmary." He was apparently of weak mind on reception, and soon exhibited more decided symptoms of insanity; and as he not only made an attempt to destroy himself by hanging, but also seriously assaulted an officer, on an inquiry being held he was pronounce insane, and removed to Bethlem He was again received here on the 17th October last, from Fisherton Asylum, as cured, and on the 3d November was found about midnight lying in his hammock in an exhausted state from loss of blood, he having succeeded in opening a vein in his arm, but the instrument could not be discovered. He was immediately removed to the infirmary, where he rallied after a time, and his incoherent language and strange behaviour left no doubt of his insanity; he was therefore recommended for an asylum.

As mental cases have been so numerous, it may be proper to men-

Medical Officer's Report.

tion that they were all received here in that state, and their maladies cannot in any way be imputed to this place.

Debility.—Under this head are included cases of general weakness, but without any particular disease, the subjects being generally aged or infirm men, who were perhaps suffering from inclemency of weather, and often standing more in need of rest and medical comforts than medicine.

Ulcers have been rather common, and nearly all of old standing. I have formerly mentioned that sores of this nature are difficult to heal in this locality, arising, probably, from the dampness or some other peculiarity in the climate. The impaired state of the general health has also retarded the progress of such cases, but I have had reason to feel satisfied with the result in most of them.

A good many injuries have been admitted into the infirmary, but with a few exceptions they were slight and unimportant. One severe accident occurred at the quarry, caused by an unexpected explosion, which communicated with a can of gunpowder in the man's hand who was charging the rock. The poor fellow, who was dreadfully scorched about the head, arms, and body, had likewise a lacerated wound on the temple, and only survived 20 days. Another prisoner, who was close to him, was a good deal burnt about the face, but he recovered, with the loss of one eye.

Of the various other complaints, such as stricture, syphilis, hernia, eruptions of different kinds, local inflammations, abscesses, many of which were extensive, and of a scrofulous nature, hæmorrhoids, &c., &c., it is unnecessary to enter into, further than to state that many of them were severe and of long standing.

One case of inveterate stricture was in a precarious state on reception, and was confined to bed up to the time of his death. On a *post-mortem* examination, the bladder and neighbouring parts were found greatly diseased.

The subjects of hernia were generally aged men, and while the rupture was sometimes of considerable extent and difficult to manage, even with the aid of the best mechanical appliances we have been fortunate in avoiding any serious results.

In conclusion, I may observe that the general good conduct of the patients has rendered my duties, on the whole, of a pleasing nature, not only during the past but in former years; and the comparatively few acts of insubordination have been greatly counterbalanced by the expressions of gratitude and thankfulness, even from men who might have been considered incapable of any such feelings.

I beg to add, that I feel much indebted to Mr. Smith, assistant-surgeon, for his able and zealous assistance, and the officers attached to the infirmary have been most attentive in the performance of their respective duties.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN CAMPBELL, M.D.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Medical Officer's Report.

GENERAL HEALTH of Convicts confined in Dartmoor Prison, for the Year ending 31st December 1856.

State of Health.	Remaining on the 1st January 1856.	Received since.	Total.	Discharged.	Remaining as per Inspection, 1st January 1857.
Healthy	174	22	196	143	53
Ditto, lost hand and arm	7	7	14	3	11
Ditto, lost leg	6	1	7	3	4
Ditto, lost eye	3	—	3	1	2
Ditto, lame	46	16	62	24	38
Ditto, ruptured	33	8	41	26	15
Ditto, aged	3	—	3	2	1
Ditto, sight impaired	1	—	1	1	—
Delicate	75	34	109	23	86
Ditto, lost hand and arm	1	11	12	1	11
Ditto, lost leg	1	5	6	—	6
Ditto, lost eye	4	4	8	3	5
Ditto, lame	52	40	92	4	88
Ditto, ruptured	27	33	60	2	58
Ditto, aged	19	6	25	7	18
Ditto, sight impaired	4	—	4	3	1
Infirm and aged	57	16	73	25	48
Rheumatismus	14	13	27	12	15
Ophthalmia	9	8	17	6	11
Pleuritis	1	3	4	—	4
Hepatitis	1	2	3	—	3
Chronic bronchitis	13	—	13	1	12
Hæmoptysis	3	—	3	—	3
Podagra	1	—	1	1	—
Hæmorrhoids	1	4	5	—	5
Chest disease	23	32	55	22	33
Paralysis	6	2	8	3	5
Dyspepsia	9	6	15	4	11
Morbus cordis	34	22	56	17	39
Epilepsia	28	14	42	4	38
Cephalalgia	1	—	1	1	—
Asthma	1	2	3	1	2
Chronic diarrhœa	1	2	3	—	3
Mental disease	83	50	133	31	102
Debilitas	85	55	140	44	96
Phthisis	18	36	54	14	40
Hydrocele	2	—	2	—	2
Scrofula	39	48	87	23	64
Stricture	2	6	8	2	6
Affection of bladder	1	—	1	1	—
Ulcus	5	7	12	2	10
Fistula	3	4	7	3	4
Varicose veins	17	18	35	8	27
Tumour	1	—	1	1	—
Diseased joints	4	2	6	—	6
Injuries	4	18	22	19	3
Spinal disease	2	3	5	1	4
Diabetes	1	—	1	1	—
Erysipelas	1	1	2	1	1
Lepra	1	1	2	—	2
Syphilis	—	2	2	—	2
Contracted chest	1	2	3	—	3
Diseased scrotum	7	5	12	6	6
Abscess	—	1	1	—	1
Diseased skin of leg	1	8	9	2	7
Pneumonia	1	—	1	1	—
Totals	938	580	1,518	503	1,015

HOSPITAL RETURN for the Year ending 31st December 1856.

Medical Officer's Report.

Diseases.	Cases remaining 1st January 1856.	Cases admitted during the year.	Total.	Discharged.					Cases remaining.
				Died.	Licensed.	To Labour.	Removed.	Total discharged.	
Febris	–	32	32	–	1	31	–	32	–
Rheumatismus	3	37	40	–	–	38	1	39	1
Phlogosis	1	16	17	–	–	17	–	17	–
Cynonchi Tonsillaris	1	7	8	–	–	8	–	8	–
Pleuritis	2	3	5	–	–	5	–	5	–
Pneumonia	3	2	5	2	–	2	1	5	–
Peritonitis	–	3	3	1	–	2	–	3	–
Bronchitis	–	18	18	4	–	14	–	18	–
Asthma	–	12	12	–	–	7	–	7	5
Erysipelus	–	4	4	–	–	4	–	4	–
Eruptio	1	9	10	–	–	9	–	9	1
Hæmoptysis	–	13	13	2	1	8	–	11	2
Hæmatemesis	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–
Hæmorrhoids	–	4	4	–	–	4	–	4	–
Catarrhus	15	588	603	1	1	587	1	590	13
Dyspepsia	1	5	6	–	–	6	–	6	–
Morbus Cordis	–	9	9	–	–	8	–	8	1
Epilepsia	2	57	59	–	–	59	–	59	–
Cephalalgia	–	3	3	–	–	3	–	3	–
Diarrhœa	6	102	108	2	–	102	–	104	4
Diabetes	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	1	–
Mental Disease	–	21	21	–	–	14	5	19	2
Phthisis	3	50	53	18	3	31	–	52	1
Scrofula	1	14	15	–	1	10	–	11	4
Tumour	–	2	2	–	–	2	–	2	–
Obstipatio	–	10	10	–	–	10	–	10	–
Hernia	1	47	48	–	–	48	–	48	–
Diseased Tibia	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	1	–
Stricture	–	15	15	1	–	14	–	15	–
Vulnus	–	26	26	1	1	21	–	23	3
Ulcus	6	58	64	–	1	57	–	58	6
Vermes	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	1	–
Injuries and Sprains	1	63	64	–	–	63	–	63	1
Debilitas	3	41	41	–	–	43	–	43	1
Varicose Veins	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	1	–
Syphilis	–	11	11	–	–	11	–	11	–
Purpura	–	3	3	–	–	3	–	3	–
Lepra	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chest Disease	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–
Abscess	7	72	79	–	2	75	–	77	2
Hepatitis	–	5	5	2	–	2	–	4	1
Fistula	–	2	2	–	–	1	1	2	–
Ophthalmia	1	29	30	–	–	29	–	29	1
Totals	60	1,397	1,457	34	11	1,354	9	1,408	49

Particulars of Deceased Convicts during the Year 1856.

Reg. No.	Initials.	Age at Death.	Total Period passed in Separate Confinement. Yrs.	Mths.	Days.	Association. Yrs.	Mths.	Days.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence.	Received at Dartmoor. From whence.	When.	Cause of Removal to this Prison.	General State of Health in this Prison.	Cause of Death.	Total Period in Hospital. Mths.	Days.	Date of Decease.	Remarks and Post-mortem Appearances.
3267	J.D.	25	0	9	24	0	0	0	1855. Jan. 1	4	Reading	Oct. 26, 1855.	Debility	Phthisical; very indifferent.	Pulmonary consumption.	2	12	1856. Jan. 6	Tubercular deposit on vomicæ, containing pus throughout the whole of apicis of lung on either side.
3146	G.B.	30	0	2	25	1	1	26	1854. Mar. 25	14	Perth	Aug. 3, 1855.	Chronic diarrhœa of several years' duration.	Very indifferent.	Ulceration of bowels.	4	22	Jan. 6	Chronic inflammation and thickening of mucous membrane of larger bowels, mensenteric and pulmonary glands filled with an earthy concretion.
1852	D.P.	24	0	12	0	3	4	28	1851. July 7	10	Wakefield	Dec. 18. 1852.	Pale, spare, palpitation, lame elbow.	Good	Pneumonia.	1	8	Jan. 12	Bands of adhesion between reflected pleura on right side partly organized. On the left the serous membrane suppurating, and cavity of pleura filled with pus. The lower lobes of the lungs, hepatisism, and much congested.
3108	J.Q.	22	0	8	26	0	0	24	1851. Oct. 16	4	Bedford	July 10, 1855.	No remarks	Very indifferent.	Pulmonary consumption.	4	19	Jan. 24	Tubercular deposit and cavities throughout both lungs.
2506	W.W.	23	0	8	19	1	7	23	1853. Jan. 20	10	Millbank	Mar. 23, 1854.	Struma; convalescence from small pox.	Latterly indifferent.	Pulmonary consumption.	2	21	Jan. 30	About two quarts of serum in the left mediastinum, and the lung a mass of tubercular matter. Sign of tubercle in the right lung, and the bronchia gorged with purulent matter. Adhesions on this side. Abdominal viscera pretty healthy.

2695	H.W.	36	1	5	17	0	4	18	1853. Mar. 10	15	Millbank -	Oct. 21, 1854	Weak chest -	Very indifferent.	Pulmonary consumption.	13	6	Feb. 20	Body considerably emaciated. On raising the sternum found strong and evidently old adhesions throughout, particularly on left side, which lung was so firmly adherent that it could not be removed. Its whole substance presented a decomposed tubercular mass. Right lung lower lobes healthy; upper tubercular, with several vomicæ. Abdominal viscera in a pretty healthy state.
3430	C.S. -	21	0	8	5	0	3	2	1855. Mar. 21	4	Bedford -	Feb. 27, 1856	Consumption	Very indifferent.	Pulmonary consumption.	1	2	Mar. 29	Large cavities at the apicis of each lung. Strumous enlarged mesenteric glands, and ulceration of lower bowels.
2854	T.C. -	41	1	1	1	0	10	5	1853. Dec. 29	4	Millbank -	Mar. 20, 1855	Injury to thumb.	Indifferent.	Pulmonary consumption.	3	28	April 2	No post-mortem.
2443	J.W. -	62	0	10	1	2	1	18	1853. Apr. 26	7	Millbank -	Mar. 3, 1854	Aged - -	Rather infirm.	Ulceration and rupture of the stomach.	0	7	May 1	Body well made and rather muscular. Considerable lividity of face, and upper and lower extremities. About one gallon of sero-purulent matter in abdominal cavity. Vessels of stomach small. Large intestines and mesentery very much injected. Stomach near pylori; orifice ulcerated and partly decomposed, with a rupture of about two inches in length. In this situation found a black bristle about three inches long, probably from one of the brooms. Peretonial coat about the middle of jejunum had given way, allowing the protrusion of the inner coats, which must likewise have been ruptured, as it could not be inflated with the blow-pipe. Other abdominal viscera in an abnormal condition. Heart enlarged, and the auricles distended. Lungs perfectly healthy.

Particulars of Deceased Convicts—*continued.*

Reg. No.	Initials.	Age at Death.	Total Period passed in Separate Confinement. Yrs.	Mths.	Days.	Association. Yrs.	Mths.	Days.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence.	Received at Dartmoor. From whence.	When.	Cause of Removal to this Prison.	General State of Health in this Prison.	Cause of Death.	Total Period in Hospital. Mths.	Days.	Date of Decease 1856.	Remarks and Post-mortem Appearances.
3354	J.C. -	34	0	6	6	0	7	29	1855. Jan. 25	4	Millbank -	Jan. 2, 1855	Injury to wrist	Very indifferent.	Pulmonary consumption.	1	13	1856. May 6	Tubercular deposit throughout both lungs, slight patches of irritation, and some ulcerated spots on the intestines.
2905	G. J. -	26	1	7	17	2	0	16	1852. Mar. 27	7	Stirling Castle.	Mar. 24, 1855	Weak mind -	Indifferent.	Bronchitis -	5	7	May 6	Tubercular deposit throughout the lungs, with large cavities. The mensenteric glands enlarged, and containing an earthy secretion. Lining membrane of bronchial tubes thickened.
2448	R.M'C.	70	0	4	11	2	1	19	1853. Oct. 18	4	Millbank -	Mar. 3, 1854	Age and debility.	Indifferent.	Bronchitis -	2	10	June 27	No post-mortem.
3474	W. T.	49	0	6	20	0	2	3	1855. Sept. 25	6	Millbank -	Apr. 15, 1856	General stiffness of joints.	Indifferent.	Injury from an explosion by accident.	0	26	July 13	No post-mortem.
2287	A.E. -	53	0	5	28	2	6	29	1853. Mar. 8	10	Millbank -	Nov. 10, 1853	Age, chronic rheumatic pains.	Indifferent.	Pulmonary consumption.	3	14	July 18	Tubercular deposit, and cavities at the apicis of lungs on either side.
3298	W.T. -	25	1	3	20	0	11	22	1854. Mar. 25	4	Millbank -	Nov. 9, 1854	Scrofulous glands.	Indifferent.	Pulmonary consumption.	0	18	July 24	A large cavity in the upper lobes of left lung. Both lungs studded with tubercules. The body much emaciated.
3442	F.R.	30	0	7	22	0	0	18	1855. July 30	4	Preston -	Mar. 22, 1856	Inveterate stricture.	Very indifferent.	Fistula, and extensive perineal abscess.	3	18	July 26	An abscess containing strumous matter in the right illiocolic region, connected with inguinal glands. The bladder

																	contracted, and irregular in shape externally. The mucous membrane thickened and inflamed. Prostals enlarged with two artificial openings into the urethra, about one inch from prostals. Near the seat of the stricture a fistula had formed, opening through the scrotum.
3276	G.C.	28	0	11	18	0	11	21	1854. June 29	7	Portland	Oct. 28, 1855	Incipient Phthisis.	Very indifferent.	Consumption and ulceration of the bowels.	1	29	Aug. 5	Tubercular deposit at the apex of left lung. Scrofulous enlarged mesenteric glands. The bowels covered with small white spots, and ulcerated near the segruoids flexture. The tissue of colon had ulcerated, allowing the contents of bowels to pass into cavity of peritonium. The whole of peritonium inflamed, and secreting purulent matter.
2283	W.M.	45	0	6	9	2	4	6	1853. Feb. 28	10	Millbank	Nov. 10, 1853	Fistula, nearly healed.	Very indifferent.	Bronchitis	7	4	Aug. 18	The whole of the lungs congested with mucus. The bronchial tubes thickened and inflamed throughout. Strong bands of adhesion between the reflected pleura on either side. The heart enlarged; left ventricle, mucous membrane of the bowels inflamed.
2885	J.M'C.	20	1	0	3	1	6	21	1853. Feb. 26	14	Stirling Castle.	Mar. 24, 1855	Phthisis	Very indifferent.	Pulmonary consumption.	11	4	Aug. 22	Tubercular deposit at the apicis of lungs. The bowels studded with small inflamed spots, with bands of organised fibrius connecting the whole.
3184	W.N.	30	0	1	22	0	10	5	1854. Dec. 2	15	Stirling Castle.	Oct. 6, 1855	Phthisis	Very indifferent.	Pulmonary consumption.	9	8	Sept. 6	Large cavities at the apicis of lungs on either side, with tubercular deposit throughout.

Particulars of Deceased Convicts—*continued.*

Reg. No.	Initials.	Age at Death.	Total Period passed in Separate Confinement. Yrs.	Mths.	Days.	Association. Yrs.	Mths.	Days.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence.	Received at Dartmoor. From whence.		Cause of Removal to this Prison.	General State of Health in this Prison.	Cause of Death.	Total Period in Hospital. Mths.	Days.	Date of Decease.	Remarks and Post-mortem Appearances.
3467	G.S. -	26	0	3	5	0	6	28	1855. June 27	7	Millbank -	Apr. 15, 1856	Enlarged liver	Very indifferent.	Disease of liver and dropsy.	4	11	1856. Sept. 10	The abdomen enlarged. The peritoneum full of serous fluid. A large hydatid tumour occupying nearly the whole of the hypochondriac region, and consisting of three distinct cysts, growing from the under surface of the liver, each containing about a pint of fluid full of hydatids. The lungs much compressed, with small cavities at the apicis, and tubercular deposit.
3345	J.D. -	16	0	9	18	0	5	27	1855. Mar. 15	4	Millbank -	Jan. 2, 1856	Debility - -	Indifferent.	Phthisis -	2	21	Sept. 20	Tubercular deposit at the apex of right lung, the lower lobes on either side congested with mucus. The peritoneum filled with fluid, and fibrinous bands connecting the whole of the intestines, the vessels being greatly injected.
3400	J.J. -	18	1	1	10	1	2	21	1854. Mar. 7	4	Warrior -	Feb. 12, 1856	Phthisis - -	Very indifferent.	Phthisis -	2	21	Sept. 28	Tubercular deposit at the apex of left lung, with small cavities throughout the upper lobe.
3413	J.E. -	23	0	11	17	1	11	3	1853. Oct. 24	4	Defence -	Feb. 12, 1856	Fistula - -	Indifferent.	Peritonitis -	0	19	Oct. 1	Peritoneum filled with serum; increased vascularity of the whole of the contents of the abdomen; the overlaying portions of bowels connected by organized fibrius, and in a state of suppuration.

3516	J.H. -	32	2	7	11	2	11	15	1851. Jan. 1	7	Portsmouth	May 12, 1856	Rheumatic and general debility.	Very indifferent.	Diseased lungs and hæmoptisis.	2	20	Oct. 16	The body much emaciated, with effusion into the cellular tissues. A large cavity in the centre of upper lobe of left lung, extending outwards, with an adventitious lining filled with coagulated blood and pus.
3186	W.D.-	23	0	2	11	3	8	6	1852. July 21	10	Stirling Castle.	Oct. 6, 1855	Phthisis - -	Very indifferent.	Pulmonary consumption.	4	11	Oct. 17	Tubercular deposit, with small cavities at the apex of left lung. The liver enlarged, and extending to the left hypochondriac region, compressing the heart high up in the mediastenium. Bowels studded with small ulcerations, with inflamed circumferences.
2822	D.C. -	22	1	3	3	1	2	24	1853. Nov. 29	6	Millbank -	Mar. 3, 1855	Stiff elbow; thin.	Very indifferent.	Hæmoptisis	5	0	Oct. 25	Tubercular deposit, with large cavities throughout the lung on right side. Tubercles in the upper lobe of left lung.
2009	J.S. -	43	1	7	12	2	11	26	1851. April 7	7	Stirling Castle.	May 6, 1853	Subject to fits	Very indifferent.	Bronchitis -	11	14	Oct. 28	Bronchial tubes thickened. Tubercular deposit, with small cavities in the upper lobe of left lung. The brain healthy.
2807	T.R. -	43	1	1	8	0	11	23	1853. Nov. 1	4	Le ed- -	Jan. 30, 1855	No remarks received.	Very indifferent.	Diseased liver; ulceration of bowels.	11	9	Nov. 10	The body presented a jaundiced appearance, with livid patches over the extremities. The liver hard, and congested with bile; the fibrous coat thickened and inflamed; the gall bladder unusually large, and distended with bile. The bowels were tympanitic, with several inflamed spots on the small intestines.
2901	S.J. -	27	0	11	16	2	6	28	1852. Dec. 30	10	Stirling Castle.	Mar. 23, 1855	Eccentricity; probably assumed. No insanity.	Very indifferent.	Pulmonary consumption.	4	4	Nov. 17	Tubercular deposit, and cavities throughout the upper lobes of lungs on either side. Bands of organized fibrius connecting the reflected pleura on right side. The vessels of pharinx and bronchia greatly injected.

Particulars of Deceased Convicts—*continued.*

Reg. No.	Initials.	Age at Death.	Total Period passed in Separate Confinement. Yrs.	Mths.	Days.	Association. Yrs.	Mths.	Days.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence.	Received at Dartmoor. From whence.	When.	Cause of Removal to this Prison.	General State of Health in this Prison.	Cause of Death.	Total Period in Hospital. Mths.	Days.	Date of Decease.	Remarks and Post-mortem Appearances.
3639	W.C.	30	0	6	28	0	0	5	1856. Jan. 1	8	Leicester	July 29, 1856	Phthisis	Very indifferent.	Phthisis	3	18	1856. Nov. 21	Tubercular deposit, with numerous cavities throughout the lungs on either side. Several small inflamed patches in mucous membrane of small intestines.
3297	J.C.	52	0	7	9	1	1	23	1855. Jan. 29	5	Millbank	Nov. 9. 1855	Age, and lame	Indifferent.	Pneumonia	0	28	Nov. 27	Hepatisaton of the lower lobe of lung on the left side, which had become partially disorganized. The pleura over the affected lobe much inflamed, and covered with recently effused fibrius. The body very muscular.
2760	J.W.	53	0	8	12	1	7	20	1854. Mar. 11	Life	Millbank	Nov. 30, 1854	Right hand deficient from birth.	Rather infirm; very indifferent of late.	Pulmonary consumption and chronic inflammation of the bowels.	5	3	Dec. 15	Right lung completely decomposed, and left tubercular throughout. Large intestines much inflamed, and ulcerated in patches. Ulcerated opening in upper part of urachus.
3031	J.W.	21	1	4	8	1	4	12	1854. Jan. 3.	4	Leicester	May 11, 1855	Tubercular phthisis.	Very indifferent.	Pulmonary consumption.	3	8	Dec. 31	Tubercular deposit, with small vomicæ filled with pus throughout the whole of lungs on either side.

A Return showing the Number of Prisoners received from other Prisons, and their respective Diseases, for the Year ending 31 December 1856.

From whence received.	No Remarks.	Scrofula.	Heart Disease.	Debility.	Aged and Feeble.	Hæmorrhoids.	Varicose Veins.	Spinal Disease.	Ulcer.	Injuries.	Erysipelas.	Epilepsy.	Lepra.	Pleuritis.	Syphilis.	Chest Disease.	Lame in any Member.	Stricture.	Hernia.	Contracted Chest.	Chronic Diarrhœa.	Diseased Liver.	Diseased Scrotum.	Weakly.	Phthisis.	Dyspepsia.	Weak Mind or Dull Intellect.	Lost Fingers.	Abscess.	Lost Arm or Hand.	Paralysis.	Lost Leg.	Diseased Skin of Leg.	Amaurosis.	Rheumatic.	Lost Eye.	Fistula.	Asthma.	Total No. received.
Millbank	1	32	1	39	14	.	2	2	1	7	.	.	.	3	.	7	28	.	15	2	.	1	1	5	4	.	15	.	.	11	.	5	5	3	2	2	.	.	208
Reading	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Leeds	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Wakefield	1	4	.	.	4	1	9	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	11	.	14	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	58
Leicester	.	1	8	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	9	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	34
Bow Street	45	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45
Bath	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Pentonville	.	1	1	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	22
Bedford	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
"Warrior" Hulk	.	1	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	12
"Defence" Hulk	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	5	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	2	.	1	1	24
Preston	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	6
Portsmouth	.	.	6	4	3	1	6	1	.	2	.	3	1	.	.	1	2	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	2	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	1	.	51
"Stirling Castle"	.	4	3	6	1	.	.	.	2	5	.	10	.	.	.	5	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	13	.	8	1	1	.	1	.	1	1	3	2	1	.	73
Bermuda	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
Northampton	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Portland	.	.	1	3	.	2	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	3	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	21
Fisherton Asylum	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Totals	59	47	22	56	29	4	17	3	7	18	1	14	1	3	2	31	49	6	36	2	2	2	5	12	36	6	44	4	1	13	2	6	8	8	13	4	5	2	580

Medical Officer's Report.

Totals and Averages of Complaining Sick and Victualled in the Infirmary for the Year 1856.

Total No. of Complaining Sick for the year 1856 - -	16,295
Average per day „ „ - - -	$44\frac{191}{366}$
Total No. Victualled in the Infirmary during the year 1856 -	23,785
Average per day „ „ „ „ -	$64\frac{361}{366}$
Highest No. in Infirmary „ „ -	87
Lowest „ „ „ -	42

Annual Return of Convicts' Ages on Conviction confined in this Establishment for the Year 1856.

Ages.	No. of Prisoners remaining on 1st January 1856.	Received during the Year.	Total.	Discharged during the Year.								Number remaining on the 1st Jan. 1857.
				Pardoned.	Licensed.	Discharged.	Removed.	Embarked.	Escaped.	Died.	Total discharged.	
Above 10 & under 20	73	114	187	5	72	–	38	5	–	6	126	61
20 „ 30	437	243	671	3	131	–	44	6	3	15	202	469
30 „ 40	171	109	280	1	48	–	19	1	1	4	74	206
40 „ 50	121	64	185	–	33	–	14	–	–	4	51	134
50 „ 60	98	39	137	–	26	–	10	–	–	4	40	97
60 „ 70	36	18	54	–	3	–	4	–	–	1	8	46
70 „ 80	1	2	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	2
Total - -	937	580	1,517	9	314	–	129	12	4	34	502	1,015

Meteorological Table for the Year 1856.

Month.	Daily Average Readings of Barometer.	Daily Average Readings of Thermometer.					Depth of Rain.	Weather.			Directions of Wind.								
		At 8 A.M.	At 12 Noon.	At 4 P.M.	Highest.	Lowest.		Fair Days.	Partially Wet or Foggy.	Wet Days.	N.	N.E.	N.W.	S.	S.E.	S.W.	E.	W.	Variable.
		Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	In.				Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days	Days.	Days.	Days.
January - -	28·06	$36\frac{5}{31}$	$39\frac{22}{31}$	$36\frac{17}{31}$	48	22	6·29	16	5	10	3	6	2	3	1	9	3	1	3
February - -	29·91	$36\frac{26}{29}$	$41\frac{4}{29}$	$40\frac{6}{29}$	50	22	4·77	14	8	7	1	5	4	1	2	7	2	4	3
March - - -	29·96	$34\frac{1}{31}$	$40\frac{20}{31}$	$40\frac{28}{31}$	50	24	1·58	27	2	2	3	3	3	1	11	–	8	–	2
April - - -	29·96	$42\frac{5}{6}$	$48\frac{2}{3}$	$48\frac{19}{31}$	62	33	7·73	20	4	6	1	8	5	2	3	7	1	2	1
May - - -	29·71	$45\frac{21}{31}$	$50\frac{25}{31}$	$49\frac{8}{31}$	61	34	4·56	18	9	4	3	3	4	2	8	2	5	3	1
June - - -	30·00	$55\frac{5}{30}$	$61\frac{3}{10}$	$64\frac{9}{10}$	84	45	3·59	23	4	3	3	1	2	3	–	6	1	2	12
July - - -	29·43	$57\frac{17}{31}$	$61\frac{22}{31}$	$63\frac{20}{31}$	91	45	2·84	14	12	5	–	–	–	2	–	7	3	4	15
August - - -	28·41	$59\frac{13}{21}$	$64\frac{19}{31}$	$67\frac{14}{31}$	92	50	4·03	16	8	7	1	2	2	5	–	4	8	3	6
September - -	29·80	$51\frac{8}{30}$	$56\frac{1}{6}$	$53\frac{23}{30}$	68	44	4·64	14	10	6	4	2	–	–	–	4	4	5	11
October - - -	28·63	$48\frac{22}{31}$	$53\frac{26}{31}$	$51\frac{21}{31}$	64	38	3·73	17	13	1	1	4	–	7	1	–	5	2	11
November - -	28·60	$39\frac{21}{30}$	$47\frac{7}{30}$	$41\frac{17}{30}$	51	26	1·81	18	11	1	4	2	5	–	1	1	3	8	6
December - -	28·34	$38\frac{11}{31}$	$40\frac{6}{31}$	$36\frac{10}{31}$	51	26	5·56	12	14	5	6	–	1	1	–	7	–	3	13
Total - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	51·13	209	100	57	30	36	28	27	27	54	43	37	84

Medical Officer's Report.

REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS

ON THE

DISCIPLINE AND MANAGEMENT

OF

CHATHAM PRISON.

CONTENTS.

	Page
REPORT - - - - - - - -	283
APPENDIX :—	
I. Governor's Report - - - - - -	288
II. Chaplain's Report - - - - - -	303
III. Medical Officer's Report - - - - -	312

CHATHAM PRISON.

REPORT,

For the Year 1856, of the Directors of the Convict Prisons, made, as regards Chatham Prison, in pursuance of the Act 5 Geo. IV. cap. 84. and Act 13 & 14 Vict. cap. 39.;—specifying the State of the Buildings; the Behaviour and Conduct of the Officers of the Prison, and of the Convicts; the Amount of the Earnings of the Convicts, and the Expense of the Prison; and such other Matters relating to the Discipline and Management thereof as they shall deem expedient, or the Secretary of State shall direct.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

To the Right Honourable Sir GEORGE GREY, G.C.B.,

Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Sir, 45, *Parliament Street*, 1857.

We have the honour to submit our annual Report for the year 1856, on the state and condition of the Chatham Convict Prison.

State of the Buildings, &c.

State of the buildings, &c.

The prison having been only opened for the reception of prisoners on the 16th day of September, the buildings are all in good repair, and the yards, wards, and other parts of the premises are being gradually completed.

Conduct of the Officers.

Conduct of the officers.

On the opening of the New Prison at Chatham Mr. Buller, who had been Governor of the "Warrior" Hulk at Woolwich, was appointed the Governor, on the breaking up of the "Warrior" and "Defence" as able-bodied labour hulks at Woolwich.

We have every reason to report favourably of the zeal and ability which he has displayed in organizing this establishment. This meed of praise is also due to the superior officers of each department of the prison.

The Chaplain's department, under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Marsh (who was Chaplain to the two above-named labour hulks), and assisted by the Rev. Mr. Batchelor (transferred from Dartmoor as Assistant-Chaplain), give much satisfaction in carrying out their important duties. They are zealously assisted by the Scripture-reader and schoolmasters in the religious and school instruction of the prisoners.

The subordinate officers and servants in all departments have shown, with some few exceptions, general good conduct, although, as appears by the Governor's report, some little difficulty was at first experienced from the different kind of duties exacted from officers employed in a prison and a hulk, the great majority of the staff of officers having been drafted from the two labour hulks already adverted to.

Number and Disposal of the Prisoners.

Number and disposal of the prisoners.

Prisoners received		677
Remaining 31st December 1856		649
Received:—		
"Warrior"	348	
"Defence"	317	
Portland	2	
Winchester County Gaol	4	
Licences revoked	6	
Total	677	
Removed:—		
Millbank	1	
Pentonville	1	
Winchester County Gaol	4	
Pardoned	1	
Discharged on licence	21	
Total	28	
Number remaining 1st of January 1857		649

Treatment of the Prisoners.

Treatment of the prisoners.

There has been no ground of complaint among the prisoners relating to their treatment; there has been no case of harshness. The rules have been carefully adhered

to, and any complaints advanced against officers have not been substantiated.

Health.

Health. The health of the prisoners has been good. For particulars we refer to the Medical Report. Six deaths occurred during the year, all of which took place at the two hulks previous to the removal of the prisoners to Chatham.

General Conduct of the Prisoners.

General conduct of the prisoners. The general conduct of the men has been good, although the Governor observes the penal servitude men still show some discontent, that their good conduct has not assisted them in shortening their sentences. Nevertheless, it must be satisfactory to record that the penal servitude prisoners do most highly value the privileges attached to the different stages of their sentences, and eagerly seek and solicit the Visiting Director to restore them to any stage they may have forfeited by some misconduct, and when successful are very grateful.

Description of Labour.

Description of labour. The prisoners, previous to removal to Chatham, were employed on the public works at Woolwich, in the Royal Arsenal and Dockyard, the former being supplied by convicts from the "Defence" hulk, and the latter by prisoners from the "Warrior;" this was for the first nine months in the year, or rather more, since which time no convicts have been employed at Woolwich. Their labour was the same as in former years, such as removing and stacking timber, shipping and unloading stores, cleaning shot and shell, carting materials, &c. Some few were kept on board for the necessary duties of the two hulks.

Since the removal of the convicts to Chatham, during the month of October and early part of November, they were employed on duties connected with the prison itself, namely, cutting away and making roads, levelling and forming the yards, &c. Towards the end of the year convicts were sent to labour in the dockyard, where they perform the same work as at Woolwich.

Industry, and Value of the Labour.

Industry and value of labour. The average daily number of convicts belonging to the "Warrior" was 419. The value of their labour to the Ad-

miralty department has been estimated at 7,167*l.* 6*s.*, and to the general prison labour at 577*l.* 1*s.*

The willingness and industry of the men have been favourably reported on by the dockyard authorities, and they have exhibited a very fair degree of industry.

Since the opening of Chatham Prison, the daily average number of prisoners has been 496; during the short time they have been employed in the dockyard, the estimated value of their labour to the Admiralty department is 826*l.* 14*s.*, and to the general prison labour 2,019*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*

The average number of men in the "Defence" hulk was 428. The estimated value of their labour to the Ordnance department, Royal Arsenal, was 5,867*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*

Expenses.

Expenses.

The total expenditure of the prison and "Warrior" and "Defence" labour hulks during the year, exclusive of buildings, as given in the Appendix to the Governor's Report, has been 36,913*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* This includes a sum of 2,156*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* paid to convicts discharged, as gratuities on their liberation on licence, or otherwise, and is reduced by sundry receipts and value of productive labour to 36,350*l.* 15*s.* 1½*d.*

General Observations.

General observations.

The prisoners, on the first occupation of the new prison, evinced some little discontent and uneasiness at the more stringent discipline of a prison as compared with a hulk; they were restless and dissatisfied, but after a short time, through the judicious firmness of the Governor and superior officers, assisted by the subordinate ones, this disappeared, and the men became settled. This feeling was also very strongly evinced by the prisoners in former years at the breaking up of the hulks at Portsmouth, when the new prison was first opened there.

The number of discharges on licence during the year, from both hulks and Chatham, has been 306, making, in addition to 1,283 previously discharged, a total of 1,589. The revocations of licence have been 29, this number, added to 34 revoked in previous years, makes a total of 63.

The Chaplain speaks favourably in his report, from the information he has obtained, of some of the prisoners who have been discharged on licence.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servants,
J. Jebb, Colonel, R.E.,
Chairman.
J. M. Gambier,
Director of Convict Prisons

APPENDIX.

I.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE CHATHAM PRISON.

GENTLEMEN, *Chatham Prison, January* 9, 1857.

Governor's Report.

In compliance with the accustomed rules of the Convict Service, I have the honor to forward my Report on the state, discipline, &c., of this prison, from the opening of the establishment in October up to the 31st December 1856. I shall also have to refer in this report to my previous charge of the "Warrior" Hulk, from January 1856, the date of my last annual Report, to the time of the removal of the establishment to Chatham, and incidentally also to the statistics of the "Defence" Hulk, the prisoners from which were removed to my charge.

Conduct of Officers.—It is almost superfluous to observe, that the opening of a new prison demands on the part of every officer connected with the undertaking, an unusual amount of energy, zeal, and willing exertion. Those alone, however, who have had the experience can form any adequate idea of the responsibility of the task, and the innumerable difficulties that unavoidably occur. The duties of a prison being somewhat new to Hulk officers, considerable attention has been required to get them into working order. The officers of this prison have also had to contend with some natural opposition from the prisoners, who at first seemed inclined to resist the restraint of separate confinement. Viewing the officers as a body, I cannot but pronounce them to be faithful in the discharge of their ordinary duties, and ready and willing to undertake any extra duty that the exigencies of the service may require. Upon the breaking up of the "Warrior" Hulk and the removal of the officers from Woolwich Dockyard, the Commodore Superintendent addressed a letter to me recommending to my notice some of the officers for the energy they had shown, and the satisfaction they had given with the labour of the prisoners under their charge. I also understand the Dockyard authorities in this place speak favourably of the exertions of the officers, and the

industry of the prisoners during the short time they have been employed. Several of the old officers of the Hulk have been superannuated, and some few dismissals for misconduct have taken place among the officers since the opening of the establishment. Governor's Report.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners :—

Prisoners received - - - -	677
Remaining 31st December 1856 - - -	649

For detailed statement, *see* Appendix (A.)

Sentences, how carried out.—The sentences have been carried out by imprisonment in the prison and labour for the Admiralty in the dockyard, a limited number having been employed for the necessary trades for the service of the prison. See Appendix (B.) and (C.)

Each prisoner has attended school once during each week, and the orders on this head have been strictly carried out.

The recommendation of prisoners for licence, &c., have been likewise observed according to the prescribed rules.

Treatment of Prisoners.—The prisoners have had daily the option of seeing the governor, chaplain, and medical officer, and preferring any complaint or application. They have been treated strictly in accordance with the regulations of the service and without any undue severity.

Conduct of Prisoners.—Taking into consideration the class of men, and the reckless characters of the greater part of them, I must admit they are well behaved; at the same time I have had frequent occasions for anxiety on account of the spirit of discontent shewn by many of the men sentenced to penal servitude. I have been frequently told by them, that it is no matter whether they conduct themselves well or ill, since they will have to do all their time.

Convict Labour and Earnings.—In Appendix (D.) will be shewn the daily number of prisoners employed during the year in the "Warrior" and "Defence" Hulks and Chatham Prison, with the amount of their earnings and the value of the labour performed.

Employment of Prisoners.—The prisoners, for the first few weeks after arriving at Chatham, were employed cutting away and making roads, levelling and making the yards, &c., in and about the prison. The season of the year and the heavy rain, together with the want of proper material for making the roads, were much against the rapid progress of the work. The prisoners have also been employed in the dockyard on various labours, such as stacking timber, removing iron, ballast, stores, &c., weighing and stacking ditto, and numerous other duties. A small proportion have been employed for the service of the prison, as tailors, shoemakers, carpenters, cooks, smiths, washermen, &c.

Escapes.—I think it must be satisfactory to know that not one prisoner has effected his escape from this establishment, or from the "Warrior," since my last annual Report in January 1856; four have made the attempt but failed.

Abuses.—I am not aware of any abuses existing.

Governor's Report.

State of the Prison.—The prison was in a very unfinished state when opened in October last, a great deal being left for convict labour to complete. The roads and yards have all been made and levelled. Every day something is done both by contract and prison labour. We are much in want of some cottages attached to the prison, the row of warders' houses not being sufficient for the accommodation of the numerous staff. The distance from the prison at which many of the officers are obliged to live, is very irksome to them and injurious to the service. It seems to me requisite that the foreman of works, engineer, and schoolmasters, should be provided with houses on the spot. With regard to the prison, including the plan and arrangements of the building, I should say it must be pronounced to be the most perfect of all the prisons for public works, combining, as it does, beauty of exterior design with all the modern interior improvements of our model prisons.

Concluding Remarks.—In conclusion, I must beg to add a few remarks. The Chaplain in his report will, I have no doubt, give all the particulars of the prisoners discharged on licence, with those whose licenses have been revoked, and all the information referring to his particular department. It is a pleasure to me to remark upon the good conduct of the prisoners on their removal from Woolwich to Chatham. I had them embarked on board a steamer for this place without any chains, no military guard, and I may say a mere dozen or so of officers to keep order. Before embarking the prisoners, I addressed a few words to them, to the effect that I placed confidence in them, and trusted they would prove themselves deserving of it. Nothing could exceed the praiseworthy and orderly conduct of the whole body. I am sorry to add, that a few weeks after arrival at the prison they did not conduct themselves quite so well, rather resisting the change of discipline, &c., which will be seen by the increase of prison officers. I had to meet them with considerable firmness, and the result is satisfactory. Of late, I find a marked improvement, both in the prison and on the works, and I trust they will afford me an opportunity of continuing to report favourably of them.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
W. E. Buller, *Governor.*

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Chatham Prison.

Governor's Report.

(A.)—Number and Disposal of Prisoners from 16th September 1856 to 31st December 1856.

Establishment.	Received.	Removed.	Total.
Received:—			
Warrior	348		
Defence	317		
Portland	2		
Winchester County Gaol	4		
Licences revoked	6		
			677
Total in Prison			677
Removed:—			
Millbank		1	
Pentonville		1	
Winchester County Gaol		4	
Pardoned		1	
Discharged on Licence		21	
			28
Number remaining 1st January 1857			649

(B.)—Statement of the Value of Labour performed in the Royal Dockyard, Chatham, by Convicts between the 20th November and 31st December 1856.

Description of Work.	Quantity.	Price.	Value.
			£ s. d.
Removing and stacking timber	329,504 cubic feet	12*s.* per 1,000 feet	197 14 1
Removing and stacking timber	124,736 sup. do.	4*s.* 6*d.* „	28 1 3
Removing iron, ballast, stores, &c.	331 tons	6*d.* per ton	8 5 6
Weighing and stacking ditto	331 „	4*d.* „	5 10 4
Carting sundries	2,321 loads	6*d.* per load	58 0 6
Oddjobs not measurable:—assisting shipwrights, cleaning up yard, docks, water tanks, chain cables, &c., levelling yard, removing mortar and other boats, cutting up old iron, barking spars, removing masts, &c., and laying wooden paving, &c. &c.	45,353 hours at 10 hours per day equal to 4,535 days, 3 hours	At 2*s.* 4*d.* per day	529 2 4
			£826 14 0

(C.)—ABSTRACT of Labour performed by the CONVICTS in the above PRISON, from the 16th of September to the 31st of December 1856, and the Time occupied therein, the daily average Number of Prisoners being 496.

Employment.			Time actually employed.		Value per Day.	Amount.	Total.
			Number of Hours.	Number of Days of 10 hours each.			
				Days. Hrs.	*s. d.*	£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*
FOR ADMIRALTY DEPARTMENT.	Labour in the Royal Dockyard		70,860	7,086 0	2 4	826 14 0	826 14 0
GENERAL PRISON LABOUR	Superior Artificers.	Carpenters	4,032	403 2	2 6	50 8 0	
		Smiths	2,016	201 6	2 6	25 4 0	
		Painters	1,218	121 8	2 6	15 4 6	
		Bricklayers	539	53 9	2 6	6 14 9	
		Bookbinders	567	56 7	2 6	7 1 9	
							104 13 0
	Inferior Artificers.	Books	5,880	588 0	1 6	44 2 0	
		Bakers	203	20 3	1 6	1 10 6	
		Tailors	4,284	428 4	1 6	32 2 7	
		Shoemakers	3,850	385 0	1 6	28 17 6	
		Washers	6,216	621 6	1 6	46 12 5	
							153 5 0
	Cleaners, stokers, stocking menders, &c.		13,860	1,386 0	1 3	86 12 6	
	Making roads and drains, laying down gas pipes, &c.		143,570	14,357 0	2 4	1,674 19 8	
							1,761 12 2
							£2,846 4 2

(D.)—STATEMENTS howing the average NUMBER of PRISONERS confined in the above Prison from 16th September to 31st December 1856, and their EARNINGS, as calculated according to reasonable Wages, for the different Descriptions of Work performed per Day of 10 Hours, into which all the Time employed has been reduced.

Average daily Number of Prisoners.	Number of Days and Value of Work performed.				Total estimated Value.	Average per Head.	Remarks.
	By superior Artificers.		By inferior Artificers.				
	Number of Days, of 10 Hours each.	Estimated Value.	Number of Days, of 10 Hours each.	Estimated Value.			
	Days. Hrs.	£ s. d.	Days. Hrs.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
496	837 2	104 13 0	24,872 3	2,741 11 2	2,846 4 2	5 14 9	

(E.)—STATEMENT of OFFENCES and PUNISHMENTS during the Year 1856.

Number of Offenders punished.*			Number of Men not punished.†	Number of Offences for which actual Punishment was inflicted. ‡				Total Number of Admonitions.	Average daily Number of Men in Prison.
By Director.	By Governor.	Total.		By Director.	By Governor.	Total.	Average No. of Offenders daily.		
1 §	140	153	5 2	13	224	237	2	70	496

* The same men only once included.
† Including men merely admonished.
‡ Men with more than one offence are all counted and included here.
§ Corporal Punishment, 3.

Governor's Report.

"Warrior" Hulk.

(A.)—Number and Disposal of Prisoners from 1st January 1856 to 11th October 1856.

Establishment.	Received.	Removed.	Total.
On Board 1st January 1856			429
Received:—			
Millbank	37		
Pentonville	20		
Dartmoor	12		
Portsmouth	4		
Leicester	10		
Bedford	39		
Licences revoked	7		
			129
Total on board			558
Removed:			
Millbank		6	
Pentonville		1	
Portland		3	
Dartmoor		12	
Chatham		348	
"Stirling Castle"		3	
Western Australia		15	
Gibraltar		51	
Discharged on Licence		115	
„ by Free Pardon		2	
Deaths		2	
			558
Remaining on 11th October			Nil.

(B.)—Statement of the Value of Labour performed in the Royal Dockyard at Woolwich, by Convicts, between 1st January and 6th October 1856.

Description of Work.	Quantities.	Prices.	Value. £	s.	d.
Removing and stacking timber	2,645,790 cubic feet	12s. per 1,000 cubic feet	1,587	9	5
Do. do.	1,067,899 sup. feet	4s. 6d. per 1,000 sup. ft.	240	5	6
Removing iron ballast and stores, &c.	27,777 tons	6d. per ton	694	8	6
Weighing and stacking do.	27,932 tons	4d. „	465	10	8
Removing coals	36,662 tons	7d. „	1,069	6	2
Weighing and stacking do.	10,841 tons	5d. „	225	17	1
Carting sundries	3,388 loads	6d. per load	84	14	0
Breaking stones	9,404 bushels	5d. per bushel	195	18	4
Spinning and balling oakum	382 cwt.	2s. per cwt.	38	4	0
Cutting up old rope	171 tons	2s. per ton	17	2	0
Removing and stacking old rope, &c.	3,049 tons	6d. „	76	4	6
Odd jobs not measureable: assisting shipwrights and riggers, cleaning out saw-mills, steamers, docks, and yard, testing chain cables, &c., docking vessels, cutting up old iron, cross cutting timber, and removing boats, &c. &c. &c.	211,911 hours, at 10 hours per day, = to 21,191 days 1 hour.	2s. 4d. per day	2,472	5	10
		Total £	7,167	6	0

(C.)—Abstract of Labour performed by the Convicts in the "Warrior" Hulk, from the 1st January to 15th September 1856, and the Time occupied therein, the daily average Number of Prisoners being 419.

Employment.			Time actually employed.			Value.	Amount.			Total.		
			Number of Hours.	Number of Days of 10 Hours each.								
				Days.	Hrs.	s. d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
For Admiralty Department.	Labour in the Royal Dockyard - - -		614,340	6,143	4	2 4				7,167	6	0
General Prison Labour - -	Superior Artificers	Carpenters - - -	3,945	394	5	2 6	49	6	3			
		Smiths - - - -	1,425	142	5	2 6	17	16	3			
		Painter - - -	495	49	5	2 6	6	3	9			
		Cooper - - -	105	10	5	2 6	1	6	3			
		Tinker - - -	495	49	5	2 6	6	3	9			
		Bookbinder - - -	52	5	2	2 6	0	13	0			
										81	9	3
	Inferior Artificers	Tailors - - - -	6,570	657	0	1 6	49	5	6			
		Shoemakers - - -	6,570	657	0	1 6	49	5	6			
		Washers - - -	16,425	1,642	5	1 6	123	3	9			
		Cooks - - - -	777	77	7	1 6	58	5	6			
										280	0	3
	Boats, cleaners, &c. &c. - - - -		34,492	3,449	2	1 3	-	-	..	215	11	6
							Total -			7,744	7	0

Governor's Report.

(D.)—STATEMENT showing the average NUMBER of PRISONERS confined in the "WARRIOR" Hulk, Woolwich, from 1st January to 16th September, 1856, and their EARNINGS, as calculated according to reasonable Wages, for the different descriptions of Work performed per Days of 10 hours, into which all the time employed has been reduced.

Average daily Number of Prisoners.	Number of Days' Labour performed.						Total Estimated Value.			Average per Head.			Remarks.
	By superior Artificers.			By inferior Artificers.									
	Number of Days of 10 Hours each.		Estimated Value.	Number of Days of 10 Hours each,		Estimated Value.							
	Days.	Hrs.	£ s. d.	Days.	Hrs.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
419	651	7	81 9 3	67,917	4	7,662 17 9	7,744	7	0	18	9	8	

(E.)—STATEMENT of OFFENCES and PUNISHMENTS during the Year 1856.

Number of Offenders punished.*			Number of Men not punished.†	Number of Offences for which actual Punishment was inflicted.‡				Total Number of Admonitions.	Average daily Number of Men in Prison.
By Director.	By Governor.	Total.		By Director.	By Governor.	Total.	Average No. of Offenders daily.		
5§	142	147	411	5	284	289	1	65	419

* The same men only once included.
† Including men merely admonished.
‡ Men with more than one offence are all counted and included here.
§ Corporal Punishment, 1.

Governor's Report.

(F.)—"Warrior" Hulk.

Statement of the Daily Distribution of Time.

Occupation.	In Summer (longest day).	In Winter (shortest day).
Prisoners rise and are let out by classes to wash	A.M. 5.30 to A.M. 6.0 = H. 0 M. 30	A.M. 5.30 to A.M. 6.0 = H. 0 M. 30
Breakfast, officers and prisoners	6.0 „ 6.30 = 0 30	6.0 „ 6.30 = 0 30
Cleaning wards and stowing hammocks	6.30 „ 6.55 = 0 25	6.30 „ 7.20 = 0 50
Dockyard gates open for admission of workmen, and prisoners paraded for labour	6.55 „ 7.10 = 0 15	7.20 „ 7.30 = 0 10
Prisoners at labour	7.10 „ 12.0 = 4 50	7.30 „ 12.0 = 4 30
Labourers leave work, and prisoners return on board for dinner	12.0 P.M. = 1 0	12.0 P.M. = 1 0
Prisoners parade for labour	1.0 P.M.	1.0 P.M.
Resume labour	1.10 „ 5.45 = 4 35	1.0 „ 4.15 = 3 15
Mustering, washing, &c.	5.0 „ 6.0 = 1 0	4.15 „ 5.10 = 0 55
Supper, officers and prisoners	6.0 „ 6.30 = 0 30	5.10 „ 5.45 = 0 35
Evening prayers and school	6.30 „ 8.0 = 1 30	5.45 „ 7.30 = 1 45
Slinging hammocks	8.0 „ 8.30 = 0 30	7.30 „ 8.0 = 0 30
All prisoners in their hammocks	9.0 = 0 30	8.30 = 0 30

Abstract.

	Summer. H.	M.	Winter. H.	M.
Meals	2	0	2	5
Out-of-door labour, including mustering to and from labour	9	5	7	55
In-door occupation and evening instruction	4	25	5	6
Total	15	30	15	6

Governor's Report.

"Defence" Hulk.

(A.)—Number and Disposal of the Prisoners from 1st of January 1856 to 20th October 1856.

Establishment.	Received.	Removed.	Total.
On Board 1st January 1856			489
Received :—			
Millbank	5		
Pentonville	3		
Portland	1		
Dartmoor	17		
Portsmouth	3		
Wakefield	26		
Preston	11		
Northampton	29		
Licences revoked	16		
			111
Total on board			600
Removed :—			
Millbank		2	
Dartmoor		24	
Chatham		317	
"Stirling Castle"		5	
Western Australia		29	
Gibraltar		45	
Lunatic Asylum		1	
Discharged on Licence		170	
Completion of Sentence		1	
Escapes		2	
Deaths		4	
			600
Remaining 20th October 1856			Nil.

(B.) Statement of the Value of Labour performed in the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, by Convicts between the 1st January and 20th October 1856.

Description of Work.	Quantities.	Prices.	Value. £	s.	d.
Removing and stacking timber	2,217,142 cubic feet	12*s.* per 1,000 feet	1,330	5	8
Do. Do.	4,141,315 sup. do.	4*s.* 6*d.* „	931	15	11
Shipping and unshipping stores	33,971 tons	6*d.* per ton	849	5	6
Cleaning shot and shell	122,242 (No.)	½*d.* each	254	13	5
Carting sundries	20,030 loads	6*d.* per load	500	15	0
Digging and removing gravel	4,466 cubic yards	5*d.* per yard	93	0	10
Breaking stones	19,398 bushels	5*d.* per bushel	404	2	6
Odd jobs not measurable:—repairing butt and roads, &c., assisting tradesmen, filling in ditches, spreading mud in marshes, cleaning out saw-mills, sheds, and ditches, stacking carriages, making mortar battery and magazine, weeding in front of wharf, clearing away mud from wharf, &c. &c.	128,860 hours, equal to 12,886 days of 10 hours each	2*s.* 4*d.* per day	1,503	7	4
Total value of labour			£5,867	6	2

(C.)—Abstract of Labour performed by the Convicts in the "Defence" Hulk, from the 1st January to 20th October 1856, and the Time occupied therein, the daily average Number of Prisoners being 428.

Employment.			Time actually employed.		Value per Day.	Amount.	Total.
			Number of Hours.	Number of Days of 10 hours each.			
				Days. Hrs.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
For Ordnance Department.	Labour in the Royal Arsenal		502,912	50,291 2	2 4	- - -	5,867 6 2
General Prison Labour	Superior Artificers.	Carpenters	2,223	222 3	2 6	27 15 9	
		Smiths	2,174	217 4	2 6	27 3 6	
		Tinkers	1,567	156 7	2 6	19 11 9	
		Painter	4,868	486 8	2 6	60 17 0	
		Sawyer	371	37 1	2 6	4 12 9	
		Cooper	224	22 4	2 6	2 16 0	
		Bookbinder	1,631	163 1	2 6	20 7 9	
							163 4 6
	Inferior Artificers.	Ropemakers	545	54 5	1 6	4 1 9	
		Tailors	5,490	549 0	1 6	41 3 6	
		Washers	20,127	2,012 7	1 6	150 19 1	
		Cooks	11,720	1,172 0	1 6	87 18 0	
		Shoemakers	7,584	758 4	1 6	56 17 7	
							340 19 11
	Boats, nurses of hospitals, cleaners, &c.		115,345	11,534 5	1 3	- - -	720 18 1
							£7,092 8 8

Governor's Report.

(D.)—STATEMENT showing the average NUMBER of PRISONERS confined in the "DEFENCE" Hulk, Woolwich, from 1st January to 20th October 1856, and their EARNINGS, as calculated according to reasonable Wages, for the different descriptions of Work performed per Day of 10 Hours, into which all the Time employed has been reduced.

Average daily Number of Prisoners	Number of Days Labour performed.						Total Estimated Value.			Average per Head.			Remarks.
	By superior Artificers.			By inferior Artificers.									
	Number of Days of 10 Hours each.		Estimated Value.	Number of Days of 10 Hours each.		Estimated Value.							
	Days.	Hrs	£ s. d.	Days.	Hrs.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
428	1,305	8	163 4 6	66,372	3	6,929 4 2	7,092	8	8	16	11	5	

(E.)—STATEMENT of OFFENCES and PUNISHMENTS during the Year 1856.

Number of Offenders punished.*			Number of Men not punished.†	Number of Offences for which actual Punishment was inflicted.‡				Total Number of Admonitions.	Average daily Number of Men in Prison.
By Director.	By Governor.	Total.		By Director.	By Governor.	Total.	Average No. of Offenders daily.		
8§	198	206	394	8	273	281	1	65	428

* The same men only once included.
† Including men merely admonished.
‡ Men with more than one offence are all counted and included here.
§ Corporal punishment, 1.

(F.)—Daily Distribution of Time.

Occupation.	Longest Day.			Shortest Day.		
	From	To	Time Employed.	From	To	Time Employed.
	A.M.	A.M.	Hours. Min.	A.M.	A.M.	Hours. Min.
Prisoners rise, wash, and roll up hammocks	5.30	6.0	0 30	5.30	6.0	0 30
Breakfast (officers and prisoners)	6.0	6.30	0 30	6.0	6.30	0 30
Cleaning classes	6.30	7.15	0 45	6.30	7.15	0 45
In readiness to turn out to work, preparing the boats, &c.	7.15	7.30	0 15	7.15	7.30	0 15
Labour, including landing and marching to and from the working ground	7.30	NOON. 12.0	4 30	7.30	NOON. 12.0	4 30
Dinner for officers and prisoners	NOON. 12.0	P.M. 1.0	1 0	NOON. 12.0	P.M. 1.0	1 0
Labour, including mustering and going to and from working ground	P.M. 1.0	5.30	4 30	P.M. 1.0	4.0	3 0
Prisoners are mustered, wash, and prepare for supper	5.30	6.0	0 30	4.0	4.45	0 45
Supper, washing up, &c.	6.0	6.45	0 45	4.45	5.30	0 5
Evening prayers & school, repairing clothing, &c.	6.45	8.30	1 45	5.30	7.30	2 0
Sling hammocks, and all in bed	8.30	9.0	0 30	7.30	8.0	0 30
Total	- -	- -	15 30	- -	- -	14 30

Governor's Report.

STATEMENT showing the expenditure of Chatham Prison, for the year ending 31st March 1857.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	3,094	9	8
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	5,841	14	3
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department	181	10	7
Rations for officers, and allowances in lieu thereof	1,571	12	10
Uniforms for officers and servants	1,039	3	4
Victualling prisoners	9,864	3	0
Clothing, &c. for prisoners	5,815	8	5
Bedding for prisoners	2,214	1	6
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	129	3	1
Medical comforts (extras for the sick)	79	10	5
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation	543	12	8
Gratuities to convicts	2,156	17	11
Furniture and fittings	1,022	15	8
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	291	11	6
Fuel and light for general purposes	1,174	5	4
Buildings, hulks, and ordinary repairs	359	0	6
Soap, scouring, and cleaning articles	412	9	6
Brushes, brooms, and mops	261	18	8
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.	30	10	4
Various small disbursements	909	9	4
Rent, rates, and taxes	279	9	3
Total	£37,272	17	9
Deduct—Amount of sundry receipts and value of productive labour	563	2	1½
Net expenditure	£36,709	15	7½

II.

REPORT OF THE CHAPLAIN.

GENTLEMEN, *Chatham Prison, January* 6, 1855.

THE Report which I have now the honor of addressing to you, is only for the three months which have elapsed since the opening of this prison. Our removal from the hulks at Woolwich was effected most satisfactorily. Nothing could be better than the whole conduct of the prisoners in their transference from the "Warrior," the "Defence," and the hospital ship, "L'Unité" to Chatham. It was highly gratifying to witness the discipline, order, and obedience with which they marched to the prison, and afterwards proceeded to their cells. I heard not of one act of insubordination amongst so large a body as 665 prisoners being removed under circumstances which must naturally have caused some excitement to their minds. Chaplain's Report.

In taking leave of the Hulks I cannot help observing that, although they were radically defective as places of prison discipline, and even obstructive of moral and religious reformation, their anomalies had, nevertheless, been so far obviated by good arrangements, diligently and perseveringly applied, as to have resulted in the manifest improvement of the convicts occupying them.

I must also avail myself of this parting notice of those ships, which were the scene of my labours for four years and upward, to express my heartfelt gratitude to God for the degree of health and comfort, and for the measure of His blessing, with which I was enabled to discharge the arduous and responsible duties of my ministerial office; and, whilst thankful for the past, I would humbly "take courage" to hope for a continuance of the same Divine guidance and favour in this new and more convenient sphere of exertion.

The religious and moral improvement of the prisoners has been promoted during their short residence here by all the means which could be used amidst the arrangements necessary on first occupying the prison. Our movements have been unavoidably interrupted by the preparations which were required in adapting the chapel for the daily operations of the school, and in forming the plans for successfully working it. Ever since the opening of the prison, however, Morning and Evening Prayer has been used daily, with two short lectures during the week; and two full services have been held in the chapel on each Lord's Day; two services and lectures on that day have also been given to the prisoners in the infirmary, in addition

Chaplain's Report.

to constant visitation and daily prayers there by the Chaplains and the Scripture Reader. The prisoners under punishment have likewise been regularly visited, and have been admonished, advised, and instructed as their respective cases required.

Notwithstanding the comparatively desultory and unsettled state of things in a new abode, the attention of the prisoners in public services, and in more private ministrations, has been very good. This may be in great measure accounted for by the advantage of cell confinement over that of associated wards in hulks. In numerous instances the prisoners assure me of the relief and satisfaction which they enjoy by their being placed in separate cells; and it is fair evidence of the truth of this assertion, that they apply for library books, and read them with an avidity before unknown to us. Considering that a Bible, prayer book, and hymn book, are placed in each man's cell, and that he has the additional privilege of works of religious and general knowledge, and knowing, as we do, the extent to which they are used, it is only reasonable to hope and believe that good impressions and useful information are widely imparted. A portion of the dinner-hour, and the interval between supper and the lights being put out, are, as we trust, profitably spent by many of the convicts. Some dark and ignorant minds may, it is true, be there brooding in sullen disappointment and ill-will; but, on the other hand, their seclusion frequently induces serious consideration of the past and the future.

Each prisoner has half a day in the week for school instruction; and the duties of the school have been prosecuted under the superintendence of myself and the Assistant Chaplain, with as much regularity as could be secured amidst interruptions occasioned by workpeople. The schoolmasters feel how much greater their facilities will be here for conveying instruction than they were at the Hulks, and how much more likely to reach the understanding and hearts of the prisoners, now so delivered from the confusion and annoyances of promiscuous association.

The libraries, which have been brought from Woolwich, and which will require augmentation as the number of prisoners may increase, are invaluable, by enabling us to meet the increased eagerness for reading. A place large and commodious enough for the safe keeping of the library and school-books is much needed.

The Lord's Supper was administered at Christmas to those prisoners who, on their own application, were previously examined in the nature and purpose of that ordinance. I do not encourage, neither do I perceive, any undue forwardness on their part to communicate; on the contrary, I believe that there are well-disposed men who abstain from the celebration until they shall have further time for testing their own sincerity; and others who wait for their return to liberty, when their motives may be less liable to suspicion, and their purposes of amendment proved to be steadfast. A large and rapid accession of communicants is, I think, much to be deprecated—for the good of the prisoners themselves, as well as for the true dignity of the Sacrament.

So far as another year's experience enables me to review the

Chaplain's Report.

results of the Act for liberating prisoners on "licence," I see no grounds for doubting either its utility or the good effects of the discipline imposed — only $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of the whole number released from the Hulks at Woolwich and from this prison, have been sent back on a revocation of licence since the commencement of the ticket-of-leave system. I do not think that a better result could have been fairly expected, notwithstanding the strong objections which have been raised against the measure. The number of ticket-of-leave men convicted and doing ill has, indeed, latterly increased, and the opposition to them has in even greater proportion become more general and more intense. Yet, not to say that statements have been exaggerated, and opinions formed rather from prejudice and fear than from real facts and experience, too many causes have operated in producing an unfavourable estimate of the matter. The large influx of the evil-disposed and criminal class which has returned upon the land through the cessation of war and consequent discharges from the army, the manifold and often insuperable difficulties in obtaining employment—these and other causes have combined to keep them out of honest industry; and, although this is no excuse for robbery and violence, still, a very different state of things might have resulted if employers of labour had more generally afforded work, advice, and well-timed encouragement. Speaking from the evidence of a mass of testimony from magistrates, clergymen, and employers, and making due allowance for the depravity of human nature, and the frailty of human intentions, I humbly trust and believe that a larger proportion than could have been reasonably predicted, have overcome obstacles and endured privation in seeking employment, and have persevered in it when obtained.

The penal servitude men, whose periods of detention are fast advancing, are considerably disheartened by the prospect of having to serve their whole time in prison, after hoping that some mitigation would be awarded to cases of good conduct. I think that a slight relaxation of their sentences in all such cases would have a beneficial effect, by encouraging them to willing and energetic labour, and to a more kindly reception of advice and instruction. The stimulus of hope is essential to *all* men in the race of life, but as to prisoners, it is a main support of their minds as well as a spur to their obedience and exertions; and such is the necessary effect upon their mental condition of *continued* imprisonment and penal discipline that the prospect of a trifling boon, if only a few months abatement of the punishment, materially affects them for the better, and gains an easier and more effectual access to their hearts for moral and religious influences. They who know most of this class of men from daily intercourse with them, and constant opportunities of observing the effect of treatment upon them, are abundantly satisfied that, however they may frequently pervert, they are seldom insensible to, a judicious and intelligent regard for their welfare; they may be, perhaps, *driven* as beasts of burden to the sullen performance of their task-work, but Christianity and policy alike require that they should be dealt with as rational beings. Hence it is that patience, mildness, and firmness on the part of discipline officers are readily appreciated

Chaplain's Report.

by their gangs, who are, under such control, lively and active at work. And hence it is that the intelligence and zeal with which able authorities of a prison always administer discipline in order to elevate and reform their charge, invariably secure a free and manly compliance with the most stringent of their orders: a chain will be less galling for the gentleness with which it is inflicted. I hardly need to add that the only key by which a chaplain or his subordinates in the school and in Scripture reading can get at the minds of convicts is *persuasion; by this* the lessons of the class, the great truths of Scripture, and the instruction and exhortations of the pulpit may be, and are, instilled into those who would recoil from and *reject* the *mere dictation* of truth, however correct and well-intentioned.

The whole subject of prison discipline and the reformation of criminals is avowedly difficult, and therefore it is canvassed with unusual diversity of opinion, according to the different points of view from which it is contemplated. As a chaplain now of some years' experience, I have no doubt that if these men had only a fair field of labour, and only as much favour as would enable them to live without *depression* of mind, they would acquit themselves of their duty far more to their own credit and to the satisfaction of the country than they have done. Many of the relapses may be attributed to the settled prejudices of those who might have either employed them or promoted their employment. In many instances they have been allowed to wander about houseless, penniless, and unbefriended, until the strongest resolution has sunk, and a relapse into crime has followed. Whatever may be the issue of the present agitation of the question, it is certain that the chief abomination which undermines the virtue of the masses is *drunkenness*, and that this teeming parent of crime and misery is sustained by the beer-houses and dram-shops, which are so numerous, and still increasing.

A likely means for the *prevention* of crime is being adopted in the establishment of industrial, ragged, and reformatory schools, by the extension and progress of which multitudes will, we trust, be rescued from the contaminating effects of vicious example. The parents of children are, I may almost say, generally at the root of the evil. In innumerable cases we find that *their neglect* of wholesome restraint and suitable education for their offspring has been the prolific source of that idleness which clothes a man with rags, and by degrees into habits of pilfering, and its attendants, sensuality and the loss of self-respect, *all which* find their natural termination in a prison, if not on the gallows. We hail, therefore, with satisfaction the recent law which not only empowers magistrates to send criminal children to proper training and schooling, and so to secure them from the vices and pollutions of a criminal home, but also enforces part of the cost upon the parents who make that home what it is by their own excesses and crimes, or by their reprehensible indulgence and gross neglect o children.

A sound religious education, especially if accompanied with parental restraint, would dispose the mind to yield to and prepare the understanding to appreciate the lessons of salutary law and of Christian duty; as it is, the great majority of convicts are not only

hardened against the dictates of truth and honesty, but are also so perverted in reason, and so vitiated in taste, that we need not wonder that very many retain false views and vile inclinations even after a few years of penal control. The present crisis in the history of criminals will tend to impress a clear and distinct apprehension of the subject. It will be increasingly understood that all ranks and orders of the men in the social scale must *co-operate*, must enlist their sympathies and their *energies* in the indispensable work of reclaiming the fallen, and of preserving the inexperienced.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,
Your very obedient servant,
I. K. Marsh, *Chaplain.*

To the Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.

III.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER ON THE LABOUR HULKS AT WOOLWICH AND THE CONVICT PRISON AT CHATHAM.

GENTLEMEN, *Chatham Convict Prison, Jan.* 7, 1857.

Medical Officer's Report.

DURING the period of this report, viz., from the commencement of 1856 to the abolition of the labour hulks at Woolwich in October of that year, the general state of health of the prisoners has been excellent; 6 deaths only have occurred, the last of which was on the 1st June. The proportion of sick has been below the average of the same number of men in the healthiest district of England, and the hospital has consequently been comparatively empty.

This extreme healthiness of the prisoners was to have been expected from the improved drainage of the locality and the Woolwich marshes; the effect of which is shown best by the marked decrease of the ague cases every year from 1848 to the present time; at that period a deep railway cutting was made through Plumstead, which appears to have effectually drained the village, and freed it from a disease to which its inhabitants had long been subject. In that year there were 382 cases of fever admitted to hospital, chiefly from the Hulk stationed nearest the marshes, 271 of which were intermittent; in 1849 there were 146 cases of ague; in 1850 there were 78; in 1851 there were 41, and so on, till last year there were but 5, and only 2 during the period of this report, although the prisoners were equally exposed to the influence of the marsh miasm as during the previous years while employed at the Arsenal and in the swampy ground adjoining, so that the decrease of this disease (which, though not usually fatal in itself, lays the foundation for other diseases of a fatal character,) has removed one of the greatest objections to the collection of a body of prisoners in that locality.

From the consideration of these facts, I was induced to alter the opinion which I expressed in May 1850, when called on to report on Woolwich as the intended site for the erection of a convict prison, and to recommend it this year as a temporary station for the invalids from Portsmouth These observations refer only to the labour Hulk stationed off the Arsenal, the others lying in the river were almost free from ague, and on board the "Warrior," stationed at the dockyard, a case rarely occurred.

Medical Officer's Report.

Cases of rheumatism, bronchitis, and asthma have always been prevalent in this establishment, aggravated at certain periods by the cold, damp atmosphere of the river, but the number of patients as well as the deaths from these causes are yearly reduced. Two cases of rheumatism were sent to Dartmoor, another suffering from a severe acute attack was removed to Chatham prison and has quite recovered. Of the 2 deaths under the head of bronchitis, one was from consumption, 2 cases of the latter disease were in an incipient stage and removed to Dartmoor.

Local inflammatory affections under the head of phlogosis are slightly increased, but this has been remarked throughout the kingdom, and assigned to causes quite disconnected with local influence. I have attached to this report a table showing the increase of this and the decrease of other diseases mentioned in this return, with the per-centage of cases compared with the last 10 years.

Catarrh and diarrhœa have been less prevalent than usual. One case of strangulated hernia occurred, which was relieved by operation, but eventually proved fatal.

Among the accidents, though numerous, none of a very serious nature have occurred; of the three prisoners invalided, one was on account of an incised wound dividing the tendons of the foot, the other two were for old injuries received previous to imprisonment; the death occurring under this head was from erysipelas attacking what appeared on his entry in the hospital to be a trivial wound, occasioned by his placing his foot under a cartwheel purposely to evade employment. The increase of accidents in the establishment of late years is probably to be ascribed to the heavier work on which the convicts are now employed at the dock-yards.

A list of the invalids is annexed for your information, and will be found to consist chiefly of cripples, and others suffering from chronic affections selected for light labour at Dartmoor, and exchanged for recovered invalids.

One of the Hulks was old, defective, and unserviceable, and could have been no longer retained as a prison; the other two, "Defence," and "Unité," were left in a sound, clean, and efficient state, well adapted for the purpose to which they were immediately applied, viz., as a temporary depôt for invalids.

In the treatment of the sick on board the hospital ship, it was found absolutely necessary to have 2 or 3 separate wards, which were used both for the detection of malingerers and the separation of the ill-conducted; the threat of separation alone being found frequently sufficient to enforce discipline amongst the sick, even amongst those who were apparently callous to it when in a state of health, though the conduct of the prisoners generally, while in hospital, has been very satisfactory and highly creditable to the hospital warders under the direction of Mr. Nisbet, master of hospital, whose firmness, moderation, and perseverance in the performance of his duty induced me to recommend him to your notice as a most trustworthy and efficient officer.

No pardons or licenses have been granted on medical grounds.

Medical Officer's Report.

One case of insanity occurred in the case of prisoner 2110, M.J. He was removed from separate confinement, detained some time in hospital, and when found to be genuine by careful observation, sent to Bethlehem Hospital. It was recorded in his entry that his mother had been mad, and that his family were intemperate.

The health of prisoners was good on reception; the deaths during the period of this report have been only 0·5 per cent.

The provisions supplied have been uniformly of good quality, and the allowance ample. Half-a-pint of porter daily was recommended to be issued to a few of the prisoners while employed clearing a drain in the Arsenal; no addition besides this has been made to the established scale. The following is the list of casualty sick in both Hulks to the 21st October:—

Daily Number of Casualty Sick on board "Defence."	Daily Number of Casualty Sick on board "Warrior."	Total for the Period of the Report.	Daily Average of Complaining Sick.	Daily Average of Hospital Patients.
10.560	11.261	21.821	60	20

Chatham Convict Prison.

On the removal of the prisoners from the Hulks, the sick were transferred to Chatham prison and placed in the infirmary, where there is at present sufficient accommodation; but in anticipation of an additional number of prisoners, or an increase in the number of sick, which must naturally be expected under ordinary circumstances, another ward is about to be added, and accommodation provided for the warders also when sick, so that they may have the benefit of hospital treatment more directly under the supervision of the medical officer. When this and a few other projected alterations now in progress are completed, this department of the establishment will be efficient in every respect.

The prison having been so recently constructed and occupied, scarcely sufficient time has elapsed to form an accurate opinion of the healthiness of the situation; but judging from the present healthy state of the convicts, and the few requiring admission to the infirmary since its opening, there is every reason to consider the position of the prison a good one. Placed on a rising ground, with sandy soil and open exposure at the bend of the river, a good healthy current of air is insured, whether the wind is either up or down it, while the means of securing tidal drainage is in the immediate vicinity.

The prisoners consist chiefly of those transferred from Woolwich, who are maintained in a healthy and efficient state by the discipline and regularity to which all prisoners are subjected.

No death, or case of pardoning on medical grounds, invaliding, or lunacy, has occurred during the period of this report, which embraces from the 16th September to the 31st December inclusive.

Medical Officer's Report.

The ventilation of the cells and the building in general appears to me to be well provided for, and the heating of the interior by means of stoves sufficient for sanitary purposes.

The provisions supplied have been of good quality, and no extras have been issued in addition to the established allowance.

The number of casual sick has amounted to 3,947, and the number of patients treated in the infirmary to 47. I have annexed Tables showing the amount of cases of each disease, and the disposal of prisoners. The average amount of casual sick daily is 54, and infirmary patients 12; the former being about 7 and the latter $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN J. D. BURNS, M.D.,

Medical Officer.

The Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Medical Officer's Report.

TABLE showing the Number of PATIENTS admitted to and discharged from the Infirmary of the Chatham Convict Prison between the 16th September and 31st December 1856.

Diseases.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Invalided.	Remaining.
Febris continua - -	1	1	—	—	—
Febris intermittens - -	1	1	—	—	—
Phlogosis - - -	10	7	—	—	3
Ophthalmia - - -	6	4	—	—	2
Rheumatismus - -	5	4	—	—	1
Cynanche - - -	1	1	—	—	—
Orchitis - - -	1	1	—	—	—
Erysipelas - - -	1	1	—	—	—
Acne Indurate - -	1	1	—	—	—
Hæmorrhois - - -	1	1	—	—	—
Neuralgia - - -	2	1	—	—	1
Catarrhus - - -	4	2	—	—	2
Colic - - - -	1	1	—	—	—
Diarrhœa - - -	3	3	—	—	—
Obstipatio - - -	1	1	—	—	—
Dysuria - - -	1	1	—	—	—
Debility - - -	3	3	—	—	—
Vulnus - - - -	16	12	—	—	4
Ulcus - - - -	2	1	—	—	1
Total - -	61	47	—	—	14

DISPOSAL of PRISONERS at Chatham Convict Prison from 16th September to 31st December 1856.

No. of Prisoners received from Woolwich.	Other Prisons.	Revoked Licence.	Total.	Removed to other Prisons.	Pardoned.	Licensed.	Remaining.
665	6	6	7	6	1	21	649

TABLE showing the NUMBER of CASES of each DISEASE mentioned in the Report for the last Ten Years, and the Proportion per Cent. to the Number of Prisoners in the HULKS at each Period.

Diseases.	1847.		1848.		1849.		1850.		1851.		1852.		1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.	
	No. of Cases.	Per Cent.	No. of Cases.	Per Cent.	No. of Cases.	Per Cent.	No. of Cases.	Per Cent.	No. of Cases.	Per Cent.	No. of Cases.	Per Cent.	No. of Cases.	Per Cent.	No. of Cases.	Per Cent.	No. of Cases.	Per Cent.	No. of Cases.	Per Cent.
Ague - -	167	19·8	271	31·1	146	1·9	78	8·8	41	3·5	64	6·9	62	6·6	15	1·5	5	0·5	2	0·2
Continued Fever	194	23·0	111	13·1	122	1·6	136	15·4	81	9·1	39	4·2	23	2·4	13	1·3	20	2·1	25	2·7
Phlogosis - -	10	1·2	20	2·4	46	5·9	61	6·9	84	9·4	58	6·3	96	10·2	61	6·2	52	5·5	60	6·5
Rheumatism -	30	3·5	53	6·0	38	4·9	26	2·9	43	4·8	59	6·3	31	3·3	27	2·8	12	1·3	12	1·3
Bronchitis -	139	16·4	29	3·4	9	1·1	18	2·0	31	3·5	39	4·2	32	34	31	3·2	30	3·2	12	1·3
Asthma - -	14	1·6	11	1·3	2	0·3	4	0·5	4	0·4	2	0·2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumption -	23	2·7	10	1·2	12	1·5	10	1·1	1	0·1	18	1·9	16	1·7	4	0·4	5	0·5	4	0·4
Accidents -	21	2·5	65	7·7	56	7·2	73	8·2	119	13·4	172	18·5	216	22·1	143	14·6	132	13·10	94	10·2

List of Prisoners Invalided from the Hulks at Woolwich from the 1st of January to the 21st of October 1856.

Reg. No.	Name.	Age.	Date of Reception.	Whence.	State of Health on Reception.	State of Health in Prison.	Cause of Invaliding.	From Whence.	To what Establishment.	Date.
6040	J. J.	17	April 15, 1855	Millbank	Bad	Indifferent	Phthisis	Hospital	Dartmoor	Feb. 11, 1856.
6078	T. McN.	25	„ „	„	Healthy	„	Debility	"Warrior"	„	„
6025	W. L.	22	„ „	„	„	Good	Deformed foot	„	„	„
6108	W. G.	33	April 19, 1855	Perth	„	„	Stricture	„	„	„
6113	A. C.	23	„ „	„	„	„	Atrophy of leg	„	„	„
6156	F. R.	30	July 6 „	Millbank	Epileptic	„	Epilepsy	„	„	„
6184	W. M.	41	Oct. 13, „	„	Healthy	„	Stricture	„	„	„
6231	S. M.	32	Dec. 11, „	Pentonville	„	„	Loss of fingers; lame	„	„	„
6234	R. S.	23	„ „	„	„	„	Loss of fingers	„	„	„
6228	W. M.	26	„ „	„	„	„	Scrofula	„	„	„
6217	J. H.	36	Dec. 4, „	Bath	„	„	Loss of fingers	„	„	„
6257	W. S.	27	Dec. 15, „	Leeds	„	Indifferent	Phthisis	„	„	„
1653	H. H.	22	Dec. 16, 1853	Wakefield	„	„	Chronic diarrhœa	"Defence"	„	„
1829	J. T.	22	Aug. 11, 1854	Leicester	„	Good	Loss of right arm	„	„	„
1845	J. W.	47	Aug. 14, „	Northampton	„	Indifferent	Debility and loss of finger	„	„	„
1888	J. E.	21	Oct. 11, „	Wakefield	„	„	Fistula	Hospital	„	„
1982	R. W.	25	Feb. 7, 1855	Bedford	„	Bad	Chronic hepatitis	„	„	„
2010	J. W.	20	Feb. 9, „	Perth	„	„	Phthisis	"Defence"	„	„
2013	J. B.	23	„ „	„	„	„	Phthisis	„	„	„
2052	J. McG.	38	April 19, „	„	„	Indifferent	Bronchitis and lame	„	„	„

2087	J. P.	29	April 26, 1855	Perth	Healthy	Indifferent	General debility	"Defence"	Dartmoor	Feb. 11, 1856
2097	D. B.	30	April 20, „	„	„	Good	Atrophy of right leg	„	„	„
2119	C. R.	19	June 5, 1853	Preston	„	„	Varicocele	Hospital	„	„
2122	W. H.	21	June 5, 1855	„	„	„	Asthma	"Defence"	„	„
2190	J. C.	22	Sept. 21, „	Wakefield	„	Indifferent	Bronchitis and old injury of leg	„	„	„
2231	W. W.	23	Nov. 26, „	„	„	„	Varicocele and phthisis	„	„	„
2256	J. D.	29	Dec. 1, „	Leeds	„	Good	Partially blind	„	„	„
2266	R. T.	18	Dec. 11, „	Millbank	„	„	Old injury of wrist	„	„	„
2271	W. B.	21	„ „	„	„	„	Atrophy of right arm	„	„	„
1964	J. B.	38	Feb. 3, „	Northampton	Good	Bad	Chronic cough	Hospital	„	Aug. 28, 1856.
2107	J. L.	28	April 26, „	Perth	„	Good	Badly ruptured	„	„	„
2115	T. B.	22	Sept. 21, „	Wakefield	„	Indifferent	Hæmoptysis	„	„	„
2233	W. W.	31	Nov. 26, „	„	„	Bad	Phthisis	„	„	„
2329	G. F.	37	Jan. 19, 1856	Preston	„	„	Palpitation and rheumatism	„	„	„
2334	D. W.	48	„ „	„	„	„	Debility	„	„	„
2383	W. M.	33	Feb. 29, „	Dartmoor	Indifferent	Indifferent	Scrofula	„	„	„
2035	M. W.	30	Feb. 16, 1855	Bedford	Good	Bad	Chronic dyspepsia	„	Portsmouth	„
2209	T. B.	48	Nov. 19, „	Reading	„	Indifferent	Fistula and hæmorrhois	„	„	„
2311	J. G.	0	Dec. 27, „	Wakefield	„	Good	Amaurosis	„	„	„
2384	J. B.	22	Feb. 29, 1856	Dartmoor	„	„	Paralysis of ancle joint	„	„	„
2385	W. R.	31	„ „	„	„	„	Loss of fingers	„	„	„
5930	J. McC.	24	Dec. 19, 1854	Perth	„	„	Deformed knees	„	„	„
5935	W. G.	28	Feb. 3, 1855	Bath	Indifferent	Bad	Phthisis	„	„	„
6304	J. F.	46	Jan. 17, 1856	Bedford	Good	Good	Bad stricture	„	„	„

Medical Officer's Report.

YEARLY RETURN of Prisoners admitted and discharged on board the "Unité" Hospital Ship, Woolwich, commencing January 1 and ending October 21, 1856.

Diseases.	No. Remaining.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Transferred to Chatham P.	Invalided.	Died.	Lunatic Asylum.	Remarks.
Febris intermittens	–	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	
Febris continua	–	25	25	24	1	–	–	–	
Phlogosis	2	60	62	60	2	–	–	–	
Ophthalmia	–	21	21	20	1	–	–	–	
Cynanche	–	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	
Pneumonia	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	
Parotiditis	–	4	4	4	–	–	–	–	
Rheumatismus	2	12	14	11	1	2	–	–	
Orchitis	2	5	7	6	1	–	–	–	
Pleuritis	–	8	8	8	–	–	–	–	
Bronchitis	3	12	15	12	–	1	2	–	5,695, J. D., æt. 36, died March 27. 1,961, J. D., æt. 23, died April 24.
Necrosis	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	
Variola	–	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	
Erysipelas	–	3	3	3	–	–	–	–	
Herpes	–	8	8	8	–	–	–	–	
Acne	–	6	6	6	–	–	–	–	
Psoriasis	–	4	4	4	–	–	–	–	
Impetigo	–	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	
Hæmoptysis	–	4	4	3	–	1	–	–	
Hæmorrhois	–	5	5	5	–	–	–	–	
Catarrh	10	58	68	64	2	1	1	–	1,894, J. F., æt. 19, died June 1.
Dysenteria	–	3	3	3	–	–	–	–	
Dyspepsia	–	10	10	9	–	1	–	–	
Morbus Cordis	–	3	3	2	–	–	–	1	6,266, W. M., æt. 39, died April 29.
Colic	–	14	14	14	–	–	–	–	
Mania	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	2,110, M. J., æt. 38, sent to Bethlehem Asylum Oct. 8.
Phthisis	–	4	4	2	–	2	–	–	
Tabes	–	6	6	6	–	–	–	–	
Anasarea	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	
Varicocele	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	
Scrofula	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	
Second. Symptoms	2	2	4	4	–	–	–	–	
Amaurosis	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	
Obstipatio	–	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	
Dysuria	1	5	6	3	1	2	–	–	
Hydarthrus	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	
Hernia	–	3	3	2	–	–	1	–	1,938, C. S., æt. 27, died Feb. 16.
Luxatio	–	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	
Vulnus	8	94	102	95	3	3	1	–	1,667, J. H., æt. 24, died Jan. 9, from erysipelas.
Ulcus	–	6	6	6	–	–	–	–	
Fistula	1	2	3	1	–	2	–	–	
Tumor	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	
Diarrhœa	3	31	34	34	–	–	–	–	
Total	35	438	473	435	12	19	6	1	

Medical Officer's Report.

DISPOSAL of PRISONERS in the HULKS from 1st January to 21st October 1856.

Name of Hulk.	Remaining by last Return.	Received since.	Total.	Pardoned on Medical Grounds.	Invalided.	Died.	Sent to other Prisons.	Embarked.	Licensed.	Pardoned.	Completed Sentence.	Escaped.	Sent to Chatham Prison.	Sent to Lunatic Asylums.
"Warrior"	429	129	558	–	15	2	10	66	115	2	–	–	348	–
"Defence"	489	111	600	–	29	4	2	74	171	–	1	2	317	1
Total -	918	240	1,158	–	44	6	12	140	286	2	1	2	665	1

REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS

ON THE

DISCIPLINE AND MANAGEMENT

OF

BRIXTON PRISON.

CONTENTS.

	Page
REPORT - - - - - - - -	321
APPENDIX :—	
I. Superintendent's Report - - -	325
II. Chaplain's Report - - - -	332
III. Medical Officer's Report - - - -	336

BRIXTON PRISON.

REPORT,

For the Year 1856, of the Directors of the Convict Prisons, made, as regards Brixton Prison, in pursuance of the Act 5 Geo. 4. cap. 84. and 13 & 14 Vict. cap. 39.;—specifying the State of the Buildings, the Behaviour and Conduct of the Officers of the Prison, and of the Convicts, the Amount of the Earnings of the Convicts, and the Expense of the Prison; and such other Matters relating to the Discipline and Management thereof as they shall deem expedient, or the Secretary of State shall direct.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

To the Right Honourable Sir GEORGE GREY, G.C.B.,
Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Sir, 45, *Parliament Street*, 1857.

We have the honour to submit the following Report upon the Prison for Female Convicts at Brixton.

Buildings.

Buildings.

The buildings are in good repair.

No additions have been made to the buildings during the past year.

Officers' Conduct.

Officers' conduct.

The superior officers have shown the same devotion to their duties that we have had to report in former years.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been, with one exception only, which is mentioned in the Superintendent's report, remarkably satisfactory.

Conduct of Prisoners.

Conduct of prisoners.

During the year, 588 prisoners have never been reported for any misconduct; 146 have committed offences so slight as to have been only admonished; 280 have been punished.

In 1855, we had to notice the satisfactory conduct of the majority of the prisoners; now we are gratified in recording an improvement even upon the last year.

Year.	No. of Prisoners not Reported.	No. of Prisoners not Punished.	No. of Prisoners only once Punished.	Total No. of Punishments.	No. of Prisoners.
1855	342	494	113	1,105	715
1856	588	734	130	726	1,014

It will be observed in the above Table that, during the year 1855, there were 1,105 punishments with a prison population of 715, whereas, in 1856, there were only 726 punshments with 1,014 prisoners.

Female convicts who misconduct themselves beyond a certain point are sent back to Millbank Prison to recommence the first stage of punishment, or are degraded still further by being placed in the penal class there, as stated in our report on that prison, by which the Brixton establishment is relieved of its worst prisoners.

In last year's report, pages 272 to 274, we entered fully into the peculiarities attending the management of female convicts, especially showing the difficulties in dealing with the worst description. It is, therefore, unnecessary to say more now than that another year's experience has confirmed us in the opinions we then expressed.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

Number and disposal of prisoners.

STATEMENT of the REMOVAL of CONVICTS to and from BRIXTON FEMALE CONVICT PRISON, between the 1st January 1856 and 31st December 1856.

On the 1st January 1856:		Disposed of during the Year, by—	
The Number of Convicts in Brixton Prison	621	Transfer to Millbank Prison	29
Received during the Year from Millbank Prison	375	Ditto to Fulham	187
Ditto from Lunatic Asylums	2	Ditto to Lunatic Asylums	2
Ditto from Bow Street Police Court	16	Pardons, Free	17
		Ditto, Conditional	1
		Ditto, on Medical Grounds	16
		Licence	185
		Deaths	10
		Number remaining 31st December 1856	567
Total	1,014	Total	1,014

Expenses of the Prison and Employment of Prisoners.

Prison expenses.

The total expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1857, exclusive of buildings, amounted to 16,084*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* *see* Appendix, page 335, which was reduced by receipts for the work done by the prisoners to 15,379*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*

Employment.

No change has been made in the employment of the prisoners since our last report. The various articles made are enumerated in the Appendix, page 334.

Health and Mental Condition of the Prisoners.

Prisoners' health.

Mr. Rendle has reported fully on the sanitary condition of the prison, *see* Appendix, page 340, and furnished the usual statistical tables. The whole forms a valuable document, which is well worthy of consideration in its entirety, and therefore we abstain from giving extracts that might possibly weaken its usefulness, with the exception of the following remarks however, page 342, which we desire to place prominently forward, as they may prove useful to those who may have the management of females under long sentences of confinement in other prisons:—

"A system of prison discipline which answers well with the male prisoners would, at first sight, seem equally applicable to the women; but such is not the case. The experience of the last year agrees with that of former years, in testifying to the greater irritability, and to the marked way in which these prisoners act from feeling and from impulse, and that to an extent altogether unknown with men. Prison offences are as numerous among women as among men, and equally deserve punishment; but of the inability of women to bear frequent or long punishment by deprivation of food, I think there cannot be a doubt; indeed, this fact has been so clearly proved in this prison, that a punishment greater than that of three days on bread and water diet *is rarely given, and never repeated.*

"I believe, also, that the punishment of bread and water is thought much less of by the women than by the men; and, therefore, when inflicted is less likely to accomplish the object which it is intended to produce; and in all cases, where often repeated, it is more likely to harden than to produce reformation of conduct.

"The fear of bread and water diet will not prevent a *troublesome* prisoner from continuing a career which must end in placing her among the incorrigibles. And as to the case of the *incorrigibles*, there is a period beyond which it is unsafe (as well as useless) to punish; for if punishment be continued, some of these unfortunate creatures would either break down in health, and require to be released in consequence, or become affected with diseases of which they would die in prison."

Deaths.

Table No. 2 in the Appendix gives the particulars of 10 deaths which occurred during the year; 5 of these female convicts were in good health when admitted.

Prisoners released on medical grounds, and insane prisoners.

Table No. 3 shows the particulars of 16 female convicts released on medical grounds; and Table No. 4, the particulars of 3 insane prisoners.

Attempts to commit suicide. Chaplain's report.

No case of suicide occurred, but two attempts, one of which was only feigned, to commit self-destruction were made.

Religious and General Instruction.

The report of the Chaplain, the Rev. J. H. Moran, is in the Appendix, page 336, and we recommend it for consideration.

The Lady Visitors continue to visit the female convicts as in former years.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servants,
J. Jebb, Colonel, R.E.,
Chairman.
D. O'Brien,
Visiting Director.

APPENDIX.

I.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF BRIXTON PRISON.

GENTLEMEN, *Brixton Prison, January* 6, 1857.

I HAVE the honour to forward my Report for the year 1856. Superintendent's Report.

Conduct of Officers.—I have extreme satisfaction in reporting on this subject, and can do so with great confidence, many of the officers having been with me from the time the prison was first opened, and having confirmed the favourable report it has been alike my privilege and my duty to submit to you concerning them from time totime.

In fulfilling their own duties faithfully, they have exercised a happy influence on new comers, who have naturally imbibed their spirit of earnestness in their work; they have, indeed, all done their utmost to maintain the discipline in strict accordance with the rules laid down, and in so doing, have earned the reward of seeing their work prosper, and reaped the unfailing fruit of fidelity to trust—the respect of those around them; whilst their heavy duties are much lightened by the improved order and industry of the prisoners, and by their being much more under control. One assistant matron, however, I am grieved to say, whose frivolity when off duty often led me to remonstrate with her on the subject of her dress and manner, persisted in her course, until it ended in conduct which led to her dismissal. The preceding manifestly refers to the female department alone; I think it therefore but just to add, from an experience now of some standing, that as regards the subordinate male officers, without an exception, men more exact in the discharge of their duties, more prompt in obeying orders, or more truly respectable in their conduct, could hardly be found.

I beg to say also, that although Miss Brown, the deputy superintendent, has been but a little more than three months with me, I am able to speak confidently of her vigilance, firmness, and patience, proceeding from a Christian spirit and an amiable disposition.

Treatment of the Prisoners.—This subject has been anxiously and carefully studied with a view to maintain strict discipline, and to give full effect to "the second stage of discipline" carried on in this prison, and which, I think, has already met with some success, inasmuch as there has been, since its adoption, a marked improvement in the conduct of the prisoners. The endeavour has been to do justice to all; to lend a helping hand to those whose evident effort is to walk for the future in the right path, and inflexibly to punish those who persist in a contrary course; in fact, to carry out the rules laid down for our guidance in this respect; but we have peculiar difficulties to

Superintendent's Report.

encounter in the mental and physical condition of many who have been transferred here solely upon medical recommendation, without being entitled to "the second stage," also from the long imprisonment and consequent state of anxiety so many well-conducted prisoners have felt about their time; and which may, perhaps, be understood by the following anecdote:—S. W. came to me in great anxiety about the state of her feelings, entreating me to give her some "stirring work," which should prevent her from brooding over her sentence; "for ma'am," she said, "I am so afraid of getting into "trouble, I don't know what has come over me; I feel so different "that when an officer speaks civilly to me I can hardly speak civilly "back, I feel so *worritted* in my mind;" and this restless state of mind has been one of our greatest difficulties in the treatment of the prisoners, for they still cling tenaciously to the hope with which they were buoyed up that cases of good conduct would meet with special consideration; nor am I willing altogether to make shipwreck of such hope, but earnestly desire that good conduct should be encouraged by some mitigation of sentence; for although I rely much on the evidence I have had of their respectful and patient submission, I much fear that without this important element our efforts to reclaim them will be much weakened, and that the physical effect upon them will be no less serious.

Conduct of the Prisoners.—I have said that there has been a marked improvement in the conduct of the prisoners, and I think facts will bear me out in the assertion, if it be borne in mind that there is no relief to the monotony of the life of a female prisoner, who can never pass outside the prison walls, as do the male prisoners occupied in public works. The extra exercise, however, now granted to the best conducted, is much prized, and is of service in every way. I am happy to say that our number of reports has lessened during the past year.

588 have never been reported; 146 have been merely admonished for very slight reports, or from unfeigned sorrow with promises of amendment, which have been fulfilled.

280 have been punished.

A report is also much mere dreaded than it used to be; the consequences involved in one are by the new system of discipline of a far more serious nature to the offender, and are precisely what they should be, superseding admirably those long, severe, yet hardening punishments, which seemed to be previously necessary. I wish I could say that this even, firm, and more gentle pressure, was perfectly successful in its restraining influence; but unfortunately there are still to be found those who "harden their necks," and persist in a career of insubordination, and who even sacrifice their constitution to the frenzied violence of their tempers, so that when at last repentance is superadded the weakened frame cannot, in some instances, endure the conflict. The last words of such an one to me were (whose conduct had been fearful in the county prison from which she came, and her punishment frequent), "Oh, ma'am, I have brought this all upon myself." Incorrigible characters are now degraded to the first stage of discipline and returned to Millbank, which has a deterring effect on many others; and I heartily wish their health permitted

Superintendent's Report.

them to stay there until they have quite redeemed their characters, but this is not the case, as they are sometimes returned to us while their characters are still "bad," to the great disturbance of our discipline: 14 have been sent to the penal, and 15 to the probation classes at Millbank.

State and Condition of the Buildings.—The necessary additions have been completed with advantage, and the whole of the buildings are now in good order. The exercise grounds are exceedingly improved, and look very neat and nice, as do also the approach to the prison, the ground around it, and the entrance court.

Use and Abuses.—To the best of my belief no abuses have existed within the prison, and the rules and regulations have all been implicitly observed.

Escapes.—I am thankful in being able again to record that we have never had a single instance of an attempt to escape.

Employment of the Prisoners.—There has been no variation from last year in this respect; it still consists of baking and cooking, of washing, mending, and making for this prison, and for Pentonville and Millbank prisons; also in private work, as the above would not furnish sufficient employment. A few, especially among the invalids, do fine work, and very beautifully. The laundry work is executed extremely well, and since from the appointment of a workmistress the needlework has been more systematized, it has been better and more carefully performed. They continue also to make bonnets and to knit stockings. It is my constant endeavour to improve to the utmost my daily interviews with the prisoners, and to inculcate cleanliness and industry; and I consider on the whole that they are industrious, and very desirous to be employed, although they complain sometimes of the constant sitting which needlework requires. 82 attend school daily; many also are engaged in writing letters at the authorized periods for those who cannot write themselves.

The lady scripture reader devotes much time to them. She seems to be deeply interested in her duties, and to be extremely acceptable to the prisoners.

I must beg again gratefully to acknowledge the important service rendered to the prisoners by the lady visitors, who continue unweariedly to pursue their Christian and philanthropic efforts in their behalf.

In closing this Report, I trust it may not be considered out of place to acknowledge with deep gratitude the goodness of God throughout the year that has passed, whose power has restrained the wicked, whose wisdom has guided me in many an emergency, and to whom I look for "grace to help in every time of need."

I have the honour to remain,
Gentlemen,
Your very obedient humble Servant,
EMMA M. MARTIN,
Superintendent.

The Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Superintendent's Report.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the REMOVAL of CONVICTS to and from BRIXTON FEMALE CONVICT PRISON, between the 1st January 1856 and 31st December 1856.

On the 1st January 1856:		Disposed of during the Year, by—	
The Number of Convicts in Brixton Prison	621	Transfer to Millbank Prison	29
Received during the Year from Millbank Prison	375	Ditto to Fulham	187
Ditto from Lunatic Asylums	2	Ditto to Lunatic Asylums	2
Ditto from Bow Street Police Court	16	Pardons, Free	17
		Ditto, Conditional	1
		Ditto, on Medical Grounds	16
		Licence	185
		Deaths	10
		Number remaining 31st December 1856	567
Total	1,014	Total	1,014

RETURN of PRISONERS REPORTED at Brixton Prison for the Year 1856.

Prisoners Reported.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Reports.	Prisoners Reported.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Reports.
Once	167	167	14 times	1	14
Twice	80	160	15 „	1	15
Thrice	41	123	16 „	1	16
4 times	37	148	17 „	2	34
5 „	23	115	18 „	1	18
6 „	18	108	19 „	1	19
7 „	13	91	31 „	1	31
8 „	16	128		426	1,428
9 „	6	54	Not reported	588	
10 „	7	70			
11 „	5	55			
12 „	3	36	Total Prisoners	1,014	
13 „	2	26			

RETURN of PRISONERS PUNISHED at Brixton Prison for the Year 1856.

Prisoners Punished.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Punishments.	Prisoners Punished.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Punishments.
Once	130	130	9 times	1	9
Twice.	44	88	10 „	1	10
Thrice	39	117	11 „	1	11
4 times	20	80	13 „	2	26
5 „	14	70		280	726
6 „	17	102	Not punished	734	
7 „	5	35			
8 „	6	48	Total Prisoners	1,014	

Return of Punishments of Female Convicts in Brixton Prison for the Year 1856.

Nature of Punishment.	Adults.																	Total.	Juveniles.															Total.	Grand Total.
	Less than One Day.	Days.																	Less than One Day.	Days.															
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	14	15	16	17	20	28				1	2	3	4	7	8	10	14	15	16	17	18	20	21	28		
In handcuffs	3	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	17
Strait waistcoat	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Punishment cell — Full rations	.	15	21	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	.		43	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	1		.	.	.	.	.	2	7	50
Punishment cell — Half diet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.		3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	7
Punishment cell — Bread & water	.	30	44	61	3	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	144	.	6	10	18	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	37	181
Punishment cell — Do. on alternate days	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	8
On bread and water diet	.	59	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	64	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	73
Deprived of one meal or part of a meal	211	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	211	40	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	251
Confined to cell	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	6	.	2	1	3	1	17	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	4	2	1	3	2	1	1	.	15	32
Deprived of — No. 1. badge	33	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	37
Deprived of — No. 2. do.	49	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	49	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	61
Deprived of — Both do.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	7
Total	304	114	71	64	3	2	2	4	1	5	9	1	2	1	6	2	591	56	19	14	18	2	3	1	1	9	2	1	3	2	1	1	2	135	726

Superintendent's Report.

STATEMENT of WORK performed in BRIXTON PRISON between the 1st January and 31st December 1856.

Articles.	No.
Cotton Shirts	12,274
Flannel Shirts	9,597
„ Vests	226
„ Drawers	9,988
„ Shifts	928
„ Petticoats	667
„ Bands	540
„ Bandages	2
Serge Jackets	1,096
„ Skirts	616
„ Shawls	669
Handkerchiefs	4,589
Neckerchiefs	3,682
Stays	1,179
Hose	380
Children's Frocks	20
„ Pinafores	33
Hammock Girths	560
Day Caps	1,114
Night do.	945
Aprons	1,244
Cotton Shifts	792
Petticoats	347
Coloured Dresses	482
Table Cloths	29
Window Blinds	16
Hassocks	11
Sheets	1,141
Towels	235
Hospital Flannel Gowns	12
Officers' Cloaks	13
„ Bed Curtains	7
Badges	1,611
Washing Frocks	229
Pillow Cases	92
Inmates' Curtains	96
Packing Bags	77
Harmonium Cover	1
Bonnets	136
Officers' Bed Furniture (set)	1
„ Uniform Dresses	57
„ „ Mantles	13
„ „ repaired	13

PRIVATE WORK.

Articles.	No.
Shirts	12,544
Crochet Work	159
Knitting	28
Dresses	97
Drawers	80
Petticoats	102
Night Gowns	87
Mantles	10
Children's Frocks	80
Bodices	46
Chemises	86
Night Caps	32
Hose	56
Embroidery	20
Flannel Vests	4
Blouses	130
Collars	33
Pinafores	14
Handkerchiefs	98
Night Shirts	24
Habit do.	10
Aprons	6
Mantles	6
Jackets	22
Towels	15
Waistcoats	15
Trousers	6
Pillow Cases	4
Shirts (Children's)	12
Repairs	75

WASHING.

	Scores.
Millbank	15,479·16
Pentonville	7,768·14
Brixton	17,759·
Private (single articles)	30,822
Repairing Establishment Linen.	
Ditto ditto Clothing.	
Ditto ditto Bedding.	
Cooking, Baking, Cleaning, &c., for Establishment.	

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure of Brixton Prison, for the year ending 31st March 1857.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	1,902	11	8
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	1,832	14	10
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department	561	9	7
Rations for officers, and allowances in lieu thereof	612	14	7
Uniforms for officers and servants	100	10	5
Victualling prisoners	5,234	10	2
Clothing, &c. for prisoners	1,363	2	2
Bedding for prisoners	201	10	4
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	136	18	7
Medical comforts (extras for the sick)	391	17	5
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation	363	18	2
Gratuities to convicts	418	6	0
Furniture and fittings	307	3	9
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	67	8	5
Fuel and light for general purposes	1,353	16	3
Buildings, hulks, and ordinary repairs	598	19	5
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles	473	16	10
Brushes, brooms, and mops	11	13	4
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.	34	18	0
Various small disbursements	553	13	10
Rent, rates, and taxes	162	4	2
Total	£ 16,683	17	11
Deduct—Amount of sundry receipts and value of productive labour	705	3	10
Net expenditure	£15,978	14	1

II.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Brixton Female Convict Prison, Surrey,
Dec. 31, 1856.

GENTLEMEN,

Chaplain's Report.

ALTHOUGH I have been for some weeks (on account of serious illness) unable to carry on my work in the prison, and I have not sufficiently recovered to resume it, yet I feel I ought to make an effort to lay before you the annual Report, which I am required to prepare at this season of the year.

I beg, in the first place, to thank you for your kindness in granting me leave of absence, and in procuring for me from the Secretary of State the means of providing a substitute. This has been a great relief to my mind, especially as the Rev. W. H. Graham has so efficiently and so faithfully supplied my "lack of service."

It is a delicate and difficult matter at all times to form an opinion respecting the religious and moral condition of any one, and the difficulty is increased when that opinion is to be given respecting prisoners.

Considering the previous condition of female convicts, their extreme ignorance, and their present position, separate from all their former scenes of temptation, and placed as they are under discipline and constant instruction, it would be rash to speak positively, or to decide hastily, respecting "their religious and moral condition."

Nevertheless, I trust I may venture to say that there is much to encourage the hope that the "religious and moral condition" of the inmates of this prison is vastly improved, and that satisfactory results have followed from the benevolent and Christian efforts devised for their correction and reformation.

The readiness to receive instruction, which I noticed in my last report, is still manifested by the prisoners.

The number of punishments, without any relaxation of discipline, has greatly diminished; not a few who appeared very hopeless have greatly improved, and considerable numbers have continued industrious and orderly in their conduct.

It is to be feared that most of those who were reported last year as incorrigible still continue to set at nought instruction and counsel, yet even among such there are a few bright exceptions.*

Increased experience strengthens the opinion before expressed, that the difficulty of dealing with female convicts is indeed great;

* One prisoner who was sent to Millbank as incorrigible, and was releasde on medical grounds (to save her life), has written to me in a very subdued and hopeful state of mind since her release.

and that physical, moral, and intellectual obstacles of no ordinary kind stand in the way.

Nor can I forbear repeating, what I have stated on former occasions, that *punishment is entirely unavailing*; it can seldom restrain, and never reform. Very strict discipline, without sympathy, may, as with an iron hand, produce a kind of submission, or secure a hypocritical obedience, but can do nothing to form the character or effect any permanent improvement. Discipline must be enforced, yet it must be combined with Scriptural instruction; and those who are required to exercise it, ought to unite faithfulness with firmness, and exhibit *patience* and *sympathy* in a remarkable degree.

In dealing with prisoners there is nothing more influential than Christian sympathy. We need to remember "those in bonds as bound with them," and "to weep with those that weep."

I trust that the cells, which I believe are to be erected for refractory prisoners, may be speedily finished; as it is most important that such women should be separated from others, and so situated that they cannot excite or disturb the prisoners by their noise.

I shall be truly glad if the associated rooms can be abandoned altogether. The removal of the school from the chapel to rooms in the old prison has been attended with great advantage; and although the progress in school has not been great, yet considering the *extreme ignorance of the prisoners on reception, their previous habits,* and the impossibility of classifying them in school according to their attainments*, I believe that many have improved considerably in their education.

Nor should it be forgotten that difficulties have arisen in this, as well as in other respects, from circumstances over which there could be little or no control. The rules require that eight months at least should be passed in Millbank Prison, in separation, before prisoners are removed to Brixton; but owing to the want of accommodation, prisoners have been sent here who had not remained there the specified time.

Thus an important time for reflection and instruction has been lost.

For the same reason the changes in this prison from one part of the building to another have been much more rapid than was contemplated, and have acted unfavourably.

The opening of the Fulham Refuge, by giving more accommodation, will in this as in many other respects prove a great advantage.

It is needless to trouble you again by enumerating the various plans adopted for instructing the prisoners, as they have been specified in former reports. The two services in chapel, including a lecture either morning or evening, have been celebrated daily. The classes for volunteers have been well attended. Some of them have been suspended on account of my illness, but I trust ere long they will be resumed on the Sunday afternoon and in the week.

---

* Of those prisoners received during the year, between 70 and 80 ran away from home. The neglect of public worship is almost universal among prisoners; and Sabbath breaking, drunkenness, and bad company have been the fruitful sources of crime.

Chaplain's Report.

The Lord Bishop of Winchester kindly visited the prison again, and on the 16th of May administered the rite of Confirmation to one officer and 133 prisoners, who had been under catechetical instruction for many weeks previously.

The Lord's Supper has been celebrated four times during the year. In December the numbers were less than usual, owing to the removal of so many of the communicants to the Fulham Refuge.

In March there were	- - -	175 communicants.
In May „	- - -	216 „
In October „	- - -	167 „
In December „	- - -	90 „
Total	- - -	648 „

So much has been written by those who have considerable influence in leading the popular mind respecting the hypocrisy of prisoners, the want of common sense in prison chaplains, and their influence in procuring tickets-of-leave for the convicts, that I may be permitted, I trust, to make one or two remarks on the subject.

For my own part, I always commence my courses of instruction by assuring the prisoners that I have nothing to do with their standing in the prison; and I take pains to impress upon their minds that a profession of religion will have no influence in shortening their time in prison, and that it does not lead to temporal advantages here, but that it is a matter between God and their own souls. I did entertain hopes that the speech made by the Secretary of State last session of Parliament, in the House of Commons, pointing out the absurdity of supposing that a profession of religion had any connexion with a prisoner receiving a ticket-of-leave, would have been sufficient to dispel the delusion.

It appears to me that very needless alarm has been excited in the public mind in reference to the ticket-of-leave system. I believe that the results of the system are far more satisfactory than even its friends anticipated.

The number of prisoners released from this prison is 344 up to Dec. 31, 1856.

Only 18 have had their licences revoked, and three have been reconvicted. The per-centage upon the whole is very small, and the offences for which they have been sent back very trifling. Women will have to serve three or four or more years' imprisonment here for offences for which they would not have to undergo as many months if they had been discharged without a ticket-of-leave. The security to the public is much greater when a prisoner is released with a licence which may be revoked for a trifling fault, or if that prisoner is even suspected of relapsing into crime.* The release must come

* It may be well to give the following particulars :—

No. of women convicted *before, including* 18 whose licences have been revoked - - - - - - - -	1,011
Convicted summarily - - - -	31
Not known to have been convicted before - - - -	123
Total received into the prison - -	1,165

Chaplain's Report.

at some time. Transportation is apparently impossible, and it has lost its terrors to the most daring criminals, who, in fact, long to be sent out of the country free of expense.

I have received numerous letters from those who have been released from this prison, and I have reason to believe, many are conducting themselves in a satisfactory manner. And considering the difficulties which a convict, and especially a *female convict*, has to contend with, when released from prison, considering the miserable homes they return to, and the companions with whom they must of necessity associate, I think there is great cause for thankfulness that so few have had their licences revoked. Nor can I help expressing my great regret, that those who have been sentenced to penal servitude have so little prospect of having a portion of their time remitted.

I believe it would be a greater security to the public to release the convicts, with a ticket-of-leave, a little before the expiration of their sentences; and by this means the industrious and orderly conduct of the prisoners would be promoted.

The effect of the discipline is, I trust, favorable upon the whole body of the prisoners.

The lady visitors have been most kind, and have taken great interest in the prisoners.

Miss Lownds, the lady Scripture-reader, has been most diligent and judicious in her important duties, and her labours have been highly valued and gratefully acknowledged by very many. The schoolmistresses have been constant in their duties. The books in use in the school are the same as have been before specified.

There has been a considerable addition to the library, and Miss Smith has very diligently and judiciously regulated the distribution of the books.

To the infirmary I have always looked with great satisfaction. The admirable arrangements and the christian influence have, I trust, not been in vain.

In concluding my report, I must venture to repeat, what I have before expressed, that the only remedy which can produce any real and permanent result, is that which God has in mercy revealed, even the Gospel of Christ, which though weak in the estimation of man, is mighty, through the Spirit of God, in pulling down the strongholds of sin and Satan, and is equally needed and equally efficacious for *bond* and *free*. I believe its influence has been felt here.

I feel thankful for the kind assistance which I continue to receive in the discharge of my duties from all the officers of the prison; and I gratefully acknowledge the countenance and support which you have always most kindly given me, in all matters connected with my department in this establishment.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN HENRY MORAN, *Chaplain.*

To the Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.

III.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER.

GENTLEMEN, *Brixton Prison, January* 10, 1857.

Medical Officer's Report.

IN my annual Report for the last year I purpose mentioning first, those circumstances connected with the health of the inmates of the prison which occurred during the year; and then, adding a few remarks on the state of health of those prisoners who, at the close of the year, were undergoing confinement in the prison, and who constitute the two following classes, viz., invalids, and prisoners whose tickets of licence have been revoked.

The number of prisoners received during the year was greater than during the year 1855. The number discharged on licence and by pardon was also much greater than during any previous year. These circumstances, together with the transfer of 187 prisoners to "the Fulham Refuge," have occasioned a greater change in the annual prison population than has occurred since this prison was first occupied by Government convicts.

The number received during the year was 393; of this number,

367 were in good health,
21 „ invalids,
2 „ weak-minded,
2 from Fisherton House Lunatic Asylum, recovered from insanity,
1 unfit to undergo the discipline of the probation class in Millbank, in consequence of having been insane in that prison when under a previous sentence of transportation.

The number of women discharged during the year on license was 185:

* 167 of whom were liberated at the end of the third year of imprisonment;
14 at the end of the fourth year;
2 at the expiration of four years and ten months.

The two prisoners received from Fisherton House Lunatic Asylum were also liberated on licence. The period of imprisonment substituted for transportation had been exceeded in each case.

Three prisoners only, of the 167 mentioned before, were in bad health when discharged; and two of the three were suffering from

* Thirteen of this number were imprisoned a few months over the three years, and two of the number a few months less than three years.

Medical Officer's Report.

diseases which cannot be considered as produced by imprisonment. The third woman was, at the time of her release, a patient in the infirmary suffering from general debility, and I fear tubercular disease had also commenced in the lungs.

The state of health, of the 16 who were liberated on licence after longer imprisonment, was on discharge as follows:—

8 in good health and capable of performing hard work;
5 delicate, but capable of performing light work;
3 health more seriously impaired, two of whom were probably in the incipient stage of consumption.

It will be seen from the foregoing statement that of the whole number of women released at the expiration of three years' imprisonment, one only had seriously suffered in health therefrom.

But in order to show the exact extent of injury to health which has occurred among those prisoners who, during the year, were liberated on licence after imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years, it is necessary to add seven of the cases released on licence on medical grounds, all of whom were also released within the period of three years from the date of conviction.

I will also further state that the benefit to the health, consequent on liberation from the confinement of the prison, will probably be such as permits of the following opinion on the termination of these seven cases of medical pardons:—*Two* will perfectly recover; *four* will so far recover, that life will be prolonged for 12 months (in two of these cases even greater benefit may result); and *one*, probably, died within six months after her discharge. Consequently the experience of the last year gives the following as the *ultimate* result of imprisonment of 174 female prisoners, who, during the year, were liberated from all causes, and all of whom, when liberated, had been in prison for a period not exceeding three years and a few months.

Unimpaired in health - - -	168
Seriously impaired in health - - -	5
Died - - - - - -	1

Or ·57 per cent. died, and 2·87 per cent. were impaired in health.

In the above calculations I have only included those prisoners who were healthy on reception. In the Table of Medical Pardons there are other cases that have been liberated within three years from conviction, but the prisoners, on reception, were in impaired health; those I have purposely omitted, in order that the result of imprisonment for the period mentioned might be seen on prisoners previously healthy.

On the cases of the 16 prisoners who, during the year, were liberated, after being 4 *years and upwards* in prison, I beg leave to submit the following observations:—

Prior to the middle of the last year, all female convicts liberated on licence, were those who had been sentenced to 7 years' transportation before the abolition of transportation to a penal colony. Consequently, among all the women discharged from this prison, none had been imprisoned longer than 3 years.* The number re-

* Two prisoners were released in 1854–5, after imprisonment for three years and a-half.

Medical Officer's Report.

leased during the last year, after undergoing long imprisonment, is too small perhaps to justify an opinion, founded on those 16 instances, as to the extent of injury to health which is likely to arise from imprisonment of females for long periods. But as these cases are the first that have occurred since the present mode of treating female convicts has been adopted, I have thought them of sufficient importance to justify me in directing attention to the result.

The whole of these prisoners, except one, were in good health when received; the one that is the exception was never a strong woman. During the greater part of her imprisonment she had been on convalescent diet, and on leaving the prison she was in the same state of health as when received. I have returned her as one of the 5 capable of performing light labour. The remaining 4 of this division were suffering from temporary debility; and, therefore, though on discharge they were unable to perform ordinary labour, yet they would all probably regain their strength within a few months.

The three prisoners who were more seriously impaired in health had been for several months under medical treatment, and on additional diet.

Therefore, in these few cases, the result of imprisonment for a period, the *minimum* of which was four years, and the *maximum* four years and ten months, is in the proportion of 18·74 per cent. impaired in health.

I cannot refrain from stating, that the present mode of treating female convicts, and the collecting of so large a number of female prisoners in a separate prison expressly prepared for women, are circumstances altogether new in this country. The result of a system of management which, irrespective of age, of length of sentence, and of health, admits as a general principle of but one mode of dealing with *all* the female convicts of the country, was almost unknown; and, consequently, experience was wanting, as to what really would be the effect of lengthened imprisonment on the health of mind and of body of so large a number of females as that which constitutes the criminal population of this country. Hence also arose the difficulty of deciding on the best mode of managing and of classifying the best conducted prisoners; to the same cause may be attributed the difficulty in managing, without injury to health, those whose conduct in prison is *troublesome*, and also, as yet, the impossibility of controlling the incorrigibles.

A system of prison discipline which answers well with the male prisoners would, at first sight, seem equally applicable to the women; but such is not the case. The experience of the last year agrees with that of former years, in testifying to the greater irritability, and to the marked way in which these prisoners act from feeling and from impulse, and that to an extent altogether unknown with men. Prison offences are as numerous among women as among men, and equally deserve punishment; but of the inability of women to bear frequent or long punishment by deprivation of food, I think there cannot be a doubt; indeed, this fact has been so clearly proved in this prison, that a punishment greater than that of three days on bread and water diet *is rarely given, and never repeated.*

I believe, also, that the punishment of bread and water is thought much less of by the women than by the men; and, therefore, when inflicted is less likely to accomplish the object which it is intended to produce; and in all cases, where often repeated, it is more likely to harden than to produce reformation of conduct.

The fear of bread and water diet will not prevent a *troublesome* prisoner from continuing a career which must end in placing her among the incorrigibles. And as to the case of the *incorrigibles*, there is a period beyond which it is unsafe (as well as useless) to punish; for if punishment be continued, some of these unfortunate creatures would either break down in health, and require to be released in consequence, or become affected with diseases of which they would die in prison.

Simple confinement to a *light* cell for three weeks or a month, without loss of food, has recently been tried as a mode of punishment, and, in the few instances that have hitherto occurred, it has been felt to be a greater punishment than bread and water for a short period in the dark. And, moreover, punishment without loss of food has the additional advantage of being made applicable to those of the troublesome prisoners who are not in strong health.

I feel that there is another circumstance connected with the prison-life of women to which I ought to allude. I refer to the attachments which, after a few months, are frequently formed between different prisoners. I believe that on all occasions friendships thus formed should invariably be broken, and the prisoners located in different wards.

The Table, which immediately follows, shows the different ages of all the prisoners who have been received into this prison, from the time that the prison was first occupied in November 1853; and also the different ages of the prisoners who were in the prison on the 31st December 1856. I have given, in the first division, the number admitted under the age of 15 years; I have then divided the Table by periods of five years up to the age of 40, and then by periods of ten years up to the age of 60, and lastly given the number admitted of the age of 60 years and upwards. Of the total number received (1,165) since November 1853, no less than 613 were below the age of 25 years, and 811 were below the age of 30 years.

AGES of FEMALE PRISONERS received into BRIXTON PRISON from November 24th 1853 to December 31st 1856.

Under 15 Years.	From 15 to 19 Years, both inclusive.	20 to 24 both inclusive.	25 to 29 both inclusive.	30 to 34 both inclusive.	35 to 39 both inclusive.	40 to 49 both inclusive.	50 to 59 both inclusive.	60 and above.	Total.	Year in which received.
17	158	180	102	78	48	58	17	6	664	To 31st Dec. 1854.
3	24	22	17	10	11	12	6	3	108	„ 1855.
6	83	120	79	45	16	32	10	2	393	„ 1856.
26	265	322	198	133	75	102	33	11	1165	Total of all received to 31st Dec. 1856.
10	117	163	107	57	39	50	18	6	567	Remaining in the prison on 31st Dec. 1856.

Medical Officer's Report.

I contrast with the numbers on this Table, the ages of 41 incorrigibles, who since the formation of the penal class at Millbank Prison have been removed thither, and placed in the penal and probation classes. Two only of those women had reached the age of 28 years, and two only were of the age of 25; and the average age of the whole number was, on conviction, 18 years and eight months, and at the time of removal to Millbank, 20 years and four months.

It appears from these returns, that nearly the whole of those prisoners removed to Millbank are between the ages of 15 and 24 years; and that from among the prisoners who are above the age of 30 years there are no incorrigibles. But though there seemed to be so marked a difference in favour of the older prisoners, yet it is to be feared that this difference is more imaginary than real. Doubtless there are causes which influence for good the conduct in prison of the older women, such as the ties of family, and the desire to return to their homes and to their children; but there are those belonging to this class who certainly do sometimes irritate and annoy the young women with whom they are located; and there are also others of this class who are too cunning to incur prison reports, but who exert a secret and powerful influence over the younger prisoners, and often urge them to commit serious breaches of discipline and to defy authority. Influence over the young women the old prisoners have undoubtedly, and this, in combination with the fact of the majority of the prisoners being always below the age of 25 years, leads me to venture a suggestion for consideration, whether the present system of management would be rendered more efficient if the female prisoners were located and classified according *to age*, instead of *exclusively* by the number of the badge; and further, would the number of troublesome and incorrigible prisoners be reduced if all probation and third class prisoners, who were below the age of 25 years, were placed in the same wards, and apart from those prisoners who were above the age just mentioned.

Before proceeding to mention the infirmary cases, I will merely add, that I have made no previous reference to those prisoners who, during the year, were released by free pardon; they were all cases of commuted sentence, and the imprisonment of these women was too short to impair the health.

In Table No. 1, are given the principal diseases treated in the infirmary, and also the principal complaints which constitute the "new cases" of the "complaining sick" treated in the wards of the prison.

Among the diseases treated in the infirmary will be noticed four cases of scurvy; the disease in each case was caused by the prisoner refusing her potatoes. The period during which this part of the regular prison diet had been refused, was from four to six months. All the cases were cured by a liberal allowance of fresh lemon-juice daily.

The number of cases of complaining sick, as in all previous years, appears very great, but the complaints were mostly trifling in character, and the daily average number of applicants for the year was 8·97 of "new cases" and 26·39 of the "renewed applications."

Medical Officer's Report.

Tables Nos. 2 and 3 contain the deaths and pardons on medical grounds.

Two of the prisoners who died had been recommended for pardon on account of their state of health. Tickets-of-leave were granted, but when the orders for release arrived at the prison the prisoners were too ill to be sent to their homes.

The cause of death in the case of Register No. 679 was unusual. The prisoner had been one of those very troublesome young women whose conduct in prison was habitually bad. The abscess of which she died had formed around a needle which had been swallowed, and which in its passage through the bowels had perforated the intestine situated in the lower part and right side of the abdomen (the ventriform appendix of the cæcum), and from the intestine it had passed towards the right side of the pelvis. The circumstance of her having swallowed the needle was not known during her life, though she confessed to having swallowed several pieces of broken glass immediately previous to her illness.

The coroner's jury were of opinion that the needle was accidentally swallowed, and the verdict was in accordance with this opinion.

The deaths for the year have been 1·71 per cent. on the daily average number of prisoners.

I have no remarks to make on the cases of pardon on medical grounds.

No case of suicide has occurred.

Two suicidal attempts have been made. One of the two was so evidently feigned, that I need not give the particulars of the attempt.

The second case would have proved fatal, had not a male officer been near at hand and immediately rescued the prisoner. The case of this woman strikingly illustrates what I have stated in a previous part of this report, when writing on the unaccountable manner in which these prisoners frequently act on the impulse of the moment. On the day she made the attempt on her life, she saw the Director, and requested that a trifling report, which she incurred on the previous day, might be re-investigated. The request was refused. She left the room and went direct to her cell and suspended herself. The request, the refusal, and the suicidal attempt all happened within a period of ten minutes. This woman's previous conduct in prison had been good, and she had long worn a number one badge; and the only cause of an act which, but for an accidental circumstance, would have certainly ended fatally, was the refusal given to a trifling request.

I have never before known a female prisoner attempt suicide when under the influence of passion, or of temporary disappointment, but it is not at all an uncommon circumstance for women, on such occasions, to smash everything in their cells and to make use of the vilest language.

Two cases of insanity have been removed to a lunatic asylum. The particulars of each case are given in Table No. 4.

In the case of the prisoner first entered on the Table, insanity began about eight months previous to removal. The first indications

Medical Officer's Report.

of the disease were restlessness and sleeplessness, and the habit of constantly destroying her bed clothes, and of saturating her bed with the water supplied for her use. Subsequently she had delusions that she was "tormented by the invisibles, which were always surrounding her and filling her cell at night." Previous to removal, she was occasionally violent; and during each night, she was so unsafe to the prisoners associated with her, that it was necessary to keep her in a separate cell.

In the second case on the Table, a dulness of manner was noticed on the day on which she was received into this prison. After reception she was, for several months, subject to periods of alternate excitement and depression, for which she was kept in the infirmary under observation and treatment. On the 8th October last (she being at the time a patient in the infirmary), after receiving a letter from her relatives, a decided attack of acute mania came on suddenly; and on the second day after the attack, she had delusions that "her father was unjustly confined in this prison, and not allowed to see her." From the commencement of the acute attack until her removal to an asylum, an incessant watch was obliged to be kept over her, in order to prevent her from attempting suicide.

The third case on the Table is of recent origin. The disease came on in the first week of December of the last year. The premonitory symptoms of the mental affection were only noticed during the two days previous to the commencement of the acute attack, the prisoner being, at the time, under treatment in the infirmary for another disease. She is recovering from the insanity and, unless a relapse takes place, she will not require to be removed to an asylum.

In the Table of medical pardons, there is an instance in which the prisoner was released on account of the state of her mind. The prisoner (Register No. 285), for eight months previous to liberation, had been eccentric and retired in her habits; she avoided all society, refused to attend any public religious service, and never could be induced to enter into conversation with other prisoners, and very rarely so with the officers of the prison, and she appeared as if desponding, and distressed in mind. Her conduct in prison had been good. As she had but three months to complete the term of her imprisonment, it was thought advisable to recommend her for pardon.

I have no remarks to make on the ventilation of the old prison.

On the ventilation of the cells of the wings I beg leave to state that, in obedience to the request of Colonel Jebb, as expressed to me by letter dated April 15th, 1856, wherein I was requested to fairly try how far the ventilation of the cells of the wings would be improved by keeping open the skylights, and all other means for introducing fresh air into the cells, during the summer those means were daily and fully tested; and, though the ventilation of the corridors has been rendered perfect by the construction of the skylights, some improvement appears still to be required in the cells themselves.

Having stated the various circumstances that occurred during the year that have reference to the health of the prisoners, I now beg leave to add the remarks on the prisoners to whom I alluded in the

Medical Officer's Report.

introduction of this Report. And first I will mention those who are *received as invalids.* These prisoners will all be found to belong to one of the three following classes:—

1st. Those who are capable of doing a little work, but who continually need additional diet, and who frequently require admission to the infirmary.

2nd. Those who during imprisonment are obliged to be constantly in the infirmary.

3rd. Imbeciles and weak-minded prisoners.

There are 40 prisoners now in the prison, all of whom belong to the two first-mentioned classes; *and the number must increase yearly.*

These are, in fact, the invalid portion of all the female prisoners sentenced to penal servitude and to transportation. Many of them are, as I have before said, constantly in the infirmary (ten were in the infirmary on the last day of the year); they require liberal diet, and a daily allowance of wine or of brandy is absolutely necessary for those who are suffering from exhausting diseases. It is the gradual accumulation of these prisoners that has caused the increased consumption of *all* the comforts of the infirmary.

A large number of permanent invalids, collected in a prison of this description, must necessarily act prejudicially both to the discipline and to the health of the prisoners generally.

In the event, therefore, of a prison being built for invalid men, I would suggest the necessity that exists for a portion of the same being made available for invalid women.

The 3rd division of the invalids is, as I have said, composed of imbeciles and weak-minded prisoners. There are no less than *nine* of this class now in the prison, all of whom were in the same state of mind when received. These prisoners are not amenable to any discipline, and the trouble they give in the prison is very great.

A room prepared for their reception and management, sufficiently large to accommodate the whole number, and an officer who has been employed in a lunatic asylum, and whose only duty should be the charge of these women, are the arrangements needed for the treatment of this class of prisoners.

With reference to the prisoners whose tickets-of-leave have been revoked, my only reason for noticing the cases of these women is to show their state of health when re-admitted to this prison.

There are now 20 cases in all; of these *nine* are in good health, *three* are suffering from enlarged scrofulous glands, and *eight* are invalids. In conclusion,

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

J. D. RENDLE, *Surgeon.*

To the Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.

Medical Officer's Report.

TABLE No. 1.—SHOWING the NUMBER of CASES of the PRINCIPAL DISEASES that have required MEDICAL TREATMENT in the BRIXTON FEMALE CONVICT PRISON during the Year 1856.

	Treated in the Infirmary.	Treated as Casual Sick.	Total.
Small pox	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Scarlatina	—	—	—
Mild continued fever, or fabricula	6	—	6
Typhus fever	—	—	—
Typhoid fever	—	—	—
Influenza	—	—	—
Cholera	—	—	—
Choleraic diarrhœa	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	2	526	528
Dysentery	2	—	2
Erysipelas	1	—	1
Debility	36	—	36
Hæmoptysis	1	—	1
Tubercular disease of lungs (pulmonary consumption)	13	—	13
Tubercular disease of other internal viscera	1	—	1
Scrofulous or tubercular glands and abscesses	1	—	1
Strumous disease of bones and joints	—	—	—
Apoplexy	2	—	2
Epilepsy	—	2	2
Nervous irritability or depression	2	—	2
Insanity	3	—	3
Imbecility, dulness of intellect	1	—	1
Mental depression, irritability, or excitement	—	—	—
Acute and sub-acute rheumatism	—	—	—
Chronic rheumatic pains, sciatica, lumbago, &c., catarrh, coughs, and colds	5	503	508
Bronchitis, acute	2	—	2
„ chronic	—	—	—
Pleurisy	5	—	5
Pneumonia	1	—	1
Constipation	4	263	267
Dyspepsia	1	3	4
Scurvy	4	—	4
Carbuncle and boils	1	—	1
External injuries, accidents, surgical complaints	33	156	189
Other cases	57	1,832	1,889
Total	184	3,285	3,469

Table No. 2.—Deaths during the Year 1856.

Reg. No.	Initials.	Age on Conviction.	Date of Conviction.	Date of Reception.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.	Health on Reception.	Whence received.
420	F. L. C.	19	22 May 1854 -	1 July 1854 -	17 Feb. 1856	Pulmonary consumption -	Good - - - - -	Horsemonger Lane.
628	M. J. -	33	23 Mar. 1854 -	24 Oct. 1854 -	11 April 1856	Pulmonary consumption -	Good - - - - -	Ruthin.
198	E. H. -	21	27 June 1853 -	22 Mar. 1854	3 May 1856 -	Fever, with pneumonia -	Good - - - - -	Knutsford.
749	A. C. -	42	25 Oct. 1854 -	1 Dec. 1855 -	25 June 1856	Menorrhagia - - -	An invalid suffering from debility consequent on Menorrhagia.	Millbank Prison.
267	G. M. -	22	28 July 1853 -	29 April 1854	28 June 1856	Pulmonary consumption -	Good - - - - -	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
*602	S. A. T.	43	22 Nov. 1853 -	7 Sept. 1854 -	8 July 1856 -	Pulmonary consumption -	Delicate - - - -	Manchester.
*149	A. M'C.	19	4 Jan. 1853 -	14 Feb. 1854 -	25 Sept. 1856	Pulmonary consumption -	Good - - - - -	Millbank Prison.
900	M.A.H.	23	25 July 1855 -	23 June 1856 -	18 Oct. 1856	Peritonitis, following ulceration and perforation of the bowels.	Good on admission, but had suffered from chronic diarrhœa in Millbank prison.	Millbank Prison.
679	S. M'I.	18	17 April 1854 -	14 April 1855	1 Nov. 1856	Abscess in the right iliac region.	Delicate from repeated attacks of hæmorrhage from the nose.	Millbank Prison.
463	E. M. -	37	30 Sep. 1853 -	13 July 1854	21 Dec. 1856	Softening of the brain - -	Feeble - - - -	Dundee.

* These prisoners had received their tickets-of-leave, but they were too ill to leave the prison.

TABLE No. 3.—PARDONS and LICENCES on MEDICAL GROUNDS during the Year 1856.

Reg. No.	Initials.	Age on Conviction.	Date of Conviction.	Date of Reception.	Date of Discharge.	Disease on account of which the Prisoner was Released.	State of Health on Reception.	Whence received.
121	-	21	31 Jan. 1853 -	10 Feb. 1854	20 Feb. 1856 -	Pulmonary consumption -	Good - - - - -	Millbank Prison.
343	-	29	11 July 1853	24 May 1854	20 Feb. 1856 -	Chronic diarrhœa and debility.	Complained of debility, and had suffered from chronic diarrhœa for several months.	Westminster.
278	E. D. -	33	27 June 1853	8 May 1854 -	21 Feb. 1856 -	General debility - -	Thin and delicate; had hæmoptysis in Salop prison.	Salop County.
303	A. P. -	15	10 Mar. 1853	12 May 1854	21 Feb. 1856 -	Pulmonary consumption -	Good - - - - -	Millbank Prison.
314	M. R. -	43	17 Oct. 1853 -	17 May 1854	22 Feb. 1856 -	General debility - -	Good - - - - -	Swansea.
459	A.M'Q.	11	30 Sept. 1853	13 July 1854	22 Feb. 1856 -	Phthisis - - - -	Good - - - - -	Dundee.
285	M. E. -	19	28 June 1853	11 May 1854	3 April 1856 -	Desponding - - -	Good - - - - -	Derby.
455	H. B. -	13	26 April 1853	13 July 1854	23 April 1856 -	Pulmonary consumption -	Good - - - - -	Dundee.
342	M.A.C.	17	11 July 1853	24 May 1854	17 May 1856 -	Pulmonary consumption -	Delicate - - - -	Westminster.
*258	H. T. -	25	17 May 1853	28 April 1854	12 June 1856 -	General debility - -	Good, but occasionally suffered from cough.	Usk.
635	M. M.	19	24 April 1854	7 Nov. 1854	13 June 1856 -	Pulmonary consumption -	Good - - - - -	Glasgow.
603	A. R. -	37	27 Dec. 1853	7 Sept. 1854	10 July 1856 -	Pulmonary consumption -	Good, except a cough - -	Manchester.
*256	S. A. -	31	23 Feb. 1854	27 April 1854	18 Sept. 1856 -	General debility - -	Good - - - - -	Carlisle.
*555	A.M'A.	63	22 Sept. 1853	5 Aug. 1854	18 Sept. 1856 -	Ovarian disease - - -	Suffering from the disease on account of which she was pardoned.	Elgin.
* 763	A. D. -	23	28 July 1854	26 Dec. 1855	20 Sept. 1856 -	Pulmonary consumption -	Apparently good, but she stated that she had lost a good deal of flesh in Millbank Prison.	Millbank Prison.
740	M.A.W.	42	18 Sept. 1854	1 Dec. 1855	13 Oct. 1856 -	General debility and disease of the right leg.	Invalided from Millbank -	Millbank Prison.

* 258, 256, 555, petitioned the Secretary of State on account of their state of health, and were liberated in consequence.

TABLE No. 4.—INSANE PRISONERS during the Year 1856.

Register No.	Age on Conviction.	Date of Conviction.	Date of Reception.	Character of present Attack.	Whether previously Insane.	Whence received.	Date of Removal.	Whither removed.
642	30	25 April 1854	7 Nov. 1854	Delusions, and occasionally violent.	Not known	Glasgow	23 July 1856	Fisherton House Asylum.
755	18	29 Nov. 1854	3 Dec. 1855	Mania, with delusions.	No	Millbank	5 Nov. 1856	„ „
1,007	22	29 Aug. 1855	29 Aug. 1856	Acute mania	Not known	Milbank	Recovering under treatment in this prison.	

TABLE No. 5.—INFIRMARY and CASUAL SICK during the Year 1856.

Daily Average No. of Prisoners.	No. of Sick admitted to the Infirmary.	Daily Average No. of Sick in Infirmary.	Aggregate No. of Casual Sick in the Year.		Daily Average No. of Sick in the Wards.		Daily Average No. of all Sick in the Prison.	Daily Average No. of Sick in the Infirmary per 1,000 Persons.	Daily Average No. of Casual Sick per 1,000 Prisoners.		Total Daily Average No. of Sick in the Prison per 1,000 Prisoners.
			New Cases.	Old Cases.	New Cases.	Old Cases.			New Cases.	Old Cases.	
582·423	184	44·14	3,285	9,662	8·97	26·39	35·36	75·60	13·7	44·6	58·3

TABLE No. 6.—PROPORTION of MORTALITY and MEDICAL PARDONS in 1856.

Daily Average No. of Prisoners.	Deaths per 1,000 Prisoners.	Pardons and Licences on Medical Grounds per 1,000 Prisoners.	Removals to a Lunatic Asylum per 1,000 Prisoners.	Total Deaths and Pardons per 1,000 Prisoners.
582·423	17·18	27·49	3·4	44·67

All the calculations for these Tables are made upon the daily average number of prisoners.

REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS

ON THE

DISCIPLINE AND MANAGEMENT

OF

THE FULHAM REFUGE.

CONTENTS.

	Page
REPORT - - - - - - - - -	351
APPENDIX :—	
I. Superintendent's Report - - - - - -	353
II. Chaplain's Report - - - - - -	359
III. Report of the Medical Officer - - - - -	363

FULHAM REFUGE.

REPORT,

For the Year 1856, of the Directors of Convict Prisons, made, as regards Fulham Refuge, in pursuance of the Act 5 Vict. cap. 29, sec. 13;—specifying the State of the Buildings, the Behaviour and Conduct of the Officers of the Prison and of the Convicts, the Amount of the Earnings of the Convicts, and the Expense of the Prison; and such other Matters relating to the Discipline and Management thereof, as they shall deem expedient, or the Secretary of State shall direct.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

To the Right Honourable Sir GEORGE GREY, G.C.B.,

Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Sir, 45, *Parliament Street*, 1857.

This establishment was formed in order to afford the female convicts a substitute for those changes in the administration of discipline which are afforded to male convicts by removal to Public Works.

Another object was to give the women a better opportunity of learning house work, cooking, baking, washing, &c., so as to assist them in obtaining employment and earning an honest livelihood on discharge.

Some of the old buildings having been completed between the months of November 1855 and April 1856, 50 women were selected for removal from Brixton, and the establishment was opened on the 8th of May.

The new buildings having been finished in October 1856, another draft of women was removed into the establishment in the same month, and by the middle of November the total number received from the commencement had amounted to 187.

For further particulars I would beg leave to refer to the Reports of the Superintendents, the Chaplain, and the Medical Officer, which are annexed.

It is yet early to speak of the effect of the discipline, but so far as present experience goes it is highly encouraging, and the Refuge promises to fulfil in every respect the objects for which it was established.

A spirit of cheerful industry reigns throughout, and the attempt to carry on the duties with a very limited number of officers, and to rule by moral means, has been so far successful.

Up to the 31st of December 1856, 13 only had been discharged; the greater proportion of these women are doing well.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the zeal and devotion to duty of the Superintendent, Mrs. Harpour, together with the Chief Matron and Matrons, under whom the discipline and industrial training are carried out.

The Chaplain, Mr. Innes, the Scripture Reader, and the Schoolmistress, have likewise been unremitting in their exertions to instruct and reform; and the health of the establishment has been most carefully attended to by Mr. Ree, to whose superintendence the Medical Department is confided.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. Jebb, Colonel, R.E.,
Chairman of the Directors.

APPENDIX.

I.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *The Refuge, Fulham, January* 7, 1857.

I have the honor to transmit my Report of the Fulham Refuge for the year ending the 31st December 1856. Superintendent's Report.

Conduct of Officers.—From the 8th May, being the day on which the Refuge was opened for the reception of Female convicts, to the end of September, several changes took place amongst the officers from various causes, but chiefly owing to the difficulty in meeting with an efficient cook who also understood baking, and a competent laundry matron. One principal matron (a very valuable officer) died of consumption upon removal to the "Hospital for Consumption," Brompton. We have now a thoroughly efficient staff, who appear to take much interest in their important duties and the reformation of the women.

Number of Prisoners received.—From the 8th of May the number received has been 187, twelve of whom have been discharged on licence. Ten of this number were returned to their friends, and for two I have been able to procure situations as servants.

Employment of Prisoners.—The prisoners have been employed in washing, ironing, and general laundry work; cooking, baking, cleaning, and needlework. In the laundry work they have made considerable progress, and in every branch of industrial occupation there is an evident desire to improve.

Treatment of Prisoners.—The utmost trust, consistent with safety, is placed in the women, and up to the present time, I am happy to say, without abuse. An uniform course of discipline is maintained, while reports and punishments are avoided as much as possible.

The hours of labour and the earnings are shewn in the accompanying Tables.

Condition of Building, &c.—The building and fences are in thorough repair; subsequent to the original alterations of the old house and the erection of the wing and chapel, the ironing room has been enlarged; with this exception no alterations have taken place.

Expenses of the Refuge are given in the accompanying Table. The various amounts for furniture, fittings, bedding, &c. &c., and also prisoners' clothing may appear considerable; it being for occupation and the entire outfitting of 176 women, such expenses will not occur again. The women being allowed different dresses in the

Superintendent's Report.

summer and winter, there is now in hand a stock of summer and winter clothing that will last two or three seasons with mere occasional additions.

Abuses.—No abuses of any kind have come under my observation, neither have I received intimation of any. There have been no attempts at escape; and I can certify to the rules having been strictly carried out in every particular.

The establishment being yet in its infancy, I do not feel myself in a position to give more than a brief account of the moral improvement of the women, or of the proficiency attained in the different branches of industrial training. From the 8th of May to the 20th of October, only 56 prisoners had been received, so that the Refuge could not be considered in working order until the close of October.

Twenty-eight women have been reported, 11 of whom were slightly punished, the remainder merely reprimanded or admonished.

Before the new wing was opened, the conduct of the prisoners was very satisfactory, and only in one instance had I cause to complain of serious misconduct.

But when the wing was first opened, there was a general feeling of discontent, not only apparent, but expressed in very unequivocal terms by the newly received women.

From some unexplained cause these women came to the Refuge with very strong hopes that a remission of a portion of their sentences would be granted; on my explaining to one of the women, who inquired about her "time," that the rules held out no general promise of a remission; the information caused a great disturbance, which required to be subdued by the removal of no less than 14 to Millbank. It appeared to me that these women, and several others who still remain, had not been sufficiently long in the previous stages of discipline at Millbank and Brixton, to prepare them for the diminished degree of control in the Refuge; but this appeared to be the unavoidable result of the accommodation at the Refuge being required, and it being necessary to remove some who had a longer period of their sentences unexpired than was the case with the women first brought from Brixton.

The bad temper and dissatisfaction exhibited by the women shew strongly that no privileges which can be conferred in prison as an inducement to good conduct are to be compared with a remission, however small, of the period of imprisonment.

The removal of these and other ill-disposed and discontented prisoners, together with an alteration in the diet, has had a most favourable effect; contented and grateful feelings for the consideration shewn to them is now general. Since that time, the 8th December, the conduct of the women has been exemplary. There has not been a single report, and the improvement in their whole demeanour and conversation is very manifest and encouraging. Notwithstanding this satisfactory change, I think that I may say there is still, in all those sentenced to penal servitude, a constant and anxious hope that, as a reward for good conduct, a remission of sentence will be granted; and it is impossible to persuade them to the contrary.

Upon first discharging prisoners from the Refuge, I felt rather disappointed to find very few had a desire to go to service. I think this chiefly arose from an idea that few would ever trust anyone on ticket-of-leave; in fact, many have expressed their fears to me on this point. I am happy, however, to say that such is not the case at the present time, as several women have lately begged me to procure situations for them, fearing, should they be returned to their friends and relations, that they would be again led into crime. Superintendent's Report.

I am very confident that many of our prisoners will make excellent servants and superior laundresses; the latter trade will prove, doubtless, very valuable to the married women and widows, many of whom have large families. Indeed, the instruction and discipline of the Refuge will, I believe, be of much value to the women generally; we must not, however, expect too much, as nothing but a successful resistance to the trials and temptations, which all must be more or less exposed to in the world, should satisfy us that a real or lasting change has, under God's blessing, been produced in the mind and feelings.

I would also beg to remark how important it is to employ female prisoners, as far as possible, in active labour, few having been taught needlework when young can in after years give the mind to an occupation that, in all probability, will be of little benefit to them hereafter. The laundry work and cooking, &c., all are eager to learn, chiefly from a sense of the value it will be to them when discharged. When we consider the low price paid, even for the better description of needlework, and the difficulty there is in *procuring* it by women who have better opportunities of obtaining employment than discharged prisoners, we cannot wonder that few should contemplate earning a livelihood by their needle.

More active employment would also tend to produce a cheerful and contented spirit, drawing the mind of the prisoner, to a certain extent, from that never failing source of anxiety "her time," and thus be the means of preserving the health, which is frequently so materially affected by long imprisonment.

At the close of the year the women were employed weekly, as follows:—

Laundry - - - - - - -	55
Cooking, &c. - - - - - -	11
Baking - - - - - - -	5
Needlework, or unproductive labour -	85

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your very obedient servant,

CATHERINE HARPOUR,

Superintendent.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Superintendent's Report.

NUMBER of ARTICLES WASHED in LAUNDRY from May to December 1856.

Establishment - - - - -	39,789 pieces.
Private - - - - -	17,552 „
Millbank - - - - -	10,822 „

Daily average number of prisoners employed -	67
Daily average, infirmary - - - - -	1
	68
Daily average number attending school - -	8

Hours employed each day.

	Hrs.	Mins.
From 1st March to 30th November - -	8	10
„ 1st December to 28th February -	7	40

LIST of ARTICLES made at THE REFUGE, Fulham, from May to December 1856.

Chemises - - - -	492	Shirts - - - -	472
Petticoats - - - -	394	„ Flannel - - -	5
Drawers - - - -	371	Sleeves - - - -	8
Dresses - - - -	321	Collars - - - -	6
Print Skirts - - -	110	Petticoats - - - -	7
Washing Frocks - - -	84	Habits - - - -	1
Aprons - - - -	497	Boys' Trowsers - - -	7
Neckerchiefs - - -	600	„ Coats - - - -	1
Stays - - - -	21	„ Waistcoats - - -	2
Caps - - - -	146	Dressing Gowns - - -	3
Night Gowns - - -	24	Surplice - - - -	1
Table Cloths - - -	24	Sheets - - - -	500
Cloaks - - - -	9	Window Curtains - - -	36
Jackets - - - -	7	Pudding Cloths - - -	120
Shawls - - - -	186	Towels - - - -	250

Summer Routine.

	From	To	Hours.	Min.
Prisoners rise, dress, and make beds	5.45	6.15	0	30
Labour	6.15	7.30	1	15
Breakfast (officers and prisoners)	7.30	8.0	0	30
Exercise	8.0	9.0	1	0
Prayers	9.0	9.30	0	30
Labour	9.30	1.0	3	30
Dinners (officers and prisoners)	1.0	2.0	1	0
Exercise	2.0	3.0	1	0
Labour	3.0	5.0	2	0
Prayers	5.0	5.35	0	35
Suppers, and time for serving	5.35	6.15	0	40*
Labour	6.15	8.0	1	45
Reading, &c.	8.0	8.45	0	45
Retire to bed	8.45		0	15
Doors locked for the night	9.0			
Total			15	15

Winter Routine.

	From	To	Hours.	Min.
Prisoners rise, dress, and make beds	6.15	6.45	0	30
Labour	6.45	8.0	1	15
Breakfast	8.0	8.30	0	30
Labour	8.30	9.0	0	30
Prayers	9.0	9.30	0	30
Exercise	9.30	10.30	1	0
Labour	10.30	1.0	2	30
Dinners (officers and prisoners)	1.0	2.0	1	0
Exercise	2.0	3.0	1	0
Labour	3.0	5.0	2	0
Prayers	5.0	5.35	0	35
Suppers (officers and prisoners), including time for serving	5.35	6.15	0	40*
Labour	6.15	8.0	1	45
Reading, &c.	8.0	8.45	0	45
Retire to bed	8.45		0	15
Doors locked for the night	9.0			
Total			14	45

Summary of the Foregoing Routine.

	Summer.	Winter.
	h. m.	h. m.
Hours of labour	8.30	8.0
Prayers and lecture, including time for assembling	1.5	1.5
Exercise	2.0	2.0
Meals, including time for serving	2.10	2.10
Rising and dressing, &c., morning and evening	0.45	0.45
Reading	0.45	0.45
	15.15	14.45

*10 minutes allowed for serving the tea, as it cannot be arranged as at breakfast, when the women are taken from the work-room.

Superintendent's Report.

RETURN OF PUNISHMENTS of FEMALE CONVICTS in FULHAM REFUGE for the Year 1856.

	Less than One Day.	Days. 1.	2.	Total.
On bread and water diet	-	1	..	..
Kept in their rooms	3	4	..	..
Do. do. deprived of their dinner	-	2	..	..
Confined in dark cell	1	..	..	..
Reprimanded	16	..	..	..
Admonished	9	..	..	..
Total	29	7	..	36

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure of Fulham Refuge, from the 8th of May 1856 to 31st March 1857.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	936	10	9
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	370	5	8
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department	170	1	10
Rations for officers, and allowances in lieu thereof	79	0	6
Uniforms for officers and servants	58	10	5
Victualling prisoners	603	12	1
Clothing, &c. for prisoners	867	7	10
Bedding for prisoners	524	9	7
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	32	11	10
Medical comforts (extras for the sick)	10	5	11
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation	43	10	9
Gratuities to convicts	86	9	1
Furniture and fittings	368	1	6
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	171	17	7
Fuel and light for general purposes	169	11	9
Buildings, hulks, and ordinary repairs	118	6	1
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles	218	8	6
Brushes, brooms, and mops	51	16	7
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.	0	0	0
Various small disbursements	160	8	8
Rent, rates, and taxes	109	10	10½
Total	£5,150	17	9½
Deduct—Amount of sundry receipts and value of productive labour	135	18	11
Net expenditure	£5,014	18	10½

II.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

SIR, *Refuge, Fulham, January* 6, 1857.

I BEG to submit for your information a report of what has been going on in the Chaplain's department of the Fulham Refuge since it was opened on the 8th of May last. The establishment has been passing through its period of infancy during the months of last year, and it is only now that the various plans for the instruction of the women are being brought into complete operation. Chaplain's Report.

We commenced with 14 women on the 8th of May 1856; this number was increased to 50 by the 4th of June. Six women came to supply vacancies on the 11th of August; and when the wing was opened in October, between the 21st of that month and the 13th of November, 131 women were received, making a total, received since May last, of 187. Thirteen of these women have been discharged on licence, one on medical grounds, and 19 have been removed to Millbank, leaving 154 now in the Refuge. All these attend school regularly once a week; and all but 18, who are Roman Catholics, attend the chapel services.

Divine Service has been regularly conducted on Sundays, morning and evening, and a Bible class held in the afternoon. The women have also met twice on every other day in the week, besides Sunday, for a short service in the chapel at 9 A.M. and at 5 P.M.; a lecture being delivered daily at evening service. The Lord's Supper will be administered, I am thankful to say, every other month, or six times in the year, Christmas Day and Easter Day being brought into this arrangement. It has been administered three times since the chapel was opened on August 31st.

The *religious and moral condition* of the women generally is decidedly good. This might be expected; for the women brought here are those who have been well-behaved in Brixton, and every inducement is afforded to promote good and steady conduct. We have a large proportion of communicants. The chapel congregation consists of 136 women, and out of these 89 are communicants, which is nearly two-thirds of the whole number. This is a very pleasing circumstance, especially as connected with the impression, gained from personal interviews with the women on the subject of the Lord's Supper, that the great majority are really in earnest, and that this solemn ordinance is not to them a mere form but a reality, from which they have derived spiritual benefit in their efforts to resist temptation, and to subdue their evil tempers and passions. The service on Christmas Day was a most interesting one, when 90 women were prepared to receive the Lord's Supper (one of whom has since been

Chaplain's Report.

discharged on licence). All of these, with the exception of five, who were communicants for the first time, had received that Holy ordinance previously, some several times, at the hands of the Rev. Mr. Moran, at Brixton. Christmas Day, though within prison walls, appears to have been a season of genuine happiness, and this quiet and solemn service was not the least of the circumstances that contributed to the comfort of the inmates.

With regard to the *progressive improvement* of the women, much cannot at present be said. Those who have been in the Refuge from the first have been making good progress, according to their capacities, which in most cases are very imperfect, and considering that they only get instruction once in the week for about three hours. From the greater number of the women having only lately come into the Refuge, and some delay having necessarily taken place before they could be personally examined and classified, the routine of school duties for *all* the women only commenced at the beginning of December; since that time it has been going on steadily, and on the whole satisfactorily. There is every hope that this department will prove successful. The school-room is commodious, and every reasonable facility is afforded for the acquisition of useful knowledge, especially the arts of reading and writing, in which many of the women are still very backward, some indeed hopelessly so.

Most of the women are anxious to profit by the advantages they obtain in school, though some are indifferent and careless. But their former circumstances and habits of life should ever be borne in mind, for a consideration of these will moderate expectations of much intellectual progress. *As a class* they are uninstructed, their early education having been neglected, and from long habits of inattention their faculties have become blunted or stupified, so that it is with much difficulty that they acquire knowledge, and with much greater difficulty that they retain it, the memory being found in almost all cases painfully defective.

There are, however, pleasing and encouraging instances of women who have learnt to read and write entirely in prison; and the acquisition of these useful arts (especially that of reading) is to them like the acquisition of a new sense, in the exercise of which they greatly delight.

The principal drawback in the arrangement of the classes is the circumstance that so large a proportion of the women (nearly one-third) are employed in the laundry. We have been able to separate these women into two parties, one of which attends school on Saturday and the other on Monday; and we further have the advantage of the Scripture reader's assistance throughout nearly the whole of the school time on those two days, the classes being separated into two divisions; but even then the number of women, and the mixture of good and bad readers in the same class, prove hindrances to satisfactory progress.

What *progress is made* by the women from time to time will, I think, be sufficiently recorded; in a way, too, that will admit of reference at any future time, by the adoption of certain arrangements that you, Sir, have been good enough to suggest. A school register

Chaplain's Report.

book will be kept, containing for every scholar a note of attention or otherwise, in each lesson at the weekly school, and also monthly observations on the 4 or 5 weeks' studies. There will also be a record of actual studies pursued in each branch from week to week, and a more general record of periodical inquiries, and personal observations made by the chaplain, at least once a month, concerning each of the women. These arrangements will, perhaps, leave nothing to be reasonably desired on this head.

The *course of instruction* pursued in the school is the following:— A Scripture lesson is given at the commencement for about half-an-hour by the Scripture reader; the remainder of the time is divided between 1. Writing; 2. Reading with schoolmistress, in the History of England or Second Class Book (S.P.C.K.); 3. Arithmetic; 4. Geography. 5. Dictation; 6. General information or lessons on objects. The latter branches are slightly varied from time to time, while the reading and writing form part of the schooling on every occasion.

The following are *the books* supplied for the school, which are in use more or less regularly in the various classes:—

Markham's History of England.
S.P.C.K.'s Second Reading Book.
Johnson's Rural Spelling Book.
Sullivan's Spelling Book Superseded.
Stewart's Modern Geography.
Wilson's Geography.
Ditto Astronomy.
Ditto Catechism of History of England.
First Book of Arithmetic.
Maps of—I. The World; II. Europe; III. England; and IV. Palestine.

The school instruction has been most satisfactorily conducted by the schoolmistress, assisted in the Bible lessons by the Scripture reader. I am happy to be able to report that the above-named officers are very efficient in the discharge of their respective duties.

With reference to the *effects of the general discipline* of the prison, it is perhaps too soon to form any sound judgment; but so far as my observation extends, I should say that the effect of the regulations is beneficial. With the moderate number of women now in the Refuge, a constant and strict surveillance appears practicable, so that very little is likely to escape notice. The women appear to be on the whole very healthy, and feel that they are kindly treated. They have many privileges, and these seem to encourage them and make them thankful.

What is now wanted to complete the system of encouragements to good conduct, is the prospect of some remission of sentence consequent on good behaviour. This appears to be the richest boon that could be offered, and consequently one, the hope of obtaining which would operate most powerfully as an inducement to acquire and maintain a thoroughly good character.

The further desideratum, for the ultimate welfare of those who are discharged from this place, is the providing for them the means of

Chaplain's Report.

earning an honest livelihood and regaining a character in society. This was, I believe, a principal object in the formation of this establishment, and there is every prospect that the experiment will be crowned with success. It is gratifying to find that two women who have gone into service (one for two weeks, the other for nine weeks) are themselves comfortable, and are giving satisfaction to their employers. When the establishment becomes known in the country, many persons will, no doubt, be willing to take the women as domestic servants, in which capacity they may enter upon a useful and respectable career, and be confirmed, by God's blessing, in those good resolutions of amendment for the future, which the discipline of their prison course, and especially the religious instruction they have received while in confinement, have in almost every case awakened in their hearts.

Feeling deeply sensible of the importance of this benevolent effort on the part of Government towards reclaiming from vice and irreligion those whom the law has placed under its control, I trust that it will be warmly seconded by the exertions of the community at large, to provide honest employment for such as can be recommended for that purpose, and above all, that it will be crowned with the effectual blessing of the Most High, and thus become the means of saving from destruction, and restoring to society multitudes of unhappy women whose circumstances claim our deep compassion, and for whom there is *yet hope* as respects this life, as well as, in God's mercy, for a future and eternal state of existence.

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES INNES, *Chaplain.*

To Colonel Jebb, C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

III.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER.

GENTLEMEN, *Refuge, Fulham, January* 8, 1857.

Medical Officer's Report.

I HAVE the honour to submit to you a Report on the health of the prisoners received into the Fulham Refuge up to the end of the past year.

The establishment was opened for the reception of prisoners on the 8th of May 1856, from which date to the end of the year, the daily average number of prisoners was 68; the greatest number at at any one time, 171; and on the last day of the year, 156.

Ventilation and Warming.—The arrangements for ventilating and warming the wing are most excellent, and with proper vigilance on the part of the officers in the management of the fires and ventilators in the workrooms, the temperature can be regulated to the greatest nicety, the atmosphere at the same time being kept pure and wholesome. The drainage has evidently received the consideration its importance demands, but from the difficulty of outfall, some little inconvenience has arisen from the stoppage of the drains in connexion with the waterclosets.

Health.—It is very gratifying to me to be able to say that no death has occurred since the opening of the Refuge. With a few exceptions, the prisoners are in very good health, and although the number of complaining sick, as shewn in Table 1, will be found to be large, yet there has been but little sickness of a serious, and none of an epidemic character. Notwithstanding that diarrhœa was very prevalent in the immediate neighbourhood during the months of August and September, but very few cases occurred in the prison. On the 9th June, it is true, 20 women complained of diarrhœa, but as there were strong reasons for the belief that they were feigning, a simple dose of medicine was prescribed, and each woman ordered three ounces of rice only for dinner. On the following day all the complaints of diarrhœa disappeared.

Two prisoners were recommended for pardon on medical grounds, C. F., No. 50, and C. H., No. 48, the former was liberated on the 20th of October, but the latter was so ill at that time, and her disease was making such rapid progress, it was feared she would not survive removal; she was therefore retained, and having been under treatment about five months, I am happy to state, from a mere skeleton, she has become strong and quite fat; the greater part of one lung is perfectly destroyed, but all symptoms of an active nature having subsided, there is great probability she may now attain the ordinary duration of life.

On entering upon my duties, I was struck with the pale and unhealthy appearance most of the convicts presented on their admission into the refuge. I could well understand, with all the modern

Medical Officer's Report.

improvements in ventilation and drainage, and with even a very liberal scale of diet, that the depressing influence of confinement in prison would necessarily more or less interfere with the health, but I must say I was not prepared to see it so marked and so general. This led me to consider what causes, if any, beyond the constraint of prison discipline, were in operation to produce such a general effect.

The diet scale was sufficient in quantity, but it occurred to me that the unvarying dinner of boiled meat and potatoes or soup must be prejudicial, as it is an established physiological fact, that when the food is limited to one or two articles only, a feeling of repugnance or disrelish arises, which interferes considerably with digestion and nutrition. That this was really so, no one could for a moment doubt who witnessed the change, the beneficial change, when some greens were first allowed to form part of the dinner. A still greater variation has since been made, which has produced the most marked effect upon the health and spirits of the whole body of the prisoners. Instead of the meat being always boiled, they now have it baked two days in the week, and on Sundays the allowance of meat is made into a small pudding or pie. It is most gratifying to see the faces now so happy and contented, that only a short time since were dogged and sullen. Another beneficial effect too, is the comparatively small number of complaining sick. On the whole, I feel sanguine in expressing my opinion that this trifling alteration in diet will be productive of much good, physically as well as morally, to the prisoners.

Another cause affecting the health of the inmates of the Refuge, although perhaps in a more indirect way, is the want of more active bodily employment. I am forced to this remark from observing the fact, that nearly all the "complaining sick" come from the needle work rooms, and but very few from the "hard labour" class, or those women who are employed in the wash-house and laundry, &c. This, indeed, accords with what might have been expected, for nothing tends to impair the functions of life, or undermine the health, more than a strictly sedentary occupation, especially under circumstances where the mind has something disagreable to brood upon. I therefore think it would be more desirable for the health of the prisoners generally, if a scheme could be devised for placing many more o the robust women in the hard labour department, and giving the lighter occupation of the work-room to the more delicate.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY PAWLE REE.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Medical Officer's Report.

TABLE 1.—RETURN of NUMBER of "COMPLAINING SICK" treated in the REFUGE at FULHAM, from the 12th May to the 31st December 1856.

New Cases - - - -	795
Renewed Applications - - -	402

TABLE 2.—PARDON on MEDICAL GROUNDS.

Register Number.	Name.	Age.	Date of Discharge by Pardon.	Date of Reception.	Whence received.	State of Health when received.
50	C. F. - -	28	20 October	4 June 1856	Brixton	Pale, but no evidence of disease.

TABLE 3.—CASES treated in the INFIRMARY for the year 1856.

No.	Name.	Disease.	Remarks.
1	C B. - - -	Bronchitis - - - -	Cured.
2	C. F. - - -	Hæmoptysis - - -	Pardoned on medical grounds.
3	C. H. - - -	Phthisis - - - -	Convalescent.
4	E. P. - - -	Scrofulous Disease of Finger -	Amputation; cured.
5	E. D. - - -	Secondary Syphilis - -	Cured.
6	S. S. - - -	Hæmoptysis - - - -	Under treatment.
7	B. M. - - -	Bronchitis - - - -	Convalescent.

The above cases are entered in the order of their occurrence.

REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS

ON THE

DISCIPLINE AND MANAGEMENT

OF THE

HULK ESTABLISHMENT.

CONTENTS.

	Page
REPORT - - - - - - - - -	369
APPENDIX :—	
I. Governor's Report - - - - - - -	373
II. Medical Officer's Report - - - - -	377

HULK ESTABLISHMENT.

REPORT,

For the year 1856, of the Directors of Convict Prisons, made, as regards the Hulks, in pursuance of the Act 5 Geo. 4. cap. 84. and 13 & 14 Vict. cap. 39. ;—specifying their State of Repair ; the Behaviour and Conduct of the Officers, and of the Convicts ; the Amount of the Earnings of the Convicts, and the Expense of the Establishment ; and such other Matters relating to the Discipline and Management thereof as they shall deem expedient, or the Secretary of State shall direct.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

To the Right Honourable Sir GEORGE GREY, G.C.B.,

Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Sir, 45, *Parliament Street*, 1857.

We have the honour to submit our Report for the year 1856, on the hulks in which invalid convicts are confined at Woolwich, and were so confined at Gosport up to the 28th of October.

State of Repairs.

State of repairs.

The "Defence" hulk, and the "Unité" hospital ship at Woolwich are in a good state of repair, and have not required any material outlay in the past year. These ships were occupied up to the month of November by convicts employed in the Royal Arsenal and then made over to the Invalid Depôt, who were transferred to them from the "Stirling Castle" hulk and "Briton" hospital ship at Gosport. The latter hulk was then given over to the dockyard authorities at Portsmouth, and the "Stirling Castle" has been retained for the present for a special service.

Conduct of the Officers.

Conduct of the officers.

We have every reason to be satisfied with the zeal shown by Captain Warren, who was promoted in May from the deputy-governorship of Millbank prison, to the charge of the "Stirling Castle" hulk and hospital ship, on the resignation of Major Shaw, the then governor; as well as that evinced by Mr. Finnie, who was promoted from being a chief warder at Millbank to the deputy-governorship of the "Stirling Castle;" this was a new appointment, and a very beneficial one. We cannot pass over the sad and melancholy murder of Mr. Hope, the assistant surgeon, without recording the high sense entertained of him; he was most kind, attentive, and humane, clever in his profession, and gentle in his treatment of the prisoners.* The general conduct of the subordinate officers and servants throughout the year has been favourably reported on, although there have been exceptions, it having been found necessary to dismiss at different times no less than eight assistant warders. It was also thought advisable to increase the staff of officers, a very useful and necessary measure.

Number and Disposal of the Prisoners.

Number and disposal of the prisoners.

Remaining in confinement, 1st of January 1856	453	
Received during the year - - - -	153	
		596
Removed to Millbank Prison - -	67	
„ Pentonville „ - - - -	3	
„ Dartmoor „ - - - -	73	
„ Portsmouth „ - - - -	16	
„ Spike Island, Cork - - -	2	
„ Lunatic Asylum - - - -	4	
„ County and Borough Prisons -	2	
Discharged on licence - - - - -	104	
„ on completion of sentence - -	2	
„ on free pardon - - - -	9	
Escapes - - - - - - - -	3	
Deaths - - - - - - - -	26	
Remaining 31st December 1856 - - -	285	
		596

Condition and Treatment of the Prisoners.

Condition and treatment of the prisoners.

Since the appointment of the present Governor in May last, the prisoners have had nothing to complain of in their

* This gentleman was cruelly murdered by a convict in the month of February last, and the prisoner was subsequently executed at Winchester county prison for the crime.

general treatment or condition. Their complaints to the Visiting Director have been investigated, and his opinion recorded in writing; they have been but very few, and of no account; there has been no impediment thrown in the way of any man who might wish to see the Director.

Moral and Religious Improvement, and School Education.

Moral and religious improvement, and school education.

We are unable to furnish any report on this head, in consequence of the services of the Rev. Mr. Walpole having been dispensed with late in the year, and the Rev. Mr. Blathwayte, who was assistant chaplain at Millbank prison, having been appointed chaplain in lieu of that gentleman, who only held the office of assistant chaplain.

Conduct of the Prisoners.

Conduct the prisoners.

The Governor reports that, on his taking charge of the Convict Hulk Establishment at Gosport in May last, he found much discontent in existence among the prisoners; that a spirit of insubordination prevailed, and which threatened at one time to lead to serious results; but that the measures which were adopted, and sanctioned by you, Sir, had the desired effect; and we are most happy to report now that all such feelings have disappeared, the prisoners being as orderly and respectful, with some few exceptions, as can be expected, when it is considered that the men themselves are suffering from the worst kind of diseases, and are in association in a hulk.

Health of the Prisoners.

Health of the prisoners.

At the "Stirling Castle" hulk the number of deaths was 23, and since the removal of the invalids to Woolwich, this has been increased by 3, making a total of 26. The particulars of these deaths, as well as the various diseases of the body of prisoners, are all given in the Medical Officer's annexed Report.

Employment and Industry of the Prisoners.

Employment and industry of the prisoners.

The employment of the prisoners of the invalid depôt has been chiefly confined to the ships, although a few, about 20, were daily sent to the Portsmouth dockyard to pick and spin oakum. The remainder were employed, when allowed by the Medical Officer, in repairing clothing, &c.; also as carpenters, painters, cooks, nurses, washermen, and boatmen. The estimated value of their labour, up to the 28th of October, was 1,545*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* This amount is detailed in the Appendix attached to the Governor's report. Since the

removal of the invalids to Woolwich they have not been employed out of the ships, the work at the Royal Arsenal being of too heavy and laborious a kind for this class of prisoners; but we are happy to say that arrangements have been made with the dockyard authorities, sanctioned by the Admiralty, by which the invalids are now employed in picking oakum on board ship.

Expenses.

Expenses.

The expenditure of the invalid hulks during the year, exclusive of building materials, has been 11,773*l.* 17*s.* 2½*d.* In this sum is included 199*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* paid to convicts discharged on licence or otherwise; and is reduced by sundry receipts and value of productive labour to 11,475*l.* 15*s.* 7½*d.*

General Observations.

General observations.

It will be a source of great gratification when the time shall arrive for the final abolition of the hulks as places of imprisonment for convicts; the evils attendant upon the confinement of prisoners in ships have been so often dwelt upon, and are so patent to all who are acquainted with or concerned in the management of convicts, that it is mere waste of time dwelling upon them. We, therefore, look forward with hope and anxiety to the commencement and completion of the proposed new invalid prison.

The number of discharges on licence during the year has been 104; making a total* since September 1853 of 413. The number of licences revoked (exclusive of the conviction of licence holders, which is about an equal number,) amounts to 19 during the year, making a total, from the commencement, of 32.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servants,
J. Jebb, Colonel, R.E.,
Chairman.
J. M. Gambier,
Director of Convict Prisons.

---

* This number does not include prisoners sent home from Bermuda and Gibraltar for licence.

APPENDIX.

I.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

"*Defence*," *Invalid Hulk*, (*late* "*Stirling Castle*,")
GENTLEMEN, *Gosport, December* 31, 1856.

Report of the Governor of the "Defence" Hulk.

IN conformity with the regulations of the service, I have the honour to submit to you my Report for 1856.

Having only taken over charge of the establishment for invalids at Gosport in May last, my Report will extend over the interval only from that date to the present.

Conduct of Officers.—The conduct of the majority of the subordinate officers has been commendable, their duties having been zealously and intelligently performed; but of *some* I must report that their conduct has been far from satisfactory. I regret that, under a sense of duty, I have felt compelled to bring to your notice at different times no less than eight assistant warders, and to recommend for your consideration the propriety of their dismissal from the service. The particulars of their offences have been already before you. You were pleased to concur in my recommendation, and their places were supplied by others.

Conduct of Prisoners.—On taking over charge I found much discontent in existence among the prisoners; to what cause attributable I am at a loss to say. A spirit of insubordination, however, prevailed, which threatened at first to lead to serious results. One officer was stabbed in the neck by a convict, and other evil consequences might have followed but for the prompt manner in which my appeal was answered for an increased staff of officers. You also obtained a warrant for me, authorizing the summary removal to other prisons of the worst characters, both of which measures were attended with the most favourable effects. The bad feeling was, I believe, confined to the minority, but there is no calculating how far it might have extended but for the energetic measures which, by your sanction, I was empowered to take. I am happy to report that all that feeling has now entirely disappeared, and that the prisoners confined at this depôt are at present as orderly and respectful as can be expected under the extremely unfavourable conditions in which they are placed *in association in a hulk*. The conduct of prisoners thus situated must always contrast most unfavourably with that of others in regular prisons, for reasons which have been so frequently dwelt upon that the fact is patent to every one, and I may be excused

Report of the Governor of the "Defence" Hulk.

from further allusion to them. The number and disposal of prisoners during the year will be found in the Appendix.

Treatment of Prisoners.—The prisoners have been treated in accordance with the regulations, so far as their invalid state would admit. Every consideration, consistent with their condition, has been shown the sick; no harshness or unfair treatment allowed, but firmness, tempered by judicious kindness, inculcated in the officers in charge. The prisoners have had every facility afforded them for making complaints or representations to me, or, if they desired to do so, to the visiting director. I have invariably given a patient hearing to their statements, and no complaint has been made which has not been carefully and fully investigated. As regards their food, clothing, and bedding, care has been taken to give them no ground of complaint, while the regulations have not been infringed by any unauthorised indulgences.

Employment of Prisoners.—The employment of the prisoners of the Invalid Depôt has been almost entirely confined to the ships; a few (about 20) were sent daily (weather permitting) to the dockyard, while at Portsmouth, to pick and spin oakum, and such of the remainder as were allowed by the medical officer to do any work, were occupied, as they were able, in repairing clothing, carpentering, painting, &c. But little, however, can be credited to the score of industry among a class of men whose ailments precluded them from doing much more than keep the ships clean, and their clothing clean and in repair. The most industrious were the cooks, nurses, washermen, and boatmen, whose health permitted of their being so employed. Since the transfer of the depôt to Woolwich none of the prisoners have been employed out of the ships, the work at the Royal Arsenal having been found to be too heavy for them, and no arrangement having yet been completed with the authorities of Her Majesty's dockyard (similar to the one in force at Portsmouth) for oakum picking and spinning. Such an arrangement, however, will probably be entered into very shortly.

Abuses.—I am not aware of the existence of any abuse.

Escapes.—Three prisoners escaped in a boat from the "Unité" hospital ship on the evening of the 22nd December, one of whom was recaptured the following morning, as fully reported at the time.

Transfer of the Invalid Depôt.—On the 28th October the convicts confined in the "Stirling Castle" and "Briton" Hulks, at Gosport (forming together the Invalid Depôt), were, by warrant of the Secretary of State, transferred in a body by railway to Woolwich, and at once conveyed on board the hulks "Defence" and "Unité," the latter being the hospital for the worst cases. No casualty whatever occurred on the removal.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. S. WARREN, *Governor.*

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

No. 1.—Annual Statement of the Removal of Convicts to and from the Invalid Depot ("Stirling Castle" and "Defence" Hulks), between the 1st January 1856 and the 31st December 1856.

Report of the Governor of the "Defence" Hulk.

Reception.		Disposal.	
Remaining on the 1st January 1856	443	Removed to Millbank Prison	67
Received from Millbank Prison	56	„ Pentonville „	3
„ Pentonville „	4	„ Dartmoor „	73
„ Portland „	4	„ Portsmouth „	16
„ Dartmoor „	28	„ Spike Island „	2
„ Portsmouth „	14		161
„ Gibraltar „	9	„ Lunatic Asylum	4
	115	„ County and Borough Prisons	2
„ "Warrior" Hulk	3	Discharged on Licence	104
„ "Defence" Labour Hulk	5	„ on completion of Sentence	2
	8	„ on free Pardon	9
„ Wakefield Gaol	9		115
„ Northampton „	1	Escapes	3
„ Reading „	1	Deaths	26
	11	Remaining 31st December 1856	285
„ With Revoked Licenses	19		
Total	596	Total	596

No. 2.—A Statement showing the Classification of the Invalid Prisoners according to Conduct during the Year ending 31st December 1856.

Quarter ending	V.G.	G.	Ind.	B.	V.B.
31st March	127	198	11	6	—
30th June	106	118	5	5	1
30th September	93	90	11	6	4
31st December	114	157	5	2	6

No. 3.—Statement of Offences and Punishments during the Year ending 31st December 1856.

Number of Offenders punished.			Number of Men not punished.	Number of Offences for which actual Punishment was inflicted.				Total Number of Admonitions.	Average daily Number of Men in Prison.	Total No. of Prisoners during the Year.
By Director.	By Governor.	Total.		By Director.	By Governor.	Total.	Average No. of Offences daily.			
1	69	70	526	1	145	146	0·4 (or 0·1 per cent.)	157	306·3	598

Report of the Governor of the "Defence" Hulk.

No. 4.—ABSTRACT of LABOUR performed by the CONVICTS in the "Stirling Castle" Invalid Depôt, Gosport, in the period from the 1st January to the 28th October 1856.

Nature of Employment.	Number of Days employed during the Year.	Value of Labour.	Amounts.	Remarks.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	
Labour in Dockyard, Oakum picking and spinning	- -	- -	63 2 5	
Carpenters	550	2 6	68 15 0	
Blacksmiths	440	2 6	55 0 0	
Shoemakers	860	1 6	64 10 0	
Tailors	1,720	1 6	129 0 0	
Washers	1,100	1 6	82 10 0	
Cooks	1,548	1 6	116 2 0	
General prison labour, boatmen, nurses, &c.	14,706	1 3	919 2 6	
Bedmakers	220	1 6	16 10 0	
Matmakers	220	1 6	16 10 0	
Tinkers	198	1 6	14 17 0	
Total	- -	- -	1,545 18 11	

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure of the Hulk Establishment, for the year ending 31st March 1857.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	1,693	7	5
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	2,272	16	2
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department	0	0	0
Rations for officers, and allowances in lieu thereof	407	12	6
Uniforms for officers and servants	274	9	2
Victualling prisoners	2,887	0	0
Clothing, &c. for prisoners	903	4	6
Bedding for prisoners	102	12	3
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	260	11	11
Medical comforts (extras for the sick)	1,160	8	11
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation	231	17	6
Gratuities to convicts	199	4	7
Furniture and fittings	45	11	10
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	29	1	0
Fuel and light for general purposes	641	14	2
Buildings, hulks, and ordinary repairs	145	14	2
Soap, scouring, and cleaning articles	43	3	11
Brushes, brooms, and mops	19	6	9
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.	48	12	8
Various small disbursements	277	7	5½
Rent, rates, and taxes	175	14	6
Total	£11,919	11	4½
Deduct—Amount of sundry receipts and value of productive labour	298	1	7
Net expenditure	£11,621	9	9½

II.

REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF THE "STIRLING CASTLE" HULK AT PORTSMOUTH.

Report of the Medical Officer of the "Stirling Castle" Hulk.

"*Stirling Castle*" *Hulk*,
January 1, 1857.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the honour, in compliance with your instructions, to forward the usual annual medical Report of the sanitary condition of the Convict Hulk establishment at this port, which, however, in this instance, does not include occurrences for the entire year, in consequence of the removal of the prisoners to Woolwich, which took place on the 28th of October last.

With reference to the amount and character of disease, I must beg to refer you to the enclosed tabular forms, marked No. 1 and 2, which, however, will not be found to differ very materially (this being an invalid depôt), from the statistical returns of former years, the type of disease of last year being more or less continued through this, to the final removal of the entire establishment, and consisting chiefly of paralytic and epileptic affections in their various shades of intensity, pulmonary complaints, functional derangements of the heart and digestive organs; the sufferers being seldom brought here for admission till far advanced in disease, which often precluded the hope of cure or permanent benefit, especially with the more aged, but requiring, however, no ordinary degree of attention and care to alleviate the urgency of the symptoms and to render the men, if possible, capable of some kind of labour; it being highly essential and positively necessary that the mind should be properly employed, in so large a body of evil disposed beings in association, especially on board ship, where also prisoners from abroad were received, a class of men always discontented at their unavoidable detention, and dissatisfied at not being allowed the scale of diet they had been accustomed to, and the use of tobacco, of which article they invariably brought home large quantities.

Out of the number of convicts remaining on the 31st of December 1855, and of those since admitted, 23 died from natural causes, the greatest mortality being, as usual, from chest diseases, the post-mortem examination in every instance revealing great structural decay, and quite sufficient to account for death.

Another loss of life arose from drowning, the suicide being a person of low and weak intellect; and some few feigned attempts at self-destruction were perpetrated, all being officially reported at the time.

Report of the Medical Officer of the "Stirling Castle" Hulk.

It was deemed advisable to remove four declared lunatics to Bethlem for safer custody; and eleven prisoners labouring under various mortal diseases were pardoned, on medical recommendation to the Secretary of State. Others again, who had sufficiently recovered in health for the performance of labour, were transferred to Portsmouth and Dartmoor, there being no kind of suitable work or employ attached to the Depôt, beyond cleaning ship, washing and mending clothes, and picking oakum at the dock-yard; the latter occupation being at such a distance from the Hulks, that in the winter season and stormy weather it was not considered prudent to send the men.

Accidents of any serious nature were not many; the most important was a case of comminuted fracture of the elbow joint, demanding excision, which, with other minor surgical operations, did well.

The moral condition of the prisoners generally was extremely low and desperate, and their conduct at times most violent, over which the officers apparently had no control, which subjected the medical attendant to constant anxiety, if not to imminent danger.

In the month of February last, Mr. Hope, the assistant surgeon, was cruelly murdered by an assassin, and in the following month of June, a warder nearly lost his life from a wound inflicted in the throat by another prisoner, with intent to murder.

The established scale of rations for the convicts (but complained of) was, I consider, very ample, and with some few exceptions, of excellent quality, bread and potatoes being the only exceptions.

The extras, consisting of wine, brandy, &c., had been at all times too abundantly supplied, I therefore deemed it advisable to considerably reduce the quantities, and to withhold its issue altogether when not needed.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
JNO. W. BOWLER, Surgeon, R.N.,
and Head Officer.

To the Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.

TABLE No. 1.

Report of the Medical Officer of the "Stirling Castle" Hulk.

GENERAL RETURN of Sick Prisoners in the Convict Invalid Depôt at Portsmouth, between January 1 and October 28, 1856.

Diseases.	No. remaining January 1, 1856.	Since received.	Total No. in Hulks.	Dead.	Pardoned on Medical Grounds.	Sent to the Lunatic Asylum.	Discharged variously.	No. remaining in Depôt October 28, 1856.
Febres intermitt.	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–
Epilepsia	21	4	25	–	–	–	4	21
Mental diseases	5	6	11	3	–	4	2	2
Paralysis	9	1	10	–	–	–	2	8
Asthma	6	3	9	–	–	–	4	5
Bronchitis	19	6	25	1	–	–	8	16
Phthisis and pneumonia	25	21	46	13	6	–	2	25
Hæmoptysis	1	1	2	–	–	–	2	–
Diarrhœa and dysenteria	16	–	16	–	–	–	10	6
Hæmatemesis	3	–	3	–	–	–	2	1
Hepatitis	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–
Dyspepsia	3	2	5	–	–	–	3	2
Pleuritis	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	–
Morbus cordis	13	5	18	2	2	–	3	11
Rheumatism	12	4	16	–	–	–	9	7
Scrofula	16	2	18	1	1	–	8	8
Ophthalmia	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–
Cataract and blindness	4	2	6	–	–	–	1	5
Deformed and cripples	5	13	18	–	–	–	4	14
General debility and aged	107	15	122	1	–	–	43	78
Hernia	10	1	11	–	–	–	2	9
Catarrhus	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	–
Strictura	3	4	7	–	–	–	6	1
Diabetes	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1
Tumours	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Cariese of bone and necrosis	–	6	6	2	1	–	1	2
Fistula	10	1	11	–	–	–	3	8
Abscess	19	3	22	1	–	–	6	15
Ulcers	11	1	12	–	1	–	4	7
Sinus	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–
Porrigo	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–
Invalids from abroad on licence	105	–	105	–	–	–	105	–
Diseases not specified	13	11	24	–	–	–	9	15
Fracture and subsequent amputation	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–
Total	443	121	564	24	11	4	258	267

TABLE No. 2.

Report of the Medical Officer of the "Stirling Castle" Hulk.

An ABSTRACT of the DISEASES of PATIENTS remaining and admitted into the "BRITON" Hospital Ship at Portsmouth, between January 1, and October 28, 1856.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hospital January 1, 1856.	Admitted since.	Discharged.	Died.	Pardoned on Medical grounds.	Remaining for removal to Woolwich, October 28, 1856.
1. Febrile and cutaneous:—						
Febrical	—	2	2	—	—	—
Herpes	1	—	1	—	—	—
Lupus	1	1	2	—	1	—
Feruncula	1	—	—	—	—	1
Sycosis	1	—	—	—	—	1
Eczema	1	—	—	—	—	1
Lepra	2	1	3	—	—	—
Porrigo	1	—	1	—	—	—
Ophthalmia	3	1	3	—	—	1
Purpura	—	1	1	—	—	—
2. Nervous and mental:—						
Amaurosis	—	1	—	—	—	1
Cataract	—	2	1	—	—	1
Hypochondriasis	—	1	1	—	—	—
Morbus Cordis	3	9	7	2	2	3
Palpitatio	—	1	1	—	—	—
Paralysis	1	2	3	—	—	—
Pleuritis	1	—	1	—	—	—
Vertigo	4	—	2	—	—	2
Low intellect	3	7	8	1	—	1
Congestion of brain	—	1	—	1	—	—
Epilepsia	3	4	5	—	—	2
3. Diseases of the chest:—						
Catarrhous	3	4	3	—	—	4
Bronchitis	6	8	7	1	—	6
Pneumonia	—	2	1	1	—	—
Phthisis	8	20	11	12	5	5
Asthma	1	2	—	—	—	3
Hæmoptysis	—	2	2	—	—	—
Hæmatemesis	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pleuritis	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tassis	—	2	1	—	—	1
4. Diseases of the abdomen:—						
Diarrhœa and dysenteria	6	1	4	—	—	3
Anarsaca	—	2	1	—	—	1
Fistula	1	1	1	—	—	1
Hæmorrhoides	1	1	1	—	—	1
Hepatitis	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cystitis	1	—	—	—	—	1
Carried forward						

TABLE No. 2.—*continued.*

Report of the Medical Officer of the "Stirling Castle" Hulk.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hospital January 1, 1856.	Admitted since.	Discharged.	Died.	Pardoned on Medical grounds.	Remaining for removal to Woolwich, October 28, 1856.
Brought forward						
5. Diseases of the urinary organs:—						
Diabitis	—	1	—	—	—	1
Dysuria	1	—	—	—	—	1
Strictura	1	2	—	—	—	3
6. Diseases of nutrition:—						
General debility	13	10	14	1	—	8
Dyspepsia	—	1	1	—	—	—
Rheumatism	2	4	5	—	—	1
Struma	6	3	3	1	1	5
Trichasis	—	1	1	—	—	—
Confirmed invalids	—	7	2	—	—	5
Coxalgia	—	1	—	—	—	1
7. Other diseases and injuries:—						
Abscess	2	5	5	1	—	1
Cripples	—	2	1	—	—	1
Caries and necrosis	4	5	4	2	1	3
Luxatio humeris	1	—	1	—	—	—
Periostitis	1	2	3	—	—	—
Sinus	4	—	4	—	—	—
Tumours	2	—	—	—	—	2
Ulcus	3	2	3	—	1	2
Vulnus	—	1	—	—	—	1
Spinal disease	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total	94	129	125	23	11	75

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE EDWARD EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS

IN IRELAND,

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER,

1856;

WITH APPENDIX.

REFORM CLUB

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM & SONS, 87, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1857.

2214

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page
General Report of Directors of Convict Prisons,	1
Accommodation,	1
Number of Convicts,	1
Disposal of Convicts,	2
Employment of Convicts,	2
General Observations,	16
Spike Island Government Prison:	
Local Inspector's Report,	21
Governor's Report,	23
Medical Officer's Report,	26
Protestant Chaplain's Report,	28
Ditto, ditto,	43
Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report,	30
Ditto, ditto,	44
Assistant Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report,	33
Presbyterian Chaplain's Report,	41
Head Schoolmaster's Report,	45
Schoolmaster's Report,	54
Assistant Schoolmaster's Report,	57
Statistics,	59
Mountjoy Government Prison:	
Governor's Report,	63
Statistics,	65
Medical Officer's Report,	68
Protestant Chaplain's Report,	70
Presbyterian Chaplain's Report,	72
Head Schoolmaster's Report,	73
Smithfield Government Prison:	
Lecturer's Report,	79
Superintendent's Report,	106
Statistics,	109
Medical Officer's Report,	111
Protestant Chaplain's Report,	115
Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report,	117
Presbyterian Chaplain's Report,	118
Letters received from discharged Convicts by the Superintendent and other Officers,	119

Page

NEWGATE GOVERNMENT PRISON:

Superintendent's Report, ... 121
Medical Officer's Report, ... 123
Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report, ... 125
Schoolmaster's Report, ... 125

PHILIPSTOWN GOVERNMENT PRISON:

Governor's Report, ... 128
Medical Officer's Report, ... 136
Protestant Chaplain's Report, ... 140
Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report, ... 141
Head Schoolmaster's Report, ... 143

GRANGEGORMAN FEMALE CONVICT DEPOT:

Governor's Report, ... 145
Superintendent's Report, ... 146
Surgeon's Report, ... 147
Medical Officer's Report, ... 148
Protestant Chaplain's Report, ... 151
Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report, ... 151
Presbyterian Chaplain's Report, ... 152
School Matron's Report, ... 153

CORK GOVERNMENT FEMALE CONVICT PRISON:

Superintendent's Report, ... 153
Steward and Accountant's Report, ... 157
Medical Officer's Report, ... 159
Protestant Chaplain's Report, ... 161
Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report, ... 162
School Matrons' Report, ... 163

APPENDIX:

Return showing the Proportion of Sick and Deaths to the Number of Prisoners in the Irish Convict Prisons, for the years 1854, 1855, and 1856, ... 164

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF PRISON ESTIMATES, ... 166

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS

IN IRELAND,

UNDER 17 & 18 VIC., CAP. 76.

TO THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD HORSMAN, M.P.,
CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.

Government Prisons' Office, Dublin Castle,
March, 1857.

SIR,

In accordance with the provisions of the Act 17 & 18 Vict., cap. 76, we beg to submit our Annual Report on the state of the Convict Prisons in Ireland for 1856. Report.

The ordinary reports of the Governors, Chaplains, Medical Officers, and Schoolmasters, are appended in the usual manner.

Accommodation.

The accommodation for convicts in the Government Prisons on the 1st January, 1857, may be estimated as amounting to 3,486. Accommodation.

GOVERNMENT PRISONS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number in custody on the 1st January, 1857,	1,971	643	2,614
Accommodation on 1st January, 1857, .	2,750	736	3,486

COUNTY AND CITY GAOLS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number in custody on 1st January, 1857, .	25	137	162

Gross Total of Convicts in Ireland, 2,776.

NUMBER OF CONVICTS SENTENCED DURING THE YEAR 1856.

TRANSPORTATION.		PENAL SERVITUDE.	
10 years (passed in error) .	2	4 years, . . .	271
14 and 15 years, . .	32	6 years and above 4, .	48
Life, ...	16	10 years and above 6, .	18
		Life.	2
Total, . . .	50	Total, . . .	339

Gross Total of Convicts sentenced in Ireland in 1856, . 389

NOTE.—A number of male and female convicts were, on the 1st January, 1857, in the course of removal to the Convict Establishments.

Disposal of Convicts.

Disposal of Convicts.

Removed to Bermuda, per ship "Norman Morrison," . .	100
Discharged unconditionally, ...	744
Ditto on petition, sentences having been commuted, .	14
Released on "Orders of Licence,"	349*
Total, .	1,207

Employment.

Employment of Convicts.

The male convicts have been employed as follows, viz. :—

At Spike Island on works under the Royal Engineer Department connected with the fortifications at that station (masonry, earthwork, quarrying, &c., &c.), and under the same department at Forts Camden and Carlisle, at the entrance to the Harbour, and at Queenstown ; also at Haulbowline, under the Naval Department, and in various works requisite for the repairs, &c., of the prison buildings at Spike Island.

At Philipstown a portion of the convicts confined there have been employed in new buildings and alterations necessary towards the completion of that invalid establishment.

The above comprise the works that may be called "Public Works," in which the convicts have been employed during the past year. The completion, now nearly effected, of iron huts at Forts Camden and Carlisle, will admit of the employment of a considerable additional number of able-bodied convicts at those stations during the present year ; and it is intended also to employ a small number (probably under 100), accommodated in similar huts at Lusk Common, in preparing the site, &c., for the Juvenile Prison authorized to be there erected.

It is very desirable that some means should be adopted of measuring and recording the amount of labour performed by the convicts on the Public Works; but there is considerable difficulty in devising any accurate mode of accomplishing this object, so much of the labour is expended in hauling carts at Spike Island, and other work not capable of being accurately measured.

At Philipstown the purchase of some land adjoining the prison, which has been authorized, and is likely soon to be completed, will afford additional means of employ-

* Five of these licences have been subsequently revoked.

ment in its cultivation, &c., for a class of convicts not altogether suited for heavy labour on the Public Works.

At the other Convict Prisons, and partly at the above establishments, the remaining convicts have been employed at suitable in-door trades, such as weaving, shoemaking, tailoring, &c., and in washing clothes, cooking, baking, cleaning, &c., for the different prisons.

Towards the latter part of the year it was considered both convenient and advantageous in point of economy to withdraw from Spike Island all in-door tradesmen, such as tailors, shoemakers, &c., except a sufficient number to carry on the requisite repairs of clothing, &c., for that prison, and thus to make the station, as far as possible, one exclusively for able-bodied convicts capable of effective labour upon Public Works.

The tradesmen who were invalids, or had passed through the usual stage of separate confinement, have thus been collected at Philipstown, where the manufacturing can be carried on with better effect, from being all under the supervision of officers duly qualified to instruct the prisoners and to regulate their work.

Generally speaking, the industry of the convicts has been very satisfactory, especially of those in the intermediate stages at Smithfield and at Forts Camden and Carlisle. The record of industry being known to effect their progress in the advantages of classification, has been a constant stimulus, which we hope will become still more powerful with the men now under sentence of penal servitude, when we are enabled to place before them some more tangible reward than is afforded by the mere increase of earnings consequent on their attaining higher classification.

Additions, Alterations, &c.

At Philipstown the movable iron prison for the accommodation of 250 prisoners in separate sleeping cells, has been completed and occupied, and promises to work satisfactorily. The alterations in the old gaol have been effected, chiefly by convict labour, and excellent cellular accommodation has thus been obtained in an old building previously unsuited from its inconvenient internal arrangements, for either the satisfactory separation of prisoners or any sufficient supervision of them in a state of association.

A large cook-house, laundry, and bakery have been constructed (in brickwork) at this station, and nearly completed, entirely by convict labour; and various alter-

ations and improvements effected in yards, workshops, &c., connected with the prison.

At Forts Camden and Carlisle six movable iron huts, each capable of containing 50 prisoners, have been erected by contract labour under the Board of Works, and are now nearly completed, and will accommodate, if required, 200 additional convicts at the former, and 100 at the latter station.

At Lusk Common two movable iron huts have also been erected by contract under the Board of Works, capable of accommodating about 100 men (50 in each), whom, as already mentioned, it is intended to employ there in preparations for the site of the new Juvenile Prison.

Mountjoy Prison.

At Mountjoy Prison a very effective alteration has been made in the part of the establishment hitherto used as the chapel, by which a schoolroom of equal area with the floor of the chapel has been obtained, without diminishing the accommodation of the latter. This work (which is nearly completed), has been executed under the Board of Works; and the object has been attained by removing the enclosed seats, which rose in successive tiers, and throwing a floor across, thus dividing the building into two stories.

Newgate Prison.

Some alterations were necessary to fit Newgate Prison for the reception of female convicts (it being no longer required for males), but they have not been to any great extent, and are now completed.

Cork Female Prison.

The works at Cork Female Prison have been confined (as the establishment is merely a temporary one) to providing suitable chapel accommodation for the prisoners, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, the improvement of the sewerage, and such repairs as were found to be absolutely necessary with reference to the probable term of its occupation.

Conduct of the Prisoners.

The conduct of the prisoners generally is shown, by the diminished number of offences committed by prisoners on the public works, to have considerably improved as compared with previous years. It is satisfactory to know that this diminution has not arisen from any practice, on the part of the subordinate officers, of overlooking or not reporting offences. The rules require that "no officer or servant, on any pretence whatsoever, through favour or mistaken notions of kindness, "shall fail to make an immediate report to the Governor

"of any misconduct or wilful disobedience of the prison "regulations;" and it is only by a strict enforcement of this regulation that any steady system of combined rewards and punishments can be thoroughly carried out.

There have been, unhappily, some isolated instances of violent and revengeful assaults by convicts on prison officers and fellow-prisoners during the past twelve months; one of which, at Spike Island, in the month of September, terminated fatally for the officer assaulted. In this case several prisoners were ascertained to be implicated with the convict accused of striking the fatal blow, and have been committed for trial at the next Assizes, for the murder, which appears to have been deliberate, and prompted by revenge. In this case the Lords of the Treasury have sanctioned the grant of an annuity to the widow of the deceased prison officer. Few of the other cases of assault appear to have originated in any combination of even a small number of prisoners, while in many of them effective assistance has been rendered by other convicts to the officer attacked.

The progressive classification and consequent attainment of higher rates of gratuity and other advantages, according to conduct and industry, recorded and denoted by the established badges, continue in general to have an excellent effect; and we hope to be authorized to bring the system into more direct application to the cases of penal servitude prisoners during the present year. Hitherto, the fixed period of duration of sentences of this class of prisoners has placed them in a different position from their fellow-prisoners under sentence of transportation, and the actual reward attainable by them has been limited to the prospect of acquiring a large amount of gratuity or earnings at the termination of their sentence. When, from misconduct, this hope is lost to them, the badge becomes of little value in their eyes, and the fear of present punishment their only remaining motive of conduct.

Discipline.

The more strict enforcement of discipline has led to the collection at Mountjoy Prison of a number of badly conducted prisoners returned to separate confinement as having proved themselves unfit for association at Spike Island and Philipstown; and this class of convicts (denominated the Penal Class in the former prison) has been the cause of some trouble to the authorities, from

their recklessness and unsubmissiveness to discipline. It is actually necessary to have recourse to this means of preventing the evil example of such characters from producing serious bad effects among the convicts associated on public works, while at the same time the delinquent is visited with a severe punishment, and given the opportunity of reflection on the consequences brought on himself by his misconduct; on the whole, however, there has been reason for satisfaction at the number of prisoners of this troublesome description not being greater than it has proved to be.

Conduct of the Subordinate Officers.

It has been necessary during the year to discharge several officers from the convict service, as having proved themselves unfitted for the arduous and responsible duties of prison officers. This is to be expected in a service in which the qualifications are to a certain extent peculiar, and in which, therefore, it is difficult, if not impossible, to decide, without actual experience (whatever may have been a man's antecedents), whether he will eventually become fit for the duties. An extraordinary degree of intelligence is not absolutely necessary in a discipline officer of a convict prison; but good temper and a fair degree of discretion, combined with strict moral habits and quiet firmness of character, are qualifications without which he cannot succeed in the discharge of his duties; and as the want of them is sure, sooner or later, to bring discredit on any person intrusted with the charge of convicts, as well as injury to the service itself, it becomes actually necessary not to overlook such deficiencies, whatever good qualities may otherwise be possessed by a person whose fitness for such duties is under consideration.

It gives us great satisfaction to report, that the general body of officers in the different prisons have steadily persevered in a zealous and efficient discharge of their duties, and supported our efforts to establish a just and fair course of discipline, and a conviction in the mind of the prisoners that their own advantage and improvement is cared for as well as the infliction of the punishment awarded by their sentence.

Female Convicts.

We have endeavoured, during the past year, to carry out the system approved by the Government, as well as our imperfect accommodation in the temporary female convict depots of Cork and Grangegorman would permit.

In Grangegorman, the limited number of cells (76) prevents separation being carried out to the extent that would be desirable. This very serious defect is, however, remedied as far as possible by a judicious classification of the convicts, as well as by the allocation of Newgate Prison, now no longer required for male convicts, and containing cellular accommodation for 62, as an auxiliary to Grangegorman; within the past few days, newly convicted prisoners have been moved from the county gaols to this depot, and placed under the charge of a principal Matron; they will be here detained in strict separation, and as we anticipate with the most satisfactory results. Grangegorman. Newgate.

The accommodation at Cork Temporary Female Convict Depot being more extensive, we have there been better able to carry out the principles of separation and classification; we hope, however, in the course of another year to occupy the new female prison at Mountjoy, and establish a more perfect and uniform course of discipline. During the four months' separation to which all newly convicted female prisoners are submitted after their arrival at the depot, it is the duty of the Chaplains, Schoolmistresses, and all officers, to endeavour to awaken right feelings in their minds, and inculcate habits of self-control. After the probationary period, prisoners are employed in industrial works, and at school in classes, and are promoted according to merit. The system of badges and gratuities, as fully explained in our Report for 1855, still continues to be a powerful incentive to good, and is appreciated by both officers and prisoners. Cork.

The schools are now all under the care of teachers trained by the National Board of Education, and continue to produce very satisfactory effects; the same desire to learn is evinced by the prisoners, and active zeal to impart instruction by the Schoolmistresses. On this subject the Superintendent of Cork says:—"The prisoners "arrive in the prison in the great majority of cases "grossly ignorant, but already many can read and write "fairly; and some who on entering did not know the "alphabet, are now capable of acting as monitresses; some "who entered four months since, entirely ignorant, have "by their own efforts in the probationary cells, brought "themselves on to spelling and reading." Schools.

This is corroborated by the Chaplains and Schoolmistresses, who testify to the undeviating attention of the prisoners during school hours, and the anxiety of both old and young to learn. We also have the testimony of our Chaplains to the good effects of the moral and religious training to which the prisoners are subjected.

Mrs. Rawlins, the Superintendent of Grangegorman, reports the satisfactory conduct of the convicts while in prison, and on reference to those sent to the refuges she states:—"Of those sent to the reformatories, the most "satisfactory accounts have been received of their good "conduct and industry. From thence many have been "placed in situations where they are respectably and "honestly earning their livelihood; others have been "sent home to friends willing to receive them, and no "instance has occurred to my knowledge of any of them "going astray."

Employment for discharged Female Convicts.

In our last Annual Report, we stated our opinion that facilities must be afforded for the gradual absorption into the community of the well-disposed, considering that respectable persons would object to receive as domestic servants females discharged from prison without a stronger guarantee and proof of their real and permanent reformation than would be afforded by a prison character, or by a Government institution, which, however well managed, could only answer as a refuge, and would probably never be trusted by employers as a sufficient guarantee by which female convicts might be safely brought back into society. The public mind requires reformation to be tested, and must feel satisfied with the efficiency of the test. The individual must be released from compulsory discipline and allowed sufficient liberty of action to show what change has been effected in her character. For this reason we proposed that female convicts whose conduct had been satisfactory, should be drafted into existing private charitable institutions, supported by voluntary subscription, where the disposition of each inmate would be studied, and the certificate of character, founded on that study, considered sufficiently satisfactory to obtain her employment; the prisoners in all such institutions to be under the supervision and inspection of the Directors of Convict Prisons.

The existing charitable institutions of Dublin were so

crowded, that we found great delay and difficulty in procuring accommodation for the numbers eligible. The Lady Patronesses of the Protestant Refuges on Harcourt-road, Dublin, and Blackrock-road, Cork, kindly seconded our views, by taking the Church of England and Presbyterian convicts, some of whom are now in respectable situations as servants; but the great majority being Roman Catholics, we found much difficulty in obtaining admission for them in the already crowded asylums of Dublin. The Ladies of the Refuge of Mercy, Goldenbridge, felt themselves justified to take at first a limited number; but when the successful result of their exertions became evident, they decided on devoting the entire accommodation at their disposal for the promotion of the object we have in view, and have recently made additions to their institution. The lady managers endeavour to procure situations, or otherwise provide for the inmates, and as yet have been most successful in so doing, those who have passed through the establishment having either been reconciled to their friends (if respectable) through their intervention, or placed in situations as servants when their conduct justified their recommendation; 52 women have been placed in refuges during the past year, and from thence 30 have been absorbed into the community, and in no case has the slightest suspicion attached to the character of any since their release; some have obtained a respectable position as servants, with the good opinion of their employers. The residences of all these persons are known, and as they are in constant communication with the managers of the refuge, and the information positive in all cases, too high a value can scarcely be placed on the statistics. Among these may be found some who have a long list of former convictions, showing that this fact must not always be taken as an indication of irreformability. We are assured that there will be no difficulty in placing the remainder in situations to earn an honest livelihood, should experience prove the managers to be justified in recommending them. They have represented to us the very great aid to their reformatory efforts that would accrue through the deportation to a colony of convict women on licence, in this stage of treatment, and with the results of the past year before us, we cannot question the advantage of such a course both to a colony and this country.

The fact of employment having been found for women similarly circumstanced here, where there is a surplus of labour, and their conducting themselves creditably, renders it reasonable to suppose that such deportation properly managed, might be carried out to the satisfaction of the colonists. We have therefore recommended this course to the consideration of the Government, naming Western Australia as a colony that could profitably absorb female labour.

Medical Department.

The medical department of the service has now been, we conceive, brought to a satisfactory state. The mortality amongst the prisoners, principally from consumption and other scrofulous diseases, which in 1854, before the removal of invalids to Philipstown, amounted to 289 deaths, in a population of 3,701 prisoners, was in 1855, after the formation of the Invalid Depot at Philipstown, reduced to 149 deaths, in a prison population of 3,147. The mortality during 1856, has now been further reduced to 54 deaths, amongst all the prisoners, male and female, of the Government Prisons, being 1·9 per cent. on the entire prison population of 2,852.

In our first Annual Report in 1855, we stated that all convicts before undergoing the separate stage of confinement in Mountjoy Prison were medically inspected, and that a large number being pronounced unfit for separate confinement, were sent directly after to Spike Island; we then expressed a hope that by judicious treatment on the part of the Medical Officer, this most necessary and deterrent part of the prisoner's sentence might in most cases be undergone without injury to his health.

We are now enabled to report that our wishes respecting separate confinement have been fully carried out; and every prisoner, on conviction, has, during the past year, undergone a most important part of his sentence without injury. The result is attributable to the great attention and skill of Dr. Rynd, who so regulates the treatment by judicious modifications as to exercise and other points, as to enable him to report that prisoners leave Mountjoy Separate Prison for the Public Works Depots in better health and more fit for labour than when they are first received from the county prisons.

Mountjoy Prison.

The health of Mountjoy Prison during the past year has been very satisfactory, only three deaths having

happened in a prison population averaging 421 convicts. On this subject Dr. Rynd says—

> "Every adult prisoner brought here during the past year, sentenced to transportation or penal servitude, has been received, without a single exception, and subjected to the reformatory and separate treatment; and what is still more satisfactory, this important extension of the operations of the system has been unattended by any deterioration of health."

Spike Island Depot.

The health of Spike Island Depot during the past year has generally been good—the small mortality, twelve deaths, strongly contrasts with that of former years.

Philipstown Hospital.

The new hospital of Philipstown has now been occupied for nearly twelve months, and contains all our invalids. It has been found to answer the purposes for which it was intended. Its thorough ventilation and medical appliances have contributed much to the improved health of those placed in it.

Cork Prison.

In the beginning of last spring the sanitary condition of Cork Prison was seriously endangered, by the total want of drainage, from the yards and buildings; but by speedy attention to this subject, the health of the prisoners was preserved. The mortality, seven deaths, out of a population of 388 prisoners, is greater than in the other depots. This has arisen, according to the Medical Officer, from a large number of the prisoners having been in a very broken state of health on reception from the county prisons.

We have satisfaction in reporting most favourably of the zeal and efficiency with which the Medical Officers attached to our prisons have given their exertions to produce the very satisfactory condition in which their branch of the service is now placed.

We feel it our duty to report that there are prisoners in the depots, especially at Philipstown, whose state of mind frequently verges on insanity; and although no Medical Officer will sign the requisite certificate for their removal to a criminal lunatic asylum, they can scarcely be considered sane, or responsible for their acts, and are certainly not fit subjects for the strict discipline which is established in the Convict Prisons. Such men are liable to be irritated by indispensable prison restraint, until their perverted state of mind leads them to acts of violence against their fellow-prisoners and officers placed over them; and even, by want of appropriate treatment

in an early stage of the disease, ultimately, in some cases, to become confirmed lunatics.*

Juvenile Prison at Lusk.

An Act of Parliament was passed on the 23rd June, 1856, enabling the Commons of Lusk to be appropriated for the purpose of a Juvenile Penal Reformatory. In accordance with the requirements of the Act, many forms had to be complied with, and claims adjudicated on, which has necessarily occupied much time, and prevented our being as yet placed in possession of the lands. We believe, however, that we shall immediately be in a position to occupy the two iron huts already erected on the commons with exemplary adult prisoners, in an intermediate stage of imprisonment, who will be employed in drainage and other necessary works, preliminary to the erection of the buildings. We do not anticipate any very favourable results from the treatment of juvenile convicts, until a portion of the Penal-Reformatory is built, which, from its construction and appliances, will, we hope, give us the means of properly classifying and employing the inmates. The well-conducted, however qualified for licence or discharge, are removed to the intermediate stages, to be better prepared for their release.

Intermediate Stages.

Smithfield, &c.

In our last Report, we stated that Smithfield had been appropriated to a class of prisoners prosecuting trades, and others, partial invalids, who, from length of servitude and good conduct, were considered eligible for discharge on tickets-of-licence; that in addition to that class, well-conducted prisoners, not guilty of grave offences, approaching the period of their discharge, were also removed to the same depot; and that agricultural labourers, similarly circumstanced, were removed to Forts

* One of our Board, conversant with medical subjects, is of opinion, that these cases are referable to a disordered state of the body acting on an ill-regulated mind, untrained to moral restraint over thoughts and actions, and incapable of self-government, hence yielding to impulses and impressions generated by the morbid condition of the brain, and gradually acquiring an ascendancy which the mind will not control. They are generally attributable, when not consequent on derangement of the abdominal viscera, or the circulation, to a peculiar type of scrofula, the prevailing disease of convicts, and great cause of mortality amongst them, which appears to develop itself not alone in the form of pthisis and diseases of the glands and joints, but also, it would seem, in many instances by a peculiar tendency to attack the cerebral organs, and influence their functions, leading to a perversion of the moral sentiments, the constant obtruding of false ideas and perceptions on the mind, and exciting to irregular and criminal impulses and the commission of crime, often without apparent cause, and against the interest of the individual.

Camden and Carlisle, at the mouth of Cork Harbour, for the purpose of being employed on the fortifications. We anticipated being better enabled to test their reformation and eligibility for release by means of individualization, and that we should also, by special treatment, engender habits of self-control and self-dependence, and thereby more thoroughly prepare convicts for their well-doing on discharge. The experience of the past year has evinced that our anticipations have been fully realized, and, indeed, far exceeded our expectations, prosecuted, as the system has been, under the disadvantage of an insufficient course of previous training and discipline on the part of the prisoners, and want of experience of the officers. A great improvement, in an economical point of view, may be expected for the future; for, although the amount of diligence cannot well be exceeded, greater skill will render its application more remunerative. During a great portion of the year, a large number of officers (who have since retired) were obliged to be retained on the Smithfield staff, thereby increasing the expense, and rendering any calculation of little value for future guidance; the principle, however, of employing the officers, as well as the prisoners, at trades, will, of course, be an economical one, and we are persuaded will not tend to relax the discipline necessary to be maintained in the depot. The regularity and order that has prevailed since the establishment of the "intermediate stages" has been far greater than could have been expected: the fact that 251 convicts have been placed in Smithfield depot since its opening, and that only five have misconducted themselves at all, and these but slightly, at the commencement of the system (although the smallest deviation from a proper course of conduct is carefully noted and checked), is sufficient to corroborate what is stated. When it is considered that these prisoners are subjected to temptations which could not assail them in an ordinary prison, this is the more remarkable. Every opportunity has been taken to employ them profitably for the public service, whether that employment has been within or without the walls of the depot. They have repaired Newgate Prison (situated in the middle of the city), and rendered it habitable for female convicts; they have been employed daily in the performance of the duties of messenger, and in no single instance have we had reason to complain of a convict so employed being irregular, or even late, for

the duty he had to perform. There are other means, within the walls of the depot, of testing a prisoner's self-control: he is allowed a small portion of his earnings, the produce of his industry; this he may spend or save, whichever he thinks proper: in some cases it is spent in adding to the prison fare, or in some articles of dress that will be useful on discharge; in others, in saving, with the ulterior view of emigration, when at liberty. We find, with few exceptions, that the prisoners do not wish to return to localities in which they are likely to find their former evil companions; they prefer a new field of labour, although prosecuted under some difficulties; that field with the young is nearly always a colony. When the work of the day is over, instruction is given by Mr. Organ, the lecturer, who illustrates to the prisoners what is likely to be useful and profitable in their paths of life, and inculcates the importance of their selecting new fields of occupation, when, by a free discharge, they are at liberty to do so.

Two of the lectures delivered are appended. We cannot express our sense of the value of Mr. Organ's services too highly, his untiring energy and devotion to his duties fully entitle him to the highest commendation.

The Superintendent, Registrar, and all the officers connected with the establishment have applied themselves to the new state of things in a manner which does them great credit, and goes far to accomplish the object we have in view.

Results.

It appears that from Smithfield 55 convicts have been discharged unconditionally, and 112 on licence during the past year. Every precaution has been taken to ascertain the nature of the employment offered, and, as far as possible, the condition of the prisoners after discharge. In eighty-five cases of tickets-of-licence, we have *positive* assurances of *well doing*, nor have we any accounts which lead to the conclusion that others besides those whose licences are revoked are misconducting themselves. From the Forts 241 have been discharged on licence, and 101 absolutely during the past year. It appears that, although 353 tickets-of-licence were issued in 1856, as yet only 7 have been revoked,* the practice

* A great misapprehension exists on the part of the public, confounding prisoners discharged unconditionally with those discharged on licence. The forms of discharge are essentially different; and an inspection will at once show, by the "conditions" attached to the latter, whether an offender is *really* a "ticket-of-leave man."

of revocation pursued in all cases being in accordance with the terms endorsed on the ticket, viz.:—

"3. To produce a forfeiture of the licence it is by no "means necessary that the holder should be convicted of "any new offence. If he associates with notoriously bad "characters, leads an idle and dissolute life, or has no "visible means of obtaining an honest livelihood, &c., it "will be assumed that he is about to relapse into crime, "and he will be at once apprehended, and recommitted to "prison under his original sentence."

We do not, of course, mean to assume that the remainder have quitted their evil courses, but merely state the fact that their return to them is as yet not reported. We think proper to notice the favourable results of the reformatory efforts of Mr. Harold, the lecturer, as well as the principal warder, and other officers, at the Forts, evinced by the good conduct of the prisoners under their charge. We beg to call particular attention to the statement of the Rev. Mr. Shore (the Protestant Chaplain at Smithfield), who states that he perceives a great difference in the demeanour of twenty-five prisoners removed from Fort Camden to that depot for a special purpose, confirmatory of our opinion that, if men are dealt with in small numbers, the most favourable results may be anticipated.

From the experience afforded us in having subjected 750 male prisoners, during the past year, to an "intermediate stage of prison treatment," and the many opportunities we have had of judging personally of the effects of such treatment, whilst under detention (there having been only 7 very slight offences committed by the 750 men), as well as after the discharge of the convicts, upwards of 500 of the 750 having been discharged, and, with very few exceptions, shown by their subsequent conduct the value of their special training; we consider ourselves justified in concluding that seventy-five per cent. of the convicts may be employed in the public service at the latter period of their sentences, under less restraint than has hitherto been supposed, with great advantage to the moral reformation of the prisoner, and, at the same time, economy to the public service.

Deportation.

We are disposed to place great value on the selection for deportation of convicts being made from stages of detention which will insure their conduct having been satisfactorily tested. We believe that the pursuance of such a

course will not only be the means of preserving the present outlet for convicts, but will, in addition, act as a stimulus to good conduct, and further the reformation of the prisoners.

Considering it possible that observations may be made to the effect, that as the intermediate system has only been tried on a small scale (scarcely valid, however, with the above statistic of 750 having been subjected to it), it might not succeed when extended, we think it necessary to call attention to the principle, which is that of dealing with men in small numbers, not exceeding 100; and to observe that, if one establishment of 100 is sound, it is merely the extension of the principle for the multiplication of establishments of 100, provided each is in itself sound. There can be no doubt, with this system instituted, there are works enough in the United Kingdom to occupy the convicts at her disposal. To carry out the moral as well as the economical results, however, it will be necessary to give the officers employed on the service a special training; nor need this training be long, if a good selection is made of the person to be trained. Since Smithfield has been made an intermediate prison, we have attached officers for this purpose to attend the lectures, and qualify for taking charge of the prisoners in the iron huts at Lusk; and we are confident beneficial results will ensue from the prosecution of such a course.

General Observations.

Spike Island.

Spike Island.

The general state of this prison, in which the convicts are all associated in rooms formerly used as barracks for soldiers, is as satisfactory as can be expected under such unfavourable circumstances, and is very creditable to Mr. Hay, the Governor and the superior, and other officers of the different departments of the establishment.

The Local Inspector, Major Atkins, whose constant attendance is of great advantage to the service, and gives him great facility for observing the actual state of the establishment, reports very favourably of it, and our own visits lead us to confirm his report.

The Chaplains and Schoolmasters report favourably of the attention of the prisoners generally to the opportunities afforded them of moral and religious improvement and of school instruction.

With the view of, in some degree, remedying the acknowledged evils of having convicts in a state of association at night, and when not employed at labour, we have submitted a plan for dividing the rooms, by means of corrugated iron partitions and strong iron wire netting, into separate sleeping cells for each prisoner, which being fixed with screws, may be easily removed when necessary, and put up for use in any other apartment.

The expense has been sanctioned, and we hope to have this work commenced almost immediately, and executed by convict labour.

This prison has hitherto, also, been under the great disadvantage of having very inadequate punishment cells, both as regards their number and description; but we hope that this serious defect will soon no longer exist, a plan having been submitted to and approved of by the Royal Engineer Department, for building a range of punishment cells within the walls of the fortification, which will hold 30 prisoners; and at a future period, should the fort be occupied by a garrison, will be available as a place of confinement for military prisoners.

Philipstown Prison.

Philipstown Prison.

The completion of the movable iron prison, containing 250 separate sleeping cells, and of the alterations of the old debtors' prison, for the purpose of obtaining further cellular accommodation, have afforded great facility for improving the discipline and general internal arrangements of the establishment, of which the Governor, Mr. Hogreve, has not failed to avail himself; and notwithstanding the difficulty he often experiences in dealing with the large number of invalids committed to his charge at this station, on account of the mental and bodily infirmities of this class of prisoners, the prison is in a state that justifies our commendation of his zeal, judgment, and attention in the discharge of his duties, and of the report which he has received from the superior, principal, and subordinate officers of the establishment. The religious and moral state of the prisoners is favourably noticed by the Chaplains in their several reports, to which we beg to refer; and the school instruction has made satisfactory progress, under improved arrangements, which are fully explained in the Schoolmaster's annexed report.

The state of the health of the convicts in this invalid

establishment is fully described in another portion of this Report, as well as in that of the Medical Officer of the prison.

Mountjoy.

Mountjoy.

We have but little to add to our last Report on this prison. In all cases during the past year prisoners, on first conviction, have been subjected to its discipline; the permissive modification of the treatment, at the discretion of Dr. Rynd, rendering this practicable. The schoolroom and chapel are almost completed, and will be appliances of great assistance in properly training the prisoners.

Juvenile convicts under seventeen years of age are still detained here; and although this prison does not afford the requisites that could be desired for their proper treatment or suitable employment, its cellular accommodation enables them to be retained in separation when not at work.

Newgate Prison.

Newgate Prison.

This prison has been converted into a depot for female convicts. As an associated prison, it was every thing that was objectionable; and it is well that, through the diminution of prisoners, we have been enabled to abolish it as a male convict prison. By making its cells (sixty-two) available for female convicts, pending the erection of the new female prison at Mountjoy, we have, we believe, allocated it to the remedy of the most pressing requirement, viz., the removal of female convicts from the county prisons. We regret to add, that the Governor, Mr. Curtis, whose office was about to be abolished, has not returned from a leave of absence, which expired in November last, and has left a deficiency in his accounts.

Smithfield.

Smithfield.

So much has already been said of this depot, that there is nothing to add.

Cork Female Prison.

Cork Female Prison.

We have to report favourably as to the effects of the discipline on the prisoners in this temporary depot, and of the exertions of the Superintendent and officers

in carrying out the wishes and instructions of the Directors.

Grangegorman Female Prison.

Grangegorman Female Prison.

We are satisfied with the progress of the female convicts in this depot, both as regards their conduct, industry, and education. The system of classification works uncommonly well; and all that can be done to preserve a proper discipline and further the reformatory progress of the prisoners, consistently with present appliances, is done by the Superintendent, Governor, Chaplains, and Schoolmistress.

We cannot close our Report without expressing our sense of the valuable services of Captain C. R. Knight, whose private arrangements induced his resignation of the office of Director in June last. During the period he was a member of this Board his experience, zealous ability, and indefatigable exertions contributed largely to the favourable results we have now been enabled to report.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servants,

Walter Crofton, *Chairman.*

John Lentaigne, } *Directors.*
I. S. Whitty, }

SPIKE ISLAND CONVICT PRISON.

LOCAL INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Local Inspector's Report.

Spike Island Convict Prison,
9th January, 1857.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to forward for your information, my Annual Report for the year 1856, on the Government Prisons of Spike Island and Forts Carlisle and Camden.

Employment. The convicts for the past year have been as heretofore principally employed under the control of the Royal Engineers, in the formation of the fortifications in Cork Harbour; a large amount of work has been well and satisfactorily performed.

It is unnecessary for me to remark upon the expediency of employing convicts upon such works as have been conducted here by the Royal Engineer Department. After some experience with the results, I am convinced of its expediency; much however depends upon the subordinate officers having charge of working gangs, to organize a proper system of industrial training. It is of the greatest importance that they should be competent to direct the convicts at their work, and at the same time carry out strict discipline, with temper, kindness, firmness, and a conscientious zeal in the discharge of their duties. Their constant aim should be to acquire a moral influence over the prisoners, and endeavour to raise their minds to a proper feeling of moral obligation; such will almost invariably produce respect and confidence from the prisoners.

Conduct of Prisoners. The general conduct of the prisoners has been very satisfactory during the past year. On referring to the defaulters' book, offences of an aggravated character appear but few, and this fact is more valuable from the nature of the prison, large rooms presenting facilities for communication, and consequent insubordination.

It is my painful duty to refer to a gross case of assault upon a prison warder, which I regret to say proved fatal. The prisoners who were guilty of the offence were troublesome, bad characters. This is the only instance of conspiracy that has come under my knowledge.

By the firm, prompt, and judicious conduct of the governor and chief warder, the principals were removed to separate confinement, and any further evil checked.

Classification. The system of classification works most satisfactorily. It encourages good conduct, discipline, and industry upon the public works. Since its introduction into this establishment, my most sanguine expectations have been fully realized.

Moral and Religious Instruction. Moral and religious instruction has been performed by the chaplains of the prison, with zeal, and attention, and I trust with advantage to the spiritual welfare of their flocks.

School. The school department is conducted on the National system, under the management of the head schoolmaster (Mr. Harold,)

SPIKE ISLAND GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Local Inspector's Report.

who is most zealous and attentive. His exertions are principally confined to Camden Fort, where he has a portion of selected prisoners of the exemplary class, who are located there as a final test, previous to their receiving their tickets of licence, and I have great pleasure in being able to state that the experiment, so far as it has gone, has been perfectly successful; out of 181 discharges on tickets of licence, only *one* unfavourable report has been received.

I would here continue to express my opinions of the necessity of an increased portion of time being allowed each prisoner for school, as far as can be done consistently with the public works. Little mental improvement can be expected in the class of prisoners confined in Spike Island, unless the attendance at school be continuous. The prisoners generally are attentive and evince a wish to improve themselves, and as regards the juveniles the result has been satisfactory.

The assistant schoolmasters have been most attentive and painstaking.

Library. There is a good library of religious, and miscellaneous books for the use of the prisoners, and every facility consistent with the prison regulations is afforded by the authorities to their distribution among the prisoners.

Health. The sanitary state of the establishment may be considered as good for the past year. The prisoners generally present a very healthy appearance.

Diet. The dietary is strictly in accordance with that laid down for the governor's guidance; all the articles composing the diet are in conformity with the approved samples.

Subordinate Officers. The conduct of the greater part of the subordinate officers has been, I am glad to say, satisfactory. Some dismissals have taken place, consequent upon intoxication and other breaches of prison rules. Circumstanced as this prison is, it is impossible to maintain too high a state of discipline in the staff, and no consideration should be allowed to interfere with, or cause it to be departed from.

Forts Carlisle and Camden. The conduct of the prisoners at Carlisle Fort has been extremely good. They are all of the exemplary class, and on probation previous to their removal to Camden Fort to receive their licence, or to be otherwise disposed of.

Iron huts have been erected—at Fort Camden, four, and at Carlisle, two—capable of accommodating fifty convicts in each hut, with the view to the employment of convicts, in placing the fortifications of the harbour in a proper state of defence.

The discipline, and management of the convicts at the fort has been conducted by the principal warders in charge, to my most perfect satisfaction.

Conclusion. In conclusion, I beg to say, Gentlemen, that I have endeavoured to the best of my abilities, to carry out discipline, and meet your wishes. The prison rules have been strictly attended to, and no abuses have come to my knowledge.

I have pleasure in stating, that the conduct of Mr. Hay, the governor, has been characterized by great efficiency, atten-

tion and intelligence. The chief warder merits all I could say for him. SPIKE ISLAND GOVERNMENT PRISON.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant, *Local Inspector's Report.*

ROBERT ATKINS, Local Inspector.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,
Castle, Dublin.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Governor's Report.

Spike Island Government Prison,
24th January, 1857.

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with your directions, I have the honour to submit my annual Report and Returns for the past year. The conduct of the subordinate officers has been generally good, and with very few exceptions, they have discharged their onerous duties with zeal and assiduity. I much regret that one of them (a promising young officer), was murdered by one or more of the convicts, when on duty as intern guard in one of the prisons, on the evening of the 26th September last; but fortunately, I succeeded in obtaining information which led to the immediate discovery of the parties accused, and they are now in the county gaol for trial at the next assizes.

During the past year, the prisoners have been employed as usual, under the Royal Engineer Department—completing the defensive works of the harbour, at Spike Island and Forts Camden and Carlisle—detached parties of prisoners have also been employed on Ordnance and Naval works at Haulbowline and the Military Hospital at Queenstown, the latter also under the Royal Engineers, and, notwithstanding the facilities they have had to escape from those places, I am happy to say, that not even an attempt at such has taken place during the year, from any part of the establishment.

Until last month the various articles required for the prison use were manufactured here as usual. The tailors and shoemakers are now removed to the manufacturing depot at Philipstown, and repairing only is done here.

The following trades are still carried on at Spike Island for the supply of the prison, and for the engineers' works, viz:—baker's, upholsterer's, cooper's, carpenter's, tin-smith's, blacksmith's, and nailer's.

In summer the working hours are from seven, A.M., until six, P.M., allowing one hour for dinner; and in winter during daylight. Prisoners are credited with their earnings in accordance with the scale and regulations laid down.

The daily average number for the year on the public works was 950.

Although some few cases of assaults on officers and of other serious offences have occurred, the conduct of the prisoners generally has been good, considering the number and the different tempers and dispositions that are brought in contact with each

SPIKE ISLAND GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Governor's Report.

other. The system of badging introduced by you, and now in operation about sixteen months, has, in my opinion, worked admirably, and proved a most powerful stimulant to good conduct. By his badge every prisoner learns the progress he makes monthly, and I find that sooner or later they take the greatest possible interest in their advancement; even the most insubordinate and unruly, after a time, ask for promotion, and earnestly promise good conduct for the future.

Major Atkins, the local inspector, has aided and supported me with his advice in the discharge of all my duties. The chief warder has fully borne out his former character, for energy and perseverence in the discharge of his multifarious duties, and the same remark will apply to all the superior officers of the establishment.

The prison buildings are in very good order, and the accommodation as to room quite ample: a greater number of cells for separation are much needed, as I mentioned in my last annual Report; but I believe it is the intention of your Board to build extra cells soon, and also to have the open wards converted into separate apartments or cells for each prisoner, two improvements which I take leave to state, cannot be carried out too soon, for in my opinion, neither efficient discipline, or moral reformation can be thoroughly maintained and made to have effect in associated wards. The murderer, the professional burglar, and highway man side by side with and companion of one who may from force of circumstances, rather than from any natural disposition to vice, have been led to steal a sheep or a cow, his first and only offence, and probably committed under the pressure of want: it is there prison contamination effects its work, and the old and hardened offender has the opportunity to train the young and more innocent, until he brings him to his own level in depravity.

Since March last, up to the 31st December, 181 convicts have been discharged on licence from this depot, and Forts Carlisle and Camden, but principally from the latter where they had undergone a regular course of probation; and it affords me very great pleasure in being able to state that up to the present time, I have only heard of one of them having got into trouble, and he had left Ireland; indeed I have reason to believe that the others are doing well, having received letters from every one of them at the expiration of three months from the date of their discharge. All these men had offers of employment before they obtained their discharges on licence; and at first I had great difficulty in getting correct information relative to the parties offering employment. I then suggested to one of your Board, and got his sanction to apply to the Constabulary, and through them I have since been enabled to obtain the necessary information and full particulars required by your Board, as to the character, &c., of every person who offered employment; and I must here observe, that the Constabulary reports have been very valuable in aid of the well working of the system. They have frustrated many attempts at imposition and false certificates from the friends of convicts, offering employment when not in a posi-

tion to give any. Through the same channel the men on licence are also paid the balance of gratuity due to them at the end of three months from the date of their discharge; and I feel convinced that the combination of the convict and police authorities are indispensable in the working of the system; without that the machinery is incomplete and the work only half done. At present the Constabulary have a knowledge of every man discharged on licence in Ireland, and where and how he is employed, and that alone I consider a certain safeguard to society, as, without in any way interfering with his liberty or daily avocation, they have an eye on him and know his habits. He knows this; and were he inclined to go astray it checks him, as he would be immediately looked after: he is also informed in his discharge that the police of his locality will pay him the balance of his gratuity at the proper time, and I consider that another inducement for him to be careful as to his conduct.

SPIKE ISLAND GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Governor's Report.

In forwarding my general abstract of receipt and expenditure for the past year, I beg to observe that my accounts have passed the Audit Board, and that I have received from the Commissioners their certificate to that effect.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

PETER HAY, Governor.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons, Dublin Castle.

Spike Island Government Prison.

GENTLEMEN,—I certify that the rules laid down for the government of the prison, have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to, or brought under the notice of a Director.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

PETER HAY, Governor.

The Directors of Convict Prisons, Dublin Castle.

SPIKE ISLAND GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Medical Officer's Report.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Spike Island Convict Prison,
9th January, 1857.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit my Report on the sanitary state of Spike Island Convict Prison, for the year 1856.

TABLE 1.—The following table gives a general view of the numbers treated in the hospital during the year,

Number of sick remaining in hospital on the 1st of January, 1856, from the preceding year,	42
Number admitted since, to the 31st of December, inclusive,	542
Total under treatment during the year,	584
Of those there were discharged, cured or relieved,	536
Died,	12
Removed to Criminal Lunatic Asylum,	4
Remaining in hospital, 1st of January, 1857,	32
Total,	584

TABLE 2.—The following table specifies the diseases with which the patients, admitted during the year, were affected.

Mild Febrile Affections,	69	Tumors,	2
Apoplexy,	2	Scrofula,	3
Laryngeal Affections,	10	Swelled Testicle,	13
Catarrh,	5	Stricture,	5
Bronchitis,	32	Hydrocele,	2
Phthisis,	16	Abscess,	17
Inflammation of the Lung,	12	Ulcers,	23
Do. of Pleura, with Effusion,	13	Anthrax,	5
Diseases of the Heart,	4	Whitlow,	4
Do. of the Liver,	11	Paraph,	1
Dyspepsia,	27	Piles,	5
Constipation,	4	Fractures,	1
Diarrhœa,	5	Dislocations,	1
Dysentery,	12	Burns,	1
Colic,	10	Injuries of the Head,	2
Dropsy,	4	Contusions	50
Diabetes,	1	Sprains	4
Scarlatina,	1	Disease of knee joint,	12
Bleeding from Nose,	1	Do. of elbow joint,	1
Spitting of Blood,	6	Do. of the hip joint,	4
Rheumatism,	26	Psoriasis, or Scaly Tetter,	8
Lumbago,	8	Other Skin Diseases,	6
Insanity,	3		
Ophthalmia,	90	Total,	542

Referring to this table, it appears that the largest number of admissions are registered under the headings "Ophthalmia," the various "Diseases of the Chest," "Febrile Affections." The cases of eye disease though numerous, and frequently very tedious in their cure, did not, except in two instances, result in any serious damage to the sight. In one a most formidable attack of purulent ophthalmia was followed by considerable opacity of the cornea in both eyes; in the other, an acute inflammation of the iris terminated in its permanent adhesion. The patient in this last case did not complain for more than thirty-six hours after the

eye was first attacked. The diseases of the chest, with the exception of those under the heading "Bronchitis," were of a serious nature; the cases of inflammation of the lungs were acute and demanded the most active treatment for their cure, whilst those in which the pleura or investing membrane was attacked were attended in every instance with more or less of effusion, and required a long residence in hospital for their cure. The febrile affections were all of the mildest form, and not of a contagious nature. The case of scarlatina was mild, and, remarkable to relate, solitary.

The casualties, though numerous, were generally speaking, of no consequence. In one case only of injury of the head were there alarming symptoms. I admitted many ailments of slight nature, requiring only in some cases a day's stay in hospital for their cure. I have invariably acted upon this principle for the reasons stated in my former reports, and I feel convinced that it is all-important in the medical management of a convict prison entirely devoted to labour. Comparing the hospital returns with those of preceding years, a marked improvement is manifest in the health of the prisoners. The number of admissions to the hospital is less than one half when contrasted with last year, and rather under one third of that preceding it, being for the year 1855, 1138, and for 1854, 1656. The average daily number of prisoners for the year 1855, exclusive of the Forts Camden and Carlisle, was 1232, for last year 1240. These figures when taken in connexion with those of the admissions to hospital, are evidence conclusive of a vast amendment in the sanitary condition of the establishment. The number of externs treated during the year was 8081, or an average of twenty-two per diem.

Table 3.—The following table shows the ages, dates of conviction, of committal to Spike Island Prison, of admission to hospital, and of death, the length of time spent in hospital, and the diseases of the patients that died.

No. in Registry.	Initials of Name.	Age.	Date of Committal to Spike Island.	Date of Admission to Hospital.	Date of Death.	No. of Days in Hospital.	Disease.	Date of Conviction.
6093	P.H.	23	Nov. 26, 1852,	Feb. 29, 1856,	Mar. 9, 1856,	10	Acute inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura,	July 28, 1851.
8296	J.S.	21	Dec. 12, 1854,	Nov. 29, 1855,	April 20, 1856	162	Chronic Disease of Liver,	March 5, 1851
8801	P.D.	24	August 26 1855	Feb. 10, 1856,	April 21, 1856,	71	Phthisis,	Dec. 6, 1852.
9188	J.D.	60	Jan. 29, 1856,	April 20, 1856,	April 26, 1856,	6	Chronic Bronchitis	Jan. 3, 1855.
6618	J.R.	21	Mar. 8, 1853,	Oct. 10, 1855,	May 1, 1856,	201	Phthisis,	July 5, 1852.
9370	J.T.	28	Mar. 14, 1856,	Mar. 15, 1856,	May 9, 1856,	55	do.	March 5, 1851
8238	P.C.	23	Dec. 7, 1854,	Feb. 3, 1856,	May 31, 1856,	119	do.	May 1, 1853.
9052	J.M.	48	Dec. 26, 1855,	June 4, 1856,	June 21, 1856,	17	Gastric Fever,	July 4, 1849.
9259	P.M.	45	Feb. 29, 1856,	Not in hospital, died suddenly in A prison.	June 28, 1856,	none	Disease of Heart,	April 29, 1852
6291	J.O'B.	20	Jan. 10, 1853,	Feb. 20, 1856,	July 7, 1856,	139	Phthisis,	June 14, 1852.
9168	D.R.	26	Jan. 28, 1856,	June 8, 1856,	Sept. 18, 1856	101	Scrofulous disease of Hip,	July 27, 1854.
7097	J.M.	21	July 18, 1853,	Nov. 19, 1856,	Dec. 20, 1856	31	Disease of Heart,	June 13, 1853.

SPIKE ISLAND GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Medical Officer's Report.

The preceding tabular return evidences a decrease in the per centage mortality of this prison, being about two and a-half per cent. on the cases treated to a termination, and not quite one per cent. on the prison population. During the year, four lunatics were removed from this prison to the Criminal Asylum at Dundrum. One had left previous to my having taken charge of the prison, and I am unable to inform you as to the period at which the disease was manifested. Of the remaining three, one was received from Bermuda in three days after my arrival at Spike Island, and reported to me by the medical officer in charge of the ship "Castle Eden" as insane, but harmless; another gave proofs of mental disorder immediately subsequent to his transfer from one of the Dublin prisons; and all my information goes to prove that the third case originated in this prison.

In conclusion, I beg leave to take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to the principal officers of the establishment, for their readiness at all times to assist me when I required their co-operation in the discharge of my duties.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JEREMIAH H. KELLY, Medical Superintendent.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

Chaplain's Report.

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Spike Island Government Prison,
6th January, 1857.

GENTLEMEN,—In presenting my Report for the year ending 31st December, 1856, I feel happy at being able to state that Divine Service was performed at the prison church fifty-six times, nothing ever having interfered with the due celebration of it. At this the attendance has been good, and the prisoners' conduct exemplary. In fact, I have never in any instance had occasion to reprove them for inattention. The ordinary service has been accompanied by singing, at proper intervals, which I have found an auxiliary in promoting their attention and earnestness, and the zeal they manifest in preparation for it, at a time on the Sabbath morning allowed for the purpose, through the kind permission of the authorities, is highly gratifying; the numbers engaged in it being usually ten. Towards their improvement I shall devote as much attention as possible, and have furnished them with books suited to the purpose.

During the week I lecture twice, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, confining my instructions on the former to catechetical examination on the Lessons, Epistles, and Gospel, &c., on the latter to an address on some useful and interesting subject, choosing such as is most likely to bear on their moral good, and act as an incentive for their imitation. I feel grateful to the authorities for having during the past year granted me the privilege of

an additional day for religious instruction, as the short portion before allowed was insufficient to direct attention to anything of practical utility. The attendance on these occasions, in all eighty-four times, has been also satisfactory, none being allowed to be absent on the works, which I had before occasion to complain of.

The hospital was visited eighty-four times, when I read and prayed with the patients, finding them in every instance attentive and willing to engage with me in supplication for their temporal and spiritual restoration, every day tending towards the former in the improved dietary, clothing, and personal comfort, enjoyed by the invalids. To further the latter I shall take the liberty at an early occasion of submitting for the Directors' approval such a list of books as I consider advisable for the purpose.

The Lord's Supper has been administered on five occasions, preparatory to which I have had the communicants under a course of instruction suited to their reception of so sacred an ordinance, and have been gratified at finding instances, in which they sought such spiritual direction and consolation as was needed, not rushing thoughtlessly to engage therein, but with "due search and examination." Towards the fitness of the candidates I have also aided, as far as I could estimate character and outward reformation, admitting only such as upon inspection I found to have been well conducted in prison.

The solitary cells and prison school had each their due share of attention. At the latter I have observed with satisfaction, on various occasions, the rapid progress made by many of the men in the short period of two or three months, who on their admission were altogether uninstructed; and I cannot but bear testimony on the several occasions I visited, to the attention and discipline observed by the teachers.

In conclusion, I desire to return thanks to the several superior officers, for their uniform urbanity, and their desire to make every thing as agreeable to me in the performance of my duties as they could; and I trust that every succeeding year I shall be privileged to minister among the prisoners shall abound with increased opportunities of usefulness, and that every thing shall subserve, to what should be the great object of their incarceration, their moral and spiritual advantage.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your very obedient, humble servant,

JOSEPH G. BOUCHIER, Protestant Chaplain.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

SPIKE ISLAND GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Spike Island,
January 1st, 1857.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to present you with my Report for the year 1856, which is my Eighth Annual Report as the Roman Catholic Chaplain of this prison.

During the past year the strict discipline recently applied to the system of penal servitude in this country has been carried into full operation. The enforcement of the stringent regulations which such discipline necessarily required, excited, as may be expected, a good deal of ill-temper and insubordination among many of the prisoners hitherto unaccustomed to such stringency, and otherwise perverse and obstinate. These persons have given much trouble to the prison authorities during the year. But I feel bound to say that the greater number of the prisoners have quietly submitted to every observance of the new regulations, and have given the fullest satisfaction by their general conduct. Although I cannot state that the new discipline has produced all the desired effects, still I believe it to be sound in principle, and I am confident that it will ultimately succeed. I do not consider it at all too stringent or severe; as most of these prisoners are now destined to return to society in their own country in a limited time, it would be unwise to the prisoners themselves, as well as to the community, to make their penal servitude here a pleasant or encouraging state to return to.

As far as my intercourse and duties with the prisoners generally were concerned, I have found them respectful, submissive, and anxious to avail themselves of the opportunities afforded them of complying with their religious duties. All the prisoners attend at an early hour every morning in the prison chapel for morning prayer, and at two divine services every Sunday and holiday. Those who have witnessed their conduct in the chapel have been much struck with their earnest and edifying behaviour. Conduct to the contrary of this has been of rare occurrence here. As nearly 200 prisoners attend at the school on week days, I have availed of this opportunity to take a class of them, from the school to the chapel, daily, to impart to them the necessary religious instructions and confession preparatory to the reception of the holy sacraments; and I am happy to state that the great majority of the prisoners under my spiritual care have received the sacrament of penance and the holy communion at least once during the year—many have done so monthly, and some weekly—and 158 of them have been prepared for the sacrament of confirmation, which was solemnly administered to them in the prison chapel, on the 4th of September last, by the Right Rev. Dr. Delany, the Roman Catholic Lord Bishop of this diocese. The holy sacraments were also administered to a large number of prisoners previous to their departure for Bermuda.

The number of sick in hospital has greatly diminished. Only twelve deaths occurred during the year. I have, nevertheless,

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

continued my usual practice of visiting the sick daily, to administer to them all the necessary services and consolations of religion. I feel that great credit is due to the medical superintendent, Doctor Kelly, and his apothecary, Mr. O'Connell, for the cleanly and orderly state the hospital has been constantly kept in, and for their very humane and kind attention to the patients.

I beg to state that the additional duties prescribed to the Roman Catholic Chaplains, under the new regulations, of attending in the prison chapel at an early hour every morning to give morning prayer to the prisoners, and of inspecting all the prisoners' letters going out and coming into the prison, have been punctually and diligently discharged, although often attended with very great inconvenience. But as those duties have been considered necessary, I have not hesitated to comply.

I have visited the school once or twice a day, and I have always found it in constant and regular operation. The entire business devolved on two teachers, with a visit once a week from the head-schoolmaster, who resides at the forts. Owing to the incessant labours of the two teachers, Messrs. O'Rourke and M'Cartan, during the whole of each day and part of the night, visible progress has been made by the majority of the prisoners. Under the peculiar circumstances of this school, forming as it does two distinct schools, one for each half of the day, the calling the lists, arranging the classes, and keeping the books required by the prison authorities, and the Board of Education, twice each day, must necessarily occupy a considerable portion of the teachers' time. The appointment, therefore, of an additional teacher is quite indispensable to the efficient working of the school.

I have constantly visited the prisoners confined in solitary punishment, and I have spared no pains to impress upon them the wickedness and folly of their refractory conduct. And I feel warranted in stating that my efforts in that respect have had a very salutary effect on some, while they seem to have been entirely lost on others.

Without at all questioning the justice of the punishments awarded in the cells, I am of opinion that a large portion of those for the minor offences, could be dealt with in the penal wards, with far more advantage to the discipline of the prison, and the correction of the offenders. This opinion I have maturely formed from my observations during the last year. The four modes of punishment here are, first, corporal punishment, which is only inflicted for violence committed on an officer; the second is confinement in a light or dark cell, on bread and water, and without a bed. This punishment should, in my opinion, be confined to the graver offences, for, when prisoners frequently undergo this punishment, it loses its effect upon them, and becomes a nullity, and they grow hardened and incorrigible, and, hence, many of them are continually passing through the cells without producing the least improvement in them, but the contrary. The third mode of punishment is degradation from their

SPIKE ISLAND GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

classification. This punishment, though it may not appear so at first sight, is that which inflicts the greatest amount of pain and detriment to a prisoner; for, when a prisoner is degraded from exemplary or first-class to the lowest class, it requires such a length of time to recover the loss, that many get into despair, and become careless of their character, and sometimes reckless. The fourth mode of punishment, which is that of keeping the refractory in penal probationary wards, but still continued at their usual hard labour on the public works, and restricted to a low scale of dietary, with a loss of all prison privileges, for an undefined period, entirely contingent on their conduct and reformation, is that which I have found to be most effectual, both for reforming and deterring the transgressors. I would, therefore, strongly recommend its more general adoption.

I think it right to call your particular attention to the detriment sustained by the discipline of this prison during the last year, in consequence of the incarceration here of Bermuda prisoners. Three hundred and sixty of these men arrived here in December, 1855, and in January, 1856, who appeared to be total strangers to all the practices of religion, and the observance of discipline. At first they were placed in a prison by themselves, but their conduct was found to be so insolent and insubordinate, that they could not be governed while they remained together. They were then distributed through all the wards of the prison; and it is but too certain that their irreligious and insubordinate expressions and example have had a very mischievous effect upon the other prisoners. It required much exertion on the part of the prison authorities and chaplains to bring them to better sentiments and practice. At present, I am glad to say that they are greatly reformed, and that the majority of them are giving every satisfaction by their conduct.

Most of these prisoners had left this prison for Bermuda, during the last four or six years, and had been, previous to their departure, comparatively simple, well-disposed men, attached to the practices of their religion, and submissive to the prison authorities, and have returned to us in the depraved state I have described. I can state the same of several hundreds of others who returned to this prison from Bermuda during the last eight years: which clearly shows that whatever may be thought of the punishment and discipline of convicts in this country, they certainly are not improved, but the contrary, by their transportation to Bermuda.

Though a large number of prisoners have received the indulgence of tickets-of-leave out of this prison during the last year, not one has been sent back for any offence, and I have only heard of three to have in any way misconducted themselves. I am confident, while it is carried out so judiciously and securely, as has been done, hitherto, by the Government and prison authorities, in granting it to none but those of well-proved conduct, and with certain employment secured to them, that few will relapse. I am also of opinion, if tickets-of-leave were granted to the most deserving of the penal servitude prisoners,

Spike Island Government Prison.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

it would be not only a reward for good conduct in themselves, but also an incentive to the others to follow their example. Some stimulus of this kind, to this class of prisoners, would be most useful. A mitigation of even three or six months would answer the purpose.

I have reason to apprehend that persons unacquainted with the distinction sometimes confound ticket-of-leave with pardoned prisoners. Several of the latter have unfortunately relapsed into crime, while few or none of the former have as yet abused their indulgence.

In conclusion, I beg to say that my anxiety for the welfare of this establishment, with which I have been so long connected, has induced me to submit to you the foregoing remarks and suggestions resulting from my experience. I trust that you will not only not deem them unimportant, but that you will be pleased to give them your earnest consideration.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

T. F. Lyons, R. C. Chaplain.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

ASSISTANT ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Assistant R. C. Chaplain's Report.

Spike Island Government Prison,
January 7, 1857.

Gentlemen,—Among the various topics that might be selected as matter for a prison report, I think the condition of those committed from time to time to solitary confinement, in cells, is not the least important; in fact, to arrive at a correct knowledge of the moral statistics of our convict community, a close attention to, an accurate survey of, the particulars involved in this branch is absolutely necessary. In this way only can we arrive at the knowledge of those general principles which will best aid in directing the movements, and applying the forces of the machinery of prison discipline. Before, however, considering the various details connected with this subject, I think it may be well to state how far our present system has a right to claim (on principle) the merit of the favourable results we are happy to have to announce for the close of the past year. A liberal, an abundant provision for the prisoners' physical, moral, and spiritual requirements are among the first, the most necessary and important conditions; the motives that are likely to have the most powerful and the most permanent effect on a being constituted as the felon is, I consider as the next essential and sufficient desideratum. Like the vague, but irresistible desire all men have after happiness, the object of the prisoner's fondest aspirations is the liberty which he believes lies beyond the limits of penal life. If there be any difference, it is in the greater tendency with

SPIKE ISLAND GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Assistant R. C. Chaplain's Report.

which his will is carried thereto, as the many elements widely scattered, which go to form the first, are here concentrated on one object to which the inward eye is always turned. A scheme of reformation, therefore, which the prisoner cannot oppose without going counter-current to the onward course of his irresistible feelings ought—if there be any truth in the laws which regulate man's moral nature—produce the happiest results. Fortunately for the cause of order, morality, and discipline, the two influences just touched upon bear the most intimate relation to each other. Like two rivers hastening to same point, they meet, they blend, and course along until lost in the ocean-depths of society. The hope of reward, and the fear of punishment—one inviting to the observance of rule, and the other forbidding its violation—are the motives—are the great moral forces which have been wisely supplied by authority for effecting the reformation of the prisoner. The badges or marks pointing out the progress he has made on the road to liberty, encourage and sustain his aspirations for the same; and the denial or subtraction of these, with the infliction of punishment by committal to solitary confinement, sensibly remind him of his retrogression from the goal to which he had finally hoped he was fast hastening. Excitement, sometimes amounting to fury, which I have seen prisoners manifest, on several occasions, when stripped of those badges, and committed to solitary punishment, I would boldly instance as so many genuine and powerful manifestations of their thorough appreciation of these emblems of dawning liberty. The prisoner's extreme sensitiveness to the loss of these may be also taken as the measure of his moral vitality, and also of that moral force which, by its superior energy, would tame down those passions which prompted to the violation of that prison discipline for which he is now suffering punishment; in proof whereof I have now before my mind's eye many prisoners I have seen transported after this fashion, when going my daily rounds to cells, in order to admonish such as might be in solitary confinement. I perceived that all this seeming recklessness was, at bottom, but a stormy and intense confession of their appreciation of the discipline they had just violated; and, therefore, when the blast would blow over—the prisoner being left alone to commune with his reason in his cell—I feared not for the results. Then, too, as in duty bound, when reproving the prisoner for the fault committed, I found, with very few exceptions, that an attentive and respectful hearing was given to the admonition then offered. A simple exposition of the injury he had foolishly done himself, of the wounds inflicted on those feelings which had been pledged to order, more especially through the rewards it held out, carried conviction to their minds—the seeds of reformation were sown. I would not venture to say that this most desirable result immediately followed after the first incubation of reflection; various experiments, at least with respect to some, had to be made, before the desired effect was

brought forth. A more triumphant proof of the ameliorating tendencies of the system now in operation could not be adduced than the happy change wrought in the habits, in the conduct of some of the wildest, the most stubborn, and the most reckless natures I have known in this prison. For a time, indeed, it might be a question if any reformation could be effected; however, the wise and steady application of wholesome discipline gradually cooled down their hot, their fierce passions; and now having fallen in with the general and regular movement of prison discipline, they appear fully to appreciate its spirit, and to relish its advantages. The decrease in the number of punishments particularly within the last three or four months may, I should think, be taken as a fair test of the improved tone of prison life. Previously the committals to cells had amounted often to a high figure, and the causes or crimes for which these punishments had been inflicted were matter for serious consideration. The warders here, who may be considered the eye and the hand of authority, are placed, in consequence, in the most delicate relations to the prisoner. Him it is their duty to watch, to restrain, to report against: as the medium through which the charge of guilt for which punishment is inflicted by authority is conveyed, they are naturally disposed to view him in the same light as the instrument of torture itself. No doubt his position may render him also the agent of much good to the prisoner. He, fallen in character, broken in spirit, almost lost in hope, on whose neck presses the yoke of servitude day after day, naturally turns his eyes to those who can lend a helping hand to rescue him from the depths of despair. If the officer in charge, to whose honour and discretion are committed in no small way the prisoner's character and hopes of liberty, has for him that sympathy which duty forbids not, if he treats him with that humanity which a wise code of prison regulations teaches, he may indeed acquire over his mind an ascendancy which will prove no less beneficial to order than to the prisoner himself. A certain routine of work the prisoner must do; a certain form of discipline must be observed. Which is the more agreeable, to perform this willingly or unwillingly?—A moment's reflection will tell. Hence we see that when the warders and the prisoners mutually understand each other (and this is quite compatible with a proper sense of duty), business goes on without meeting with those violent and startling checks which may leave behind the most deplorable recollections. A sick mind, like a sick body, requires kind and skilful treatment. Soft words, like oil poured on certain sores, are best adapted to minds whose whole existence here may be called one continued moral pain. Indignant language, or tones pointed by an equal against another, might be considered offensive; but when these are made the vehicle of command from a superior, the more especially when he is the executive of punishment, to an inferior, whose mind is painfully alive to the utter degradation which overwhelms him, it is looked upon as an assumption of

SPIKE ISLAND GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Assistant R. C. Chaplain's Report.

SPIKE ISLAND GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Assistant R. C. Chaplain's Report.

tyranny—an unauthorized punishment that strikes at his moral nature, which he hoped an offender was forbid to touch. The letter of the law may not have been violated, though the spirit is; and the unhappy prisoner, in the glaring consciousness he had of his utter inability to protect or avenge himself, meets the insult, the injury virtually offered him, in language equally, if not more indignant. He has transgressed, and that instinctively, before reason had time to put on the check to a will dragged headlong by the violence of passion. His insubordination is manifest; he has grossly offended his officer; he is brought forth for punishment; he is committed to the cell. The marks of good conduct which he had been some months back most anxiously and sedulously labouring to win, or secure, are taken from him. The very clothes of the prisoner continually passing by, painfully remind him of the loss he has sustained, of the despair he does not see he could prevent. Murmuring complaints break out against order and authority. They are more particularly levelled against those they consider more immediately the authors of their misfortune. Others, too, perhaps, have a like tale to tell; evil advice, dangerous suggestions, are given, are propagated; passion has mounted up to fury; reason is bandaged for a time, and the work of destruction begins. This I consider a true, if not an adequate analysis of the spirit of daring insubordination which raged here at a certain period of last year, and which led to the most deplorable catastrophes. The excess of the evil cured itself. A spirit of fear, more or less, came over parties; and though a firm and exact discipline is still enforced against the evil doer, I feel convinced that the vigilant and discreet, yet humane spirit which regulates our prison discipline, is one of the main causes which secures the willing and steady obedience of the prisoner. Than the system itself, none could be better; for the double impulse communicated to the prisoner's mind from the fear of punishment, and the hope of reward—and that, too, for the line along which his will is supposed to move, viz., the line that points to liberty—could as little fail of their effect when the disturbing causes, to use the language of philosophy, were removed, than the laws of gravitation itself. When some, alarmed at the events which occurred here last year, feared it would not prove a machine sufficiently powerful to prevent crime, or secure the officers from the fierce and turbulent passions of some prisoners, I expressed my dissent, and said that these facts, however to be deplored, could supply no reasonable grounds against the soundness of it, as they arose from causes with which it was not intimately connected, and for which it could not be responsible. The thing is now fully justified by the results. The number of committals for punishment in cells has greatly decreased. From being ten, eleven, twelve, per diem, it has been reduced to four, five, and six, with occasional variations. The great body of the prisoners appear to be penetrated with a more thorough, with a more sincere conviction of the wise and beneficent economy of the machinery

which directs prison life; they appear to appreciate the more its advantages, and anxious to secure the same. In the critical circumstances I have touched upon above, I felt that the relation of a pastor, in which I stood to the prisoners, afforded me facilities of access, of influence over their minds which, if duly availed of, might go no small way in exorcising the demon of insubordination that was driving on certain individuals to headlong destruction. In various places and ways, and more especially at the times and in the places of divine worship, I reasoned with them with all the force and point I was capable of, on the folly and injustice of their notions and conduct. I explained, as it was easy to show, the intrinsic value, the direct tendencies of the discipline they had been foolish enough to violate. I showed them how ungrateful and suicidal has been their conduct, and held out to them in prospective the evils they were preparing for themselves. Language of this character, addressed to prisoners collected together in one body, and not yet generally infected with the lever of insubordination, though perhaps in the embryo state of a dark and hidden sympathy, had, I am bold to say, the desired effect. The current of public opinion, such as it existed amongst prisoners, being turned into the channel of order, the workers and propagators of sedition felt the tide had left them—that their scheme of evil was strangled—shipwrecked—hopeless. Too much praise cannot be given to the prison authorities for the wise and firm measures adopted to meet the difficulties of the occasion. The warders, too—a very efficient and meritorious class of public officers—did their part suitably to the occasion. In fine, I take this opportunity of bearing testimony to the firm, judicious, and humane conduct of Mr. Leytle, the warder in charge of the cells for the past year, with whom my duties there brought me in daily communication.

Passing on to those duties which may be called more strictly professional, I hope I have discharged mine regularly and efficiently. The list includes divine service on Sundays and holidays, preaching, administration of sacraments, interment of the dead, and visiting the sick in hospital. One hundred and fifty-eight prisoners received confirmation during the last year at the hands of the Right Rev. Dr. Delany. Within the last year two public daily prayers for all the prisoners congregated together have been introduced; and, considering the good effects derivable and obtained from this pious practice, I congratulate authority on the wisdom of its institution. I have noticed, indeed, before the close of our year, a growing desire among prisoners to avail themselves of the advantages which religion affords. This manifested itself the more especially at those times, and on those occasions when duty and habit excite the attention and rouse the conscience of the prisoner to the reception of the sacraments. When it is considered that the sincere and conscientious discharge of this duty (and such we are bound to believe it, as the peculiar form of our discipline makes it almost voluntary on the part of the prisoner,) presupposes the silence

SPIKE ISLAND GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Assistant R. C. Chaplain's Report.

and submission of the passions, a conversion of heart, a desire at least to the renunciation of sin, it is not difficult to understand how favourable it must be to the cause of prison order and reformation. Discipline, no doubt, including the punishments it inflicts, will insure an external compliance and submission; but considering the motives it acts upon, that it addresses itself to the prisoners' hopes and fears, a doubt may remain that it will yet reach the secret springs and tendencies of the heart, and that when restraint is removed, and favourable circumstances present themselves, they may react with a force equal to the compression which shut them in—equal to the violence of the temptation which may attract them. Religion, when it is a lively faith and a living conscience—and experience shows that prisoners are not proof against such influences—purifies and changes the heart, and makes the prisoner a proselyte to order. I can myself bear testimony to the fervour which prisoners bring to the public duties of religion—to the solemn and earnest attention manifested when instructing them on the Gospel truths of the day, and the many and various spiritual and moral obligations extracted therefrom. Another manifestation also of the improved spirit pervading the prisoners, are the frequent and earnest appeals made to me for religious books. It is true there are some select religious books in their respective wards, provided liberally and willingly by authority; but the novelty and attraction of these, at least for some, are soon over, nor are they such as would best and adequately suit various tastes. History, biography, anecdotical, miscellaneous reading, books that present various pictures of nature, life, character, and manners, I am convinced would be eagerly sought after, and read by the prisoners. The effects would be more enlarged thoughts, more elevated sentiments; new wells of hope would spring up in the soul, a greater thirst for liberty would be excited, and consequently a more earnest and steady appreciation of the means whereby it might be the sooner attained. Our library, indeed, supplies this want to a certain extent; but I will take the liberty of saying that a great part of the matter of which these books are composed, is too hard and dry to be digested by prisoners—too high, far-fetched, and scientific—and I will also say, heavy and spiritless—to be reached at or appreciated by them. No doubt, to those who could lay themselves down to a brown study, or apply themselves to serious reading, they may supply as useful information, if not more so, than others I might name; but for those whose moral elasticity is in no small way undermined by the conditions of prison life, knowledge must be received into the mind with the same ease and facility that air passes in through the natural lungs. The comedy of life is over for the present with the prisoner; he has passed into the deep shadow of tragedy; touching striking scenes and events, therefore, are what will best arrest his attention, and will also best restore and elevate his fallen nature. As instances, some out of many such books as "Plutarch's Lives," "Josephus's Antiquities and Jewish Wars," "Rollin's Ancient History," "Butler's Lives

SPIKE ISLAND GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Assistant R. C. Chaplain's Report.

of the Saints" (a work often asked for), histories of various countries, ancient and modern, prose moral works and poems, might, I will humbly say, be safely recommended. Books of this stamp, with a due care to a proper and varied selection, would I am sure profitably fill up the vacant hours of the prisoners, and at the same time give them a true relish for self-culture and improvement. From our library, which is to be seen in a corner of our schoolroom, by a natural and easy transition, I am reminded to speak of what is passing therein. I find for the past year a very appreciable improvement in the literary attainments of the several classes which frequent it in due rotation. The solemn and earnest application of the pupils in their various places is visible to all who have eyes to see; and the order, the discipline, under which school business is conducted, is truly admirable. Therefore it is that I have scarcely found any in solitary punishment for violation of school regulations; and here, as in the proper place, I beg respectfully to say that too much praise cannot be given to our very enlightened and our very respected Board of Directors for their anxiety to give to the prisoners an intellect, and to enlarge the same. Certain regulations, over and above consulting for the greater intellectual progress of the prisoner, emphatically declare the conviction in their minds that one of the principal means of the thorough improvement of the prisoner is the light which education affords, and with this philosophy I perfectly agree. Every man respects his intellect more or less, and the more he has of it, *cæteris paribus*, the more powerful will its action be on the moral machinery which goes to form the being called man. The simultaneous action of education and religion on the minds of the prisoners, steadily and zealously applied, would I am sure abundantly produce the results which ought to be expected from both. I have noticed the influence of both these elements in action, and I have found in proportion to the measure of joint forces expended, was the impulse given to the prisoner in the march of improvement. Our national idiosyncracies invite such conclusions; and whenever the conviction is entertained that the well of life, whose refreshing waters are drawn from the stores of knowledge and religion, is supplied genuine and pure, it is availed of with an insatiable thirst—with an exhaustless capacity. This law of his nature, it is not difficult to see, may exert even a freer action in the condition under which the prisoner lives at present; for his civil life being extinguished with the interests and distractions which make him overlook, undervalue, and neglect goods of a higher and a more permanent nature, he is now placed in more favourable circumstances for viewing, examining, judging, and feeling those natural, those eternal truths for which are prepared limitless and fathomless sympathies in the very depths of the soul.

Whether these manifestations of an improved state of things will continue when the prisoner is restored to his liberty, is a problem which the Searcher of Hearts alone can solve. This much only I can safely aver, that when advising prisoners at

SPIKE ISLAND GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Assistant R. C. Chaplain's Report.

times, at the moments they were about to leave this prison for liberty—I have a more distinct recollection of the ticket-of-leave men—they answered me in the sober, earnest, and solemn accents of reflecting men, who felt and valued what they were saying, that never again would they give cause, by violating the laws of their country, for a repetition of the servitude whose yoke they had just laid aside; in fact, the number of re-convictions within the last year, the complete, the extraordinary success of the ticket-of-leave system in this country (for, from the public reports, it appears that out of 297 discharged within a year, only five had their tickets withdrawn), is an evident proof of the earnest truth with which they delivered these parting sentiments. This very cheering fact I consider also a triumphant answer to the wild and merciless declamation of a certain portion of the public press against the persons and the liberty of convicts. Because some individuals of that class startled the public again by the commission of crimes of a certain character, it is required that the denomination to which those individuals belonged, or at least a certain category of it, should be sacrificed to a hopeless incarceration. If society itself, where the great body of criminals are cradled, are reared, grow up, and continue, were dealt with according to the same spirit of legislation, the consequences might prove rather serious to those self-constituted plaintiffs themselves.

Before concluding, I think it well to state that the sanitary condition of the prison, as far as I can see, leaves nothing to be desired. I have heard no complaints on the score of dietary, nor does the healthy appearance of the prisoners tempt a suspicion of the same. Out of a number varying, by a gradual decrease, from 1,300 to some figure between 800 and 900 prisoners during the year, but twelve deaths are recorded. I make it my duty to visit our hospital daily, and can bear testimony to the excellent order in which it is kept. The medical superintendent, indeed, deserves much praise for his kind, humane, and skilful treatment of the inmates.

In fine, I gladly avail myself of this opportunity to bear testimony to the zeal and ability with which the respected authorities of this prison have discharged their duties for the past year. They were numerous, various, and complicated. The passions of our convict community, pent up, if I may so speak, like the winds in the hall of Æolus, require often, indeed, a skilful and firm hand to direct and control them. It is difficult to steer between Scylla and Charybdis; danger threatens from either side. Mercy carried too far might remove the safeguard of fear; discipline too rigidly enacted might awaken the fierce energy of despair. Therefore it is that a wise and happy mixture of both is found to produce the most desirable results.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

TIMOTHY O'SULLIVAN,
Assistant R. C. Chaplain.

To the Directors of Convict Prisons, Dublin Castle.

PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Spike Island,
January 5th, 1857.

GENTLEMEN,—On my appointment as Chaplain to Spike Island, (which appointment bears date the 21st of February, 1856,) I expressed my admiration of the general government and working of the prison and the condition of the prisoners, in somewhat strong terms. I stated this as my first impression, for at the time I had had no experience of the working of the system. I am now happy to say, after nearly a year's observation, that I see no reason to change my opinion, but every thing to confirm it. I know little or nothing of other similar establishments, and therefore can institute no comparison; but I would find it difficult to conceive how the general government and discipline could be improved.

In the foregoing observations I make no reference whatever to the mental training and moral progress of the prisoners.

The number of Presbyterian prisoners under my care during the last ten or eleven months has varied from twenty to forty-two or three.

I have endeavoured to observe the directions contained in the excellent code of Prison Rules and Regulations, of gaining the confidence of the convicts, and hope I have succeeded, for a more intelligent or interesting congregation I never yet preached to; I seldom even lose the *eye* of one of them.

The following is the order of my present ministrations:—

Sunday morning—Divine service at the Forts.
Sunday afternoon—Divine service at Spike Island.
Tuesday—Bible class, visit hospital, and sometimes school.
Friday— Do. do.

The answering in the Bible class is sometimes so good as to take me by surprise. We are at present going through the four Gospels. The convicts read verse about; and I think this exercise, twice a week, has improved them even in the department of reading. The majority are able to read, and some very well, but others not at all. Those who cannot read do not take the same interest in the Bible class; and this leads me to make a few observations on the schools.

The gentlemen who conduct the educational department have impressed me very favourably, as it regards their general bearing, education, and tact, and painstaking in communicating instruction; but *the time allowed to each prisoner for schooling—half a day in the week*—is not enough, as I have before stated; they have just time enough to forget one week, what they have learned the week before. From the marked attention of many of the prisoners in school, I feel confident that if arrangements were made to give them two half-days' schooling in the week, instead of one, the opportunity would be prized and improved. I am aware the schoolmasters visit the prisoners in their cells in

SPIKE ISLAND GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Presbyterian Chaplain's Report.

evenings (a very laborious work after the labours of the day,) but what can *two men do among a thousand*, without school classification? Comparatively nothing.

It is true that Spike Island is a *working* prison; that a large amount of public work is performed by the convicts; but public work should come after moral improvement. The moral improvement of the prisoners should be *number one*,* or rank first; and the minister of religion can expect to accomplish but little, in this department, without the aid of the schoolmaster, who is first in time, if second in importance.

A great amount of popular infidelity (for I can think of no more correct term) prevails respecting the moral improvement or reformation of prisoners; and I am sorry to find men, in the high position of English Judges, lending their authority to the support of an error, or *un*belief, the prevalence of which would paralyze every moral and religious effort for the improvement of the prisoner. I cannot think so lowly or badly of human nature, even in the case of convicts, as to believe its cure surpasses the power of Christianity, and that every apparent improvement is to be ranked under the head of hypocrisy, and the "lifting up of the whites of the eyes"—which, to chaplains, is a source of self-glorification. I know nothing of the way in which English convicts express or display their religious feelings; but I can state with confidence that there are several Irish prisoners, of whose moral improvement I think most hopefully, although they are *not* in the habit of showing the whites of their eyes. And I am happy, Gentlemen, on this subject to be able to quote your authority:—in the First Annual Report, for the year ending 31st of December, 1854, you say of Irish convicts, when comparing them with English, "There is, therefore, greater ground to hope for a speedy and *complete reformation*" (*vide* page 20).

I feel that on *the convicts' capability of improvement*, I cannot speak too strongly, that here I cannot over-estimate the importance of "my office," especially at a time when (according to the schoolboy's fable of the town to be defended) we have curriers, who magnify the virtues of "leather and prunella." It is highly satisfactory to mark the wise government and discipline of this prison, and of the general conduct of the prisoners *during confinement;* but I need not inform you—especially at a time that an outcry is raised against the ticket-of-leave system, (of which I offer no opinion,) that the public look rather to the conduct of prisoners *after they are liberated*—that they judge of the nature of the pruning and training, by the fruit of the tree, when transplanted into a free soil. But we can expect no good fruit—no radical or moral improvement, which does not result from the

* Since writing the above I find, on a re-perusal of the First Report of the Directors, that these gentlemen have, on more than one subject, anticipated my remarks. Speaking of the public work performed by prisoners, they say (p. 12), "We do not consider the profit which may accrue from the labour of the convicts to be *the first or most important object.*"

proper application of moral machinery, a machinery which has not hitherto been sufficiently worked or appreciated.* SPIKE ISLAND GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Permit me, in conclusion, to call your attention to the state of the library. The number of books in the catalogue is something over 500. Many of these are unsuitable for convicts, though very excellent; while a large number of the readable books are worn out, and therefore no longer *readable*. Hence, the library now is unable to meet the demand upon it. To put a good book into a prisoner's hand, is to place a wise man at his side. If they have no books to occupy their time in the evenings they will be at something else— *Presbyterian Chaplain's Report.*

> "For Satan finds some mischief still
> For idle hands to do;"

and I may also add, for idle heads and hearts.

I remain, Gentlemen, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

C. B. GIBSON, Presbyterian Chaplain.

To the Directors of Convict Prisons.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Chaplain's Report.

Carlisle Fort Government Prison,
February 17, 1857.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit a report of this prison as far as my duties are concerned.

I have attended here for divine service fifty-four days, *i.e.*, every Lord's day, and Christmas day, and Good Friday, and for religious instruction every week (one day) during the past year.

I have given my best attention to the question of prison discipline for some time. I was at one time, and long, of opinion that severity was the only hopeful treatment, strengthened as my persuasion was by the insolent language and conduct of many prisoners without provocation; but from the contrast afforded by the quietude, order, and respectful demeanour of the prisoners of every religious persuasion now confined here, I

* Speaking of the ministration of chaplains, I have ventured the remark, that the moral machinery had not been sufficiently worked or appreciated. Here, also, I find myself borne out by the Report (*vide* p. 9), "the moral and religious improvement of the convict has not been made matter of sufficient importance, nor has the school instruction received much attention."† I am doubly gratified by these observations. I am happy to find opinions which I formed independently in my own mind supported by such competent authority; I also conclude that the remaining imperfections of which I speak will speedily disappear, like many others which have preceded them, for "Rome was not built in a day."

† In lately examining the schools at Forts Camden and Carlisle—the result of which examination afforded me great satisfaction—I was struck with the peculiarity, that some of the convicts *who cannot read are able to write*. The *writing* in the three schools—Spike, Carlisle, and Camden—is exceedingly good. I inquired the cause of this. One of the masters said, "writing was more of a mechanical operation than reading." I thought the reply good and philosophical. Mr. Harold, the head master, said that the convicts were made sensible of the advantage of even writing their names; and he showed me slates where three or four had done so very cleverly, who had not left, or, I think he said, mastered the alphabet. His explanation (a desire to write their names) I thought the more correct.

SPIKE ISLAND GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Chaplain's Report.

cannot but retract my opinion, and concur in the wisdom of the altered system, as exemplified in the present mild treatment and classification of the convicts, giving thereby a reasonable ground for future hope to those who would strive, with God's blessing, for the mastery over evil.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your faithful and obedient humble servant,

FRANCIS SHORTT,
Protestant Chaplain.

The Directors of Convict
Prisons in Ireland.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Fort Camden,
January 22nd, 1857.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit to you the Report of the conduct of the convicts of Fort Camden committed to my charge, for the year ending 1856. The recent changes in the discipline of that prison, and consequently the short stay of the prisoners there, prevent me from forming as correct an estimate of their character as heretofore; however, from my own personal knowledge, as well as from the information I receive from those in authority over them, their conduct is most exemplary; and indeed I may add unexceptionable.

The many privileges conceded to them, and their intercourse with the people have, in no instance, been abused; and it is gratifying to reflect, that out of the many who have obtained their freedom out of this prison there is no instance on record, as far as I can discover, of any being re-convicted.

Their attention to their religious duties has been most praiseworthy; their attendance at morning and night prayer regular and edifying.

Divine service is performed on all Sundays and holydays, with religious instruction, to which they pay marked attention.

My curate and I go once a week to hear their confessions, give religious instruction, and to prepare them for the reception of the sacraments. Some are weekly, others monthly communicants, and all approach the holy sacraments at the usual time, Christmas and Easter; and, from their manner of preparing for the reception of the sacraments, they seem to be actuated with sentiments of sincere piety and devotion. As regards the school, its state is most satisfactory. It is attended by all the prisoners, irrespective of age, the greater portion of whom have made considerable progress in reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography, and show a great desire for further improvement. Knowledge based on religion (without which all human knowledge availeth but little), appears to me the only means of bettering their condition, and aiding their reformation, to which too much attention cannot be given. I gladly take this opportunity of bearing testimony to the active zeal and indefatigable

industry of Mr. Harold, the respected teacher of this prison, than whom no one could be better fitted for his post. SPIKE ISLAND GOVERNMENT PRISON.

I must also say, that I have had at all times the kind and active co-operation of the superintendent, and the several officers in the prison, for which I feel deeply gratified. *Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.*

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

J. J. RYAN, R. C. Chaplain.

The Directors of Convict Prisons, Dublin Castle.

HEAD SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

Head Schoolmaster's Report.

Camden Fort Reformatory Prison,
January 9th, 1857.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to furnish you with my Report of the convict schools under my charge, for the year ending 31st December, 1856.

The schools in Spike Island, and in Carlisle and Camden Forts, were but three months in operation under my guidance when I made my last Report, and the observations and statements therein are, in my opinion, fully borne out by this year's further experience, the results of which I will endeavour to place before you.

About the 1st of January of the year 1856, Captain Knight (then Visiting Director in Spike Island), ordered me to his office, and examined me in the most philosophical and metaphysical manner concerning my opinions and experience as regards convict management and improvement, in the course of which he displayed a degree of research and knowledge of human nature, rarely equalled by the members of the most learned professions. I trust it will not be accounted adulation in me to make this *passing* remark, as the gentleman has since retired from the convict service. From the tendency of his examination, I conjectured that the Directors intended a *further* classification of the prisoners than that which then prevailed, and a total separation of the *best* or exemplary class from the others. In a few days after, Mr. Hay, the Governor, informed me that the exemplary men were to be sent to Camden, and that it was the desire of the Directors that I should go with them. I confess the announcement gave me some chagrin, as I had gone through great labour in organizing the Spike Island school, and in writing out and preparing the accounts. I, of course, submitted to the will of my superiors; and, after taking stock of books, &c., and handing them over to Mr. Rourke, whom I left in charge of the school, I proceeded to Camden on the 30th of January, 1856, where the exemplary men had been previously sent.

I had to instruct the prisoners in both Carlisle and Camden, but had my residence in the latter Fort, in order that I might have an opportunity of teaching and lecturing there every night. I will now give some particulars respecting Camden reformatory,

SPIKE ISLAND GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Head Schoolmaster's Report.

as with it I have been more immediately connected, and will next refer in due course to Carlisle and Spike Island schools.

I was informed by the Visiting Directors and by Major Atkins, the Local Inspector, that the Camden prisoners were to be treated rather as persons *out* in the world, labouring for their subsistence by *day*, and attending schools and mechanics' institutes to receive instructions and hear lectures when their daily toil was over; but in a short time I found that night teaching *alone* would be ineffectual, because a number of them were weak-sighted, being rather aged, and after the severe toil of the day, using the crowbar, sledge, and barrow in the quarries, they had not much taste for instructions, but preferred going to rest, for which I did not blame them; for, though in towns mechanics and artizans attend lectures by night and improve themselves, from the nature of their employment it is not so toilsome as that of the quarry-man and barrow-man, such as our men are. I then divided the number provided with accommodation in Camden, viz., eighty-eight, into four equal sections, and distributed my time as follows:—on Monday morning I took the first section of twenty-one, which I taught from nine to two o'clock, or dinner hour; on Monday afternoon I taught a second section of twenty-one, until four o'clock, p.m., and lectured all for an hour after work; on Tuesday I went to Carlisle, where I pursued a course somewhat similar, and taught half the number there—about forty-two—until three or four o'clock, p.m., and then returned to Camden (by the boat sent specially for me from Spike Island), where I taught or lectured all the prisoners for an hour or more after they had given over the labour of the day; on Wednesday I taught the two remaining sections of twenty-one each, in Camden, respectively, from nine to twelve, and from one to four, p.m., and taught or lectured all in the prison for an hour after work; on Thursday I went to Carlisle and taught the remaining half—about forty-two—of the prisoners there until three or four o'clock, p.m., when I returned to Camden, and taught or lectured for an hour after work; on Friday I proceeded to Spike Island by the boat, sent specially for me, where I taught, examined, and made suggestions, until three or four o'clock, when I returned to Camden, and taught or lectured for an hour after work; on Saturday evening I assembled the whole of Camden school, and taught them for nearly two hours, the morning being applied to the keeping of my accounts. I thus spent two whole days in Carlisle, three in Camden, and one in Spike Island, imparting instructions, affording each prisoner in Camden three hours day instructions, and six hours night instructions, in the week, only trespassing on their working time three hours weekly, or half an hour daily. About the 12th of May last, Carlisle became a preparatory training reformatory for Camden, and on the appointment of Mr. Ryan as teacher there, I gave him the necessary instructions; and, finding him both competent and zealous, I have since principally confined myself to Camden, with the exception of one day per week, which (weather permitting) I

spend in Spike Island. I can now afford each prisoner six hours daily and six hours nightly instruction per week, only trespassing on the working time six hours weekly, or one hour daily. As it is contemplated to increase the numbers at both Forts, on account of the additional accommodation afforded by the iron houses, it would be very desirable that a distinct apartment should be appropriated in *each* Fort as a school and lecture room, which would render the instructions far more effective.

SPIKE ISLAND GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Head Schoolmaster's Report.

Of the wisdom and prudence of classifying the convicts, and separating the well-disposed from the viciously inclined, I think our prison here affords convincing evidence—if evidence were wanted to convince any who have read the Apostle's admonitions, "Brethren, be not deceived, evil communications corrupt good manners." For a month or two after the exemplary men were sent here, a casual observer would say that they ill deserved the character, were he to perceive all their foibles and murmurings; but the man who studies human nature is well aware that these faults occur, and may be found among society in general, and yet, on the whole, we do not nor should not pronounce the community wicked in consequence. About the 7th of February last (1856) some exemplary men came here from Spike Island, who had been sent home from Bermuda, under the impression that they were to obtain immediate liberty, but being detained they murmured and complained that faith had been broken with them; these murmurings seem to have arisen more from misconceptions and defective training than from any wilful perversity. The elements of dissatisfaction thus generated were beginning to insinuate themselves into the minds and acts of the other prisoners (whose conduct in general contrasted forcibly and favourably with those from Bermuda); but the religious instructions and admonitions of their chaplains, the good sense and forbearance of the principal warder, and the other warders in charge of them, together with the moral and literary instructions imparted in the school, soon convinced them that all connected with their management had their welfare at heart; the feelings of discontent abated, a better spirit was evoked, and they became more susceptible of moral and religious impressions, so that they are now governed by the finer feelings and by the affections more than by restraint or official control—they labour well and cheerfully, they pay attention to their school duties, and are punctual in attending morning and evening prayers, and other religious obligations. I have frequently stolen, unobserved, under their windows in the mornings and evenings, when they were not under the restraint of an officer, and was edified at their attention to their prayers and books. I might hear a coarse or vulgar expression, but nothing culpable; in this respect their conduct is far more reserved than very many among society even of a better grade.

Were they subjected to a rigorous examination in literary subjects, their progress might appear slow (for many of them were aged men of blunted intellect, and speaking only the Irish language); but this would be an unfair test, for most of them

SPIKE ISLAND GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Head Schoolmaster's Report.

have acquired much useful information, though incapable of answering correctly for want of expression. Men who cannot read or write so as to gain much information from books, have been taught orally and by lecture, something of life in general, and are partially educated. It is both amusing and edifying to hear these old men teaching each other geography by pointing out on the maps the several countries, under the Irish names for the different colours that mark them. Those who have learned to read, and who also speak Irish, very generally translate the subjects and substance of their lessons into Irish for those who have failed to learn to read. There was a remarkable instance of the effects of application and perseverance in the case of S. C., an old stolid man, scarcely able to utter a word of English, and not knowing a letter in the alphabet; yet, such a desire had he to learn to read that he applied himself day and night to the book, and though extremely dull and slow, in the course of a few months he could read a First and Second Book, and was reading the Sequel when discharged; not only did he improve himself, but he became the medium of improvement to a man named R., and other aged men, who baffled all attempts to teach them in English, for he translated for them at night what he had learned during the day.

A special report is required from me on the conduct and dispositions of every prisoner liberated in this prison. I fear that, however well founded my opinions may be, that in many instances they will not be borne out by the future conduct of some of them; for though in general they are good labourers, yet it is probable that some few of them will not bend to labour when they leave *this*, especially if they cannot find employment so remunerative as to afford them a fair support; there are others, and by far the greater number, who will not be able to procure constant employment on account of existing prejudices against them, and a dearth of work in this country, except in spring and harvest. The wise man prays, "Send me neither riches nor poverty;" and Dean Swift declares that the little spark of virtue to be found in this life is amongst the middle ranks of mankind, who are neither allured out of its paths by ambition, nor driven by poverty. With such testimonies before us, can it be expected that the ordeal of want and privations will not be too keen for some of our discharged convicts and "ticket-of-leave men;" however, it is cheering to find, that many noble and eminent philanthropists are forming beneficent societies to provide means of employment for such as cannot otherwise obtain it: nothing would be more effectual in that way than some Government public works, which would afford constant employment, and prevent many from relapsing into crime.

I have watched with much anxiety the reports of offences noticed in the public journals, and feel proud in stating that not an individual sent out from Camden has re-appeared upon the wild commons of guilt (as far as I can hear), which omens well for the future of the institution. I have likewise read much in the journals and periodicals of the *day*, all going to

prove that the amendment of life, which is assumed or expected in our convict prisons, is but apparent; and that the deeds of the "ticket-of-leave men" prove that they have been consummate hypocrites—that they have imposed on chaplains, teachers, and other officers in order to effect their liberation, which having obtained, they returned to their former dishonest courses. This may have occurred in many instances; but I am of opinion, that if statistics were furnished of all that have been liberated on "tickets-of-leave," those of that class who fell again into crime would form but a small per centage. The exaggerations of the newspapers must have arisen from confounding all convicts that have been set at liberty at the end of their sentences with "ticket-of-leave men," and designating them by the latter name. The attainment of liberty is indeed the great incentive to good conduct amongst the convicts of all classes; and in order to effect their purpose they must discontinue their evil ways, and submit to a long and strict course of discipline, during which they receive religious and moral instructions, which lead to purer motives and better results; for if they are once brought to that degree of reflection which enables them to live according to discipline and rule for a considerable period, it is to be hoped that they will continue so—except under more than ordinary trials, which may cause them to degenerate. Transportation has been recommended; but if resorted to again, I conceive that a great improvement could be effected by training, educating, and classifying the convicts according to the present system in this country, and then sending them to finish their servitude in the colonies, where tickets of licence could be safely extended to the exemplary classes.

SPIKE ISLAND GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Head Schoolmaster's Report.

The development of the intellects, and the turning of aged, and almost inflexible minds from their natural bias, must be a task of some magnitude, yet I have succeeded in rendering my instructions efficient in that way by consulting the several tastes, by analyzing and explaining the simplest and most familiar subjects, and by selecting that kind of instruction most likely to be practicable and useful through life; but above all, showing by conclusions and morals, drawn from the simplest lessons in our national school books, how perverse and grossly mistaken they have been in most of their preconceived opinions, never omitting, when expedient, to place before them the beneficence of Providence, the admirable mechanism and just arrangement of all the works of the Creator, the necessity of regular government, the evils resulting from its want in savage countries, and the iniquity of violating the laws of society, thereby thwarting Providence, and paining and injuring our fellow beings. These principles I do not very frequently inculcate by a formal lecture, as I find, by experience, it would be attributed to interested motives, being an officer in the pay of the government, and would not have the desired effect—but I do it rather incidentally; for in reading the lessons contained in the national school books (which we use), the explanations warrant and admit of such conclusions; they are not, therefore,

SPIKE ISLAND GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Head Schoolmasters Report.

questioned, but very generally received and treasured up in the mind.

The mode of lecturing or conveying instructions which I generally pursue is that approved of by Doctor Whately in the preface to his "Lessons on Reasoning," viz.:—First, proposing questions, and ascertaining what the prisoners know of the given subject; secondly, giving instructions and explanations; thirdly, examinations; and lastly, recapitulation of the instructions in a very concise form, summing up the essential principles necessary to be impressed on, and retained by the mind.

The time allowed for school during the day is employed in teaching the several classes spelling, reading, explanations of lessons, arithmetic, grammar, geography, &c.; and the hour every evening is applied to simultaneous instructions, or lecturing and writing alternately.

The subjects for which they have most taste are reading, writing, and arithmetic; and as these are the most likely to be beneficial to them through life, I have encouraged that taste, and paid much attention to those branches. The maps of the world, and of its several countries, are not used for the mere purpose of teaching geography, but serve as great books of history, chronology, and morality: because, by their means I bring vividly and practically before the mind the rise and fall of empires, nations, and individuals; the manners, customs, failings, virtues, resources, industrial pursuits, &c., of the different nations exhibited on them; the advantages arising from international intercourse and commerce; the mutual dependence of nations and individuals; and the folly of national and personal antipathies.

Man, as a social being, I make the subject of my lecture in the following order:—

1st. Man, as a provident being, acquires property.

2nd. The necessity of forming a social compact to protect that property.

3rd. The direful effects of violating that compact, which, if unrestrained by laws, would resolve society into its original elements, and reduce mankind to the state of violence in which they were before the flood.

4th. The obligation every man is under to support the compact.

5th. The duties we owe to ourselves and to society, even in a rational and moral sense, viz.:—1st. To endeavour to support ourselves by industry. 2nd. To strive to see and know our faults and propensities, that we may overcome them. 3rd. To do as much good to our fellow beings as lies within our province. 4th. To avoid sowing discord and dissension among mankind by the removal of stories, and such imprudent conversations. 5th. To have a general good will and wish for all mankind without exception. 6th. To avoid bad company and its baneful influence. 7th. To abstain from intoxicating drinks. 8th. Sweetness of temper, and kindness towards the members of our own family, and in our domestic circle. 9th. The neces-

SPIKE ISLAND GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Head Schoolmaster's Report.

sity of governing our passions, and subjecting them to reason and religion; particularly avoiding four evil habits of the tongue, namely—lies, censures and detraction of our neighbours, obscene discourses, and cursing.

I frequently stimulate the men here to the future practice of provident and industrial habits, by bringing under their notice the great things accomplished by such persons as William Hutton, and others; by pointing out the necessity of self-reliance, as all other expectations of aid from friends or dishonest sources become failures in the end; by recommending *each* to apply himself to some pursuit for which he evinces a taste; by explaining the necessity of husbanding our time properly, by making the changes from one occupation to another serve as so many recreations; and by various other instructions which every day's experience suggests.

In teaching agriculture, I adopt a method which is rather the converse of that usually followed, as I first introduce to them the unskilful mode of farming pursued in the neighbourhood of the prison, and the improvements that could be effected by levelling ditches, draining, deep digging, rotation of crops, house-feeding, drilling, and a careful preservation of manures. I next proceed to the principles of the science of agriculture, explaining by illustrations and instances, the simple and compound organic and inorganic substances, the volatile and fixed ingredients in vegetables; the substances that the atmosphere and rains supply, and those which must be added to the land in consequence of the exhaustion caused by cropping. It may not be amiss to state here, that if it were expedient to employ the convicts, in general, at trades and agriculture, I am convinced it would contribute to humanize, improve, and prepare them for the sort of labour they will have to perform when liberated. They question the utility of fortifications and such works, but admit the benefits of trade and agriculture, and would therefore pay more attention to them.

As many of them would emigrate if they had the means, I recommend them to prefer Canada to the United States, because wages are higher, the moral tone of society is better, and there is no antipathy to an Irishman in that colony. I advise them to proceed to Australia in preference to either; but I find that emigrants, in general, go to those localities where their friends have previously settled. The preparations and precautions necessary before leaving Ireland, during the voyage, and after landing, I very frequently read for them from Vere Foster's "Information for the use of intending Emigrants."

On the 30th day of January, 1856, there were in Camden, of the exemplary class,	59
Admitted during the remainder of the year 1856:—	
From Spike Island,	74
From Carlisle,	148
Total on books,	281

SPIKE ISLAND GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Head Schoolmaster's Report.

Discharged and sent to Dublin during the year ending 31st December, 1856,	184
Sent to infirmary and did not return,	7
Sent to Spike Island for slight offences,	4
Remaining in Camden on the 31st December, 1856,	86
Total on books,	281

Of these who were discharged, a dozen have written to the Principal Warder, to the other warders, and to me, in which they express gratitude for the kindness and forbearance with which they have been treated in prison, and for the advice and instructions they received. Some of them were employed at good wages; others lacked employment, and were seeking for it; and one of them was enlisted in the Royal Sappers and Miners—all promised never to depart from an upright course.

Return showing the numbers of the several classes on books on the 30th January, 1856, the admissions and discharges, the numbers remaining on 31st December last, and promotions in reading, writing, and arithmetic:—

Classes.	No. on books 30th January, 1856.	Admitted for the year.	Total.	Discharged and sent to Spike, Dublin, &c.	Remaining 31st December, 1856.	Total.
READING—						
First Book,	23	49	72	38	9	47
Second Book,	18	66	84	50	27	77
Sequel,	–	3	3	17	14	31
Third Book,	5	45	50	29	–	29
Fourth Book,	13	59	72	61	36	97
Total on books,	59	222	281	195	86	281
WRITING on paper and slates—						
Unable to write,	11	8	19	16	1	17
Letters,	31	113	144	39	6	45
Words,	–	14	14	50	39	89
Small-hand,	17	87	104	90	40	130
Total on books,	59	222	281	195	86	281
ARITHMETIC—						
Making figures,	48	117	165	48	8	56
Simple rules,	4	70	74	111	61	172
Compound rules,	4	17	21	10	5	15
Proportion,	2	14	16	11	8	19
Practice, &c.,	1	4	5	15	4	19
Total on books,	59	222	281	195	86	281

Promotions during the year 1856:—

Reading classes—		Reading classes—*continued.*	
In First Book,	25	Third to Fourth Class,	23
From First to Second,	19		
Second to Sequel,	38	Total promoted,	108
Sequel to Third Class,	3		

Writing—	
From letters to words,	87
From words to round-hand,	30
From round-hand to small-hand,	61
Total promoted,	178
Arithmetic—	
To make figures,	68
From figures to simple rules,	33
In simple rules,	36
Arithmetic—*continued.*	
From simple to compound rules,	19
From compound rules to Proportion,	15
Proportion to Practice,	9
Total promoted,	180
Total promotions in reading, writing, and arithmetic,	466

SPIKE ISLAND GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Head Schoolmaster's Report.

Sections 1, 2, and 3, of Return, show that of 195 discharged, and eighty-six remaining, an average of 150 of the former, and seventy-eight of the latter, read, write, and know some arithmetic.

Grammar is taught orally in the course of the reading lessons. Those who read Second Books and Sequels generally know the noun, verb, and adjective; and the Third and Fourth Classes are instructed in the parts of speech, parsing, and writing from dictation.

The rudiments of mathematical, physical, and political geography are taught by lecture and from maps. Of the eighty-six now in Camden, eighty have a fair knowledge of the maps of the World, Europe, Ireland, and the Ancient World.

The meanings of words are taught in the explaining of the lessons; spelling books and dictionaries are also distributed through the prison, and are very generally used.

The proficiency in the schools I consider satisfactory; but a further degree of improvement may be expected in future, as the advanced state of education in all the convict prisons must influence *each* of them, on account of the *transmissions* of prisoners, who will have their intellects developed and their minds prepared for instructions. The very old men are now nearly discharged from the prisons here, and the improvement made will give a higher average in future, as the teacher's time has been devoted to them without much apparent advancement, which will appear from the following statement of the average ages of the school classes here:—

	Years.
First or Spelling Class,	40·157
Reading—Second Book of Lessons,	29·857
„ Sequel Book,	28·38
„ Third Book,	28·3
„ Fourth Book,	28·445

The beneficial effects of Carlisle, as a training *place*, is evident from the men received here from it, who have the advantage in behaviour over those sent directly from Spike Island.

The schoolmaster there furnishes me with full particulars of the classification, conduct, and dispositions of *all* transmitted here from Carlisle, which assist me in forming a proper estimate of them when making my reports at their discharge.

As all my observations on Camden school may, in some degree, refer to Carlisle also, I have only to add, that I forward here-

SPIKE ISLAND GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Head Schoolmaster's Report.

with the observations and statistics furnished by Mr. Ryan, the teacher there.

Before I removed from Spike Island I wrote in a Suggestion Book rules for the guidance of the teachers there, which, as far as practicable under circumstances, have been put into operation by the teachers, Mr. Rourke and Mr. M'Cartan, who have laboured diligently during the year, and whose exertions must be productive of beneficial results. I visit that school once a week, except in stormy weather, and examine the accounts and several of the classes; I also make my observations in the Suggestion Book. I believe that a steady progress has been made during the year, as will appear from Mr. Rourke's report and statistics, which I herewith forward.

In conclusion, I take the liberty of expressing my gratitude to you, Gentlemen; to Major Atkins, the Local Inspector; to Peter Hay, Esq., the Governor; and to the several Chaplains, for the kindness and urbanity with which I have been treated, and for the facilities afforded me. I cannot omit mentioning my obligations to the *principal* and other Warders of Camden and Carlisle Forts, for the assistance they have given me in the discharge of my duties.

I am, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

MICHAEL HAROLD,

Head Schoolmaster of Camden, Carlisle, and Spike Island Convict Schools.

To the Directors of Convict Prisons, Dublin Castle.

Schoolmaster's Report.

SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

Fort Carlisle,
January 6, 1856.

DEAR SIR,—In sending the enclosed particulars respecting the state of this school for the past year, I beg, at your request, to offer a few remarks on the literary, moral, and religious progress of the men attending it, together with some observations which the working of the school has suggested to me.

I took charge of the school on the 12th of August, when I found it in admirable working order, supplied with all the apparatus for teaching, and the pupils properly classified; hence, I had no delay in commencing my labours. Since that time I have endeavoured, to the best of my abilities, to give them a knowledge of the elements of reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, and geography. How far I have been successful, you have had several opportunities from time to time of testing. The obstacles to be overcome in giving these men the most superficial knowledge of these abstract subjects are exceedingly numerous, but to the judicious teacher they vanish "like the fabrics of a vision, leaving only a wreck behind."

Their proficiency, in general, has been pretty fair, particularly

in writing and arithmetic. These subjects, being more or less mechanical, do not so much require the exercise of the reasoning faculties as reading, grammar, &c. In arithmetic, the only obstacle is the mastering of the multiplication table; that once overcome, the rest becomes quite easy. On the whole, I am much pleased with the progress, and with the attention, forbearance, and general demeanour of the men while attending my instructions, also with the efforts made by them to co-operate with me in the work of their advancement.

What I consider to be the greatest drawback to the effective working of the school, is the variety of classes in the small number attending daily. If it would not interfere with the labour department, I feel assured more good could be effected in half the time by admitting them according to the several classes. Another evil is the unsuitableness of the wards for a schoolroom, where every object, instead of fixing the attention to the subject matter of the lessons, seems to awaken different trains of investigation.

In my intercourse with the prisoners, I have been careful to observe their moral bearings as regards their business with me, and their relations with one another, and only in one or two instances have I discovered any breach of proper decorum. In the few instances that came under my notice it arose more from former habit than from any desire to give scandal to their fellow men; for, after all, a long time is required to cleanse the mind vitiated by the long practice of immorality.

I know least about the religious progress of the men, as my services are not required on a Sunday. On the one or two occasions that I had been present with them at divine service, the fervour with which they performed their devotions, their respect for the sacred ceremonies, and their attention to the important truths expounded to them, were such as would do credit to a more respectable congregation, and could not fail to convince me of the great advance which has been made towards their future reformation.

I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,

T. RYAN.

Mr. M. Harold, Head Teacher,
Fort Camden.

SPIKE ISLAND GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Schoolmaster's Report.

STATISTICS of FORT CARLISLE SCHOOL for the year ending 31st December, 1856.

Classes.	No. of Prisoners on the roll on the 31st of Jan., 1856.	Admitted during the year ending 31st December, 1856.	Total.	DISCHARGED.		Total.	Prisoners for transfer to New Rolls, on 31st Dec., 1856.
				Removed to Spike.	Removed to Camden.		
READING—							
1st Class, . .	3	81	84	22	41	63	10
2nd „ . .	15	103	118	47	39	86	32
3rd „ . .	16	64	80	42	30	72	16
4th „ . .	14	83	97	35	39	74	26
Total, . .	48	331	379	146	149	295	84
ARITHMETIC—							
Figures, . .	23	152	175	53	68	121	15
Simple Rules, .	14	127	141	71	54	125	48
Compound Rules, .	2	14	16	2	12	14	4
Proportion, . .	9	29	38	9	8	17	9
Practice, &c., .	–	9	9	11	7	18	8
Total, . .	48	331	379	146	149	295	84
WRITING—							
Slates, . . .	3	81	84	22	41	63	15
Letters, . .	16	119	135	45	30	75	19
Words, . .	–	12	12	10	23	33	16
Small-hand, .	29	119	148	69	55	124	34
Total, . .	48	331	379	146	149	295	84
GRAMMAR—							
Adjective, Noun, and Verb, . .	36	103	139	47	39	86	32
Nine Parts of Speech,	9	147	156	77	69	146	42
Total, . .	45	250	295	124	108	232	74
GEOGRAPHY—							
Maps only, . .	18	184	202	69	80	149	42
Mathematical and Physical, . .	30	147	177	77	69	146	42
Total, . . .	48	331	379	146	149	295	84

PROMOTIONS.

Reading—		Arithmetic—	
From First to Second Class,	14	From Figures to Simple Rules,	35
Second to Sequel, . .	15	In Simple Rules, . .	143
Second to Third Class, .	10	From Simple to Compound Rules, ...	7
In Third Class, . . .	13	In Compound Rules, Proportion, and above, .	35
Third to Fourth Class, .	12		
Total, . . .	64	Total, . . .	220

Writing—	
From Slates to Letters,	14
From Letters to Words,	43
Words to Small-hand,	11
In Small-hand,	19
Total,	87
Grammar—	
To Adjective, Noun, and Verb,	14
To Nine Parts of Speech,	22
Grammar—*continued.*	
To Etymological Parsing,	2
To Syntactical Parsing,	4
Total,	42
Geography—	
From Maps to Mathematical and Physical,	24
Gross Total,	437

SPIKE ISLAND GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Schoolmaster's Report.

ASSISTANT SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

Assistant Schoolmaster's Report.

Spike Island,
January 10, 1857.

SIR,—In compliance with your instructions, I beg to submit the following Report of the Spike Island Convict Prison School for the year 1856.

The literary classification of the prisoners, and the general organization of the school, are those which you had adopted prior to your removal from this establishment in January, 1856, to conduct the educational department of the Fort Camden Reformatory Prison. The system of instruction being a judicious combination of the monitorial and simultaneous systems, with as much individual teaching as possible, is also that which you had pursued, and which I believe to be the only one adapted to the circumstances of this school.

Owing to the diminution of the teaching power consequent on your removal, I have been obliged to avail myself of the assistance of monitors to a greater extent than would perhaps have been otherwise desirable; but this drawback I have, in a great measure, been able to counteract by frequently visiting and examining the classes while under monitorial instruction, and by selecting none for the office of monitor but persons of steady and regular habits, and possessing, along with a reasonable amount of general information, an aptitude for, as well as a certain facility in, imparting that information to others. In making these selections, and consequently taking the persons so selected from their working classes, I have to acknowledge my obligations to the excellent Chief Warder of this prison, Mr. Sporle, for his ready and obliging concurrence in any proposals I have had occasion to make to him on the subject. Exclusive of monitors, I have at present but one assistant, Mr. M'Cartan, of whose efficient and earnest co-operation with me, since his removal to this prison in February, 1856, I can only speak in terms of the highest satisfaction. The appointment to this school of another teacher of equal attention and intelligence would evidently prove a material acquisition in the intellectual advancement of the prisoners.

In the course of my instructions to these men during the past year, I could not help being frequently struck with the vast

SPIKE ISLAND GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Assistant Schoolmaster's Report.

amount of indifference as to purely scientific or abstract knowledge which existed among them. This I attributed, in the great majority of instances, to two causes:—first, their total ignorance of the practical bearing of even the commonest and most useful branches of science; and secondly, a certain absence of moral energy or elasticity of character, which would have led them to look beyond their present degraded position to one of future usefulness and respectability, in which knowledge might be applied to beneficial purposes. The removal, therefore, of these causes, and with them, of their necessary and immediate effect—the indifference above-mentioned was a duty to the performance of which I felt the necessity of directing my best and most earnest efforts. Accordingly I have omitted no opportunity of pointing out to these persons the advantages of a good elementary education, the various ways in which it may be and has been useful, and the folly as well as wickedness of despairing to do good because of mere temporary reverses or privations. By these means, as well as by popularizing the subject of instruction so far as to bring it within the easy comprehension of those for whom it was intended, I have succeeded to a great extent in not only removing the obstacles to, but even in creating a taste for useful knowledge. Of this result, the extensive and increasing demand for books for the purpose of self-improvement in the wards during the evenings, leaves little room to doubt. The subjects of which they have thus shown the greatest desire to acquire a knowledge, are writing, arithmetic, and geography, in which their progress during the year has been very satisfactory. English grammar, meanings of words by derivation, and spelling from dictation, I have also made the subject of frequent instruction, and with almost equally satisfactory results. In teaching arithmetic I was obliged in a great majority of instances to begin with the very principles of notation and numeration; by making them thoroughly acquainted with which, I prepared the way for easy progress through the remaining elementary rules. The methods of teaching grammar and geography to which I invariably resorted, were those recommended by that distinguished scholar and educationist, Dr. Sullivan, to whose admirable works on these and other subjects, the cause of education in this country is so deeply indebted. In addition to the school books which I have largely distributed among the prisoners at their own request, and of which I am in a position to say, that many are making an excellent use in their wards every evening after work; there is also a large number of volumes, from the Prison Library, in constant circulation among them. I am of opinion, however, that they do not derive so much advantage from the perusal of these works as might at first be imagined; the subjects, in many instances, not being popularly treated, and consequently not adapted to men of but very partially developed intellects, such as prisoners generally are.

The school hours during the summer division of the year were from half-past seven till a quarter to twelve o'clock, a.m., for the morning class, and for the evening attendance, from one

till five o'clock, p.m.; during the winter months the hours for opening and closing school each day have varied, respectively, from half-past seven till nine o'clock, a.m., and from five till four o'clock, p.m. SPIKE ISLAND GOVERNMENT PRISON. *Assistant Schoolmaster's Report.*

The arrangements for the attendance of the prisoners at school are such as to afford to each man only one half-day's instruction in the school per week; but, in addition to this, the several prisoners are visited in regular succession by myself and Mr. M'Cartan for an hour every evening, when we assist and encourage self-application to study, by simultaneous and frequently also by individual teaching. In general the orderly and respectful deportment of the prisoners during their attendance at school, and the attention with which they received instruction in their classes, were marked and gratifying. Nor can I omit this opportunity of bearing testimony to the highly efficient and satisfactory manner in which the School Warder, Mr. Sheehan, has acquitted himself of the duties of his position.

The District Inspector of National Schools, John E. Sheridan, Esq., has three times visited and examined this school during the last year.

Frequent visits have also been made by the prison authorities and the Chaplains of each denomination, to all of whom I beg to express my sincere thanks for the lively interest they have evinced in the successful working of the school department.

Annexed are the school statistics for the year 1856, to which I beg to direct your attention.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

PHILIP ROURKE, in charge.

Mr. Harold, Head Teacher, &c.

RETURN showing the Numbers in the several Classes on Register, 31st December, 1855; the Admissions and Removals from this Prison, including the Discharges, Removals to Forts and elsewhere; the Numbers remaining on the 31st December, 1856; and Progress in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, &c., &c.:— *Statistics.*

Classes.	No. on Register 31st December, 1855.	Admitted during the year.	Total.	Removed from this prison during the year, including discharges.	Remaining on the 31st December, 1856.	Total.
READING—						
First Book, . .	388	248	636	302	159	461
Second Book, . .	266	211	477	264	216	480
Sequel, . . .	–	59	59	95	92	187
Third Book, . .	240	172	412	231	171	402
Fourth Book, . .	210	211	421	240	235	475
Total, . .	1,104	901	2,005	1,132	873	2,005

SPIKE ISLAND GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Statistics.

RETURN showing the Numbers on Register, &c.—*continued.*

Classes.	No. on Register 31st December, 1855.	Admitted during the year.	Total.	Removed from this prison during the year, including discharges.	Remaining on the 31st December, 1856.	Total.
WRITING on paper and slates—						
Unable to write, .	388	248	636	302	159	461
Letters, . . .	398	230	628	299	289	588
Words, . . .	118	209	327	282	65	347
Small hand, . .	200	214	414	249	360	609
Total, . .	1,104	901	2,005	1,132	873	2,005
ARITHMETIC—						
Making figures, .	667	560	1,227	817	276	1,093
Simple rules, . .	350	193	543	164	464	628
Compound rules, .	13	57	70	19	38	57
Proportion, . .	44	56	100	78	57	135
Practice, &c., . .	30	35	65	54	38	92
Total, . .	1,104	901	2,005	1,132	873	2,005

PROGRESS during the year 1856:—

Spelling and Reading—
- From alphabet to reading in First Book, . . . 336
- First to Second Book, . . 175
- Second Book to Sequel, . 172
- Sequel to Third Book, . 44
- Third Book to Fourth, . 54

Total, . . 781

Writing—
- Learned to write on slates, 175
- Writing on slates to large-hand on paper, . . 215
- Large-hand to small-hand, . 195

Total, . . 585

Arithmetic—
- Learned to make figures, . 200
- Figures to Simple Rules, . 177
- Simple to Compound Rules, 93
- Compound Rules to Proportion and above, . . . 82

Total, . . 552

Grammar—
- Learned the Noun, Adjective, and Verb, . . 400
- From Noun, Adjective, and Verb, to Nine Parts of Speech, 223
- From Nine Parts of Speech to Etymological Parsing, 30
- From Etymological to Syntactical Parsing, . . 6

Total, ... 659

Geography—
- Instructed on Map of World, . . . 653
- From Map of World to Rudiments of Geography, Mathematical and Physical, . . . 211

Have received instructions for the first time in Mensuration of Superficies, ... 8

Have received instructions for the first time in Elements of Geometry, ... 8

Have received instructions for the first time in Algebra, Simple and Quadratic Equations, . . . 7

General Abstract of the Receipts and Expenses of this Establishment for the year ending 31st March, 1856.

1855.	*Dr.*				£	s.	d.
March 31,	To Balance in favour of the Public,				6,347	7	6½
1856.							
March 31,	To Her Majesty's Treasury,	£28,458	19	0			
,,	,, Salaries "refunded by Naval and War Departments on account of Chaplain,"	149	11	0			
,,	,, Provisions, "Bread Sales,"	148	16	6			
,,	,, Contingencies,	220	15	2			
,,	,, Manufactures,	159	2	5½			
,,	,, Medical Comforts, "to Warders in Hospital,"	0	19	0			
,,	,, Forfeiture of Cash concealed on persons of Prisoners,	4	3	9			
	Total Receipts,				29,142	6	10½
					£35,489	14	5

1855.	*Cr.*	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
March 31,	By Salaries,	7,374	16	5½			
,,	,, Provisions,	15,096	18	7½			
,,	,, Fuel and light,	2	3	6			
,,	,, Repairs and Alterations of Prison,	229	17	6			
,,	,, Contingencies,	649	9	6			
,,	,, Furniture and Utensils,	10	3	7			
,,	,, Implements and Materials,	1,336	1	8			
,,	,, Medicines and Surgical Instruments,	71	16	0			
,,	,, Medical Comforts and Extras for Sick,	190	8	1			
,,	,, Cash and Clothing to Prisoners on discharge,	1,398	17	1			
,,	,, Prison Clothing,	2,189	18	2			
,,	,, Soap and Washing,	207	10	0			
,,	,, Officers' Clothing,	454	13	0			
,,	,, Advertising,	33	5	9			
,,	,, Gratuity to a retired Officer,	50	0	0			
	Payments on account of Spike Island Prison,				29,295	18	11
,,	,, Bermuda Prisoners on discharge,				2,874	6	9½
,,	,, Gibraltar Prisoners on discharge,				48	0	1
	Total Payments,				3,2218	5	9½
,,	,, Balance in favour of the Public,				3,271	8	7½
					£35,489	14	5

SPIKE ISLAND GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Statistics.

RETURN of the Number of Convicts in custody, committed, and disposed of, for Year commencing 1st January, and ending 31st December, 1856.

1856, January 1st, in custody, . .		1,433
Committed from Bermuda, . .	236	
,, Mountjoy, . .	230	
,, Newgate, . .	85	
,, Philipstown, . .	71	
,, Gibraltar, *via* Millbank,	9	
,, Gibraltar, *via* Gosport,	2	
Committed for Year ending 31st December, 1855 ——		633
Total, .		2,066

HOW DISPOSED OF.

1856, December 31st, remaining in custody,		1,050
Discharged (free pardon), . .	549	
,, (on orders of licence) .	181	
Removed to Bermuda, . .	100	
,, Philipstown, . .	112	
,, Mountjoy, . .	24	
,, Smithfield, . .	26	
,, Cork County Gaol, .	6	
,, Dundrum Lunatic Asylum,	6	
Died, ...	12	
——		1,016
Total, .		2,066

RETURN of CRIMES (in conformity with Gaol Returns) of 1,050 Convicts in custody, December 31st, 1856

Murder, ...	13	Sacrilege, ...	5
Shooting at, with intent to kill,	5	Embezzlement, . . .	3
Manslaughter, . . .	8	Bigamy, ...	2
Unlawful assembling, . .	7	Attack on Police Barrack, .	1
Rape, ...	3	Assaulting Habitation, . .	4
Assault, with intent to commit Rape, ...	1	Assaulting Habitation, Robbery of a Gun and assault, .	1
Assault with intent to Maim,	2	Breaking Gaol, . . .	1
Assault endangering Life, .	3	Escaping from Kilkenny Gaol,	1
Assault and Robbery, . .	11	Administering Unlawful Oath,	1
Highway and other Robberies,	49	Coining, and uttering Base Coin, ...	4
Malicious and grievous Assaults,	8	Cattle Stealing, . . .	71
Attempt to Poison, . .	1	Cattle Killing, . . .	2
Perjury, ...	1	Sheep Stealing, . . .	41
Forgery, ...	4	Killing Sheep, . . .	7
Arson, ...	24	Horse Stealing, . . .	12
Attempt at Arson in Workhouse,	1	Ass Stealing, . . .	2
Burglary, ...	287	Pig Stealing, . . .	3
Felony, ...	82	Goat Stealing, . . .	1
Housebreaking and Larceny, .	29	Vagrancy, ...	1
Larceny, ...	271	Stealing from Dwelling, .	3
Stealing from Person, . .	27		
Receiving Stolen Goods, .	42	MILITARY.	
Obtaining Goods under false pretences, ...	1	Violence to Superior Officer, .	3
Obtaining Money under false pretences, ...	1	Total, . .	1,050

RETURN of the Sentences, and Ages, on Conviction, of 1,050 Convicts in custody, December 31st, 1856.

SPIKE ISLAND GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Statistics.

SENTENCES.			SENTENCES.			AGES ON CONVICTION.		
4 years' penal servitude,		319	7 years' transportation,		180	Under 20 years,		413
						20 and under 25		335
5	years	1	10	years	410	25	years 30	138
6	years	29	12	years	1	30	years 35	58
7	years	2	14	years	15	35	years 40	45
8	years	1	15	years	59	40	years 50	43
			20	years	2	50	years 60	15
			Life,		31	60	years 70	2
						70	years 80	1
		352			698			
Total,		1,050				Total,		1,050

MOUNTJOY GOVERNMENT PRISON.

MOUNTJOY GOVERNMENT PRISON.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Governor's Report.

Mountjoy Government Prison,
February 6, 1857.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit my report and statistics of this prison for the year 1856.

In the general management of the establishment the same course has been pursued as that adopted in the preceding year. Every reasonable indulgence compatible with the rules has been granted to prisoners who were apparently well disposed, or deserving of lenity; and no privilege withheld save from those who evinced a turbulent and refractory spirit; nor were rigorous measures resorted to except when remonstrance and advice had failed.

I have observed that, within the last few years, many of the convicts in custody here were, comparatively speaking, less tractable and more reckless in their conduct than those who were formerly received. Whether this circumstance is owing to the substitution of penal servitude in lieu of transportation for seven and ten years, or whether, under this change in the penal Act, the system is sufficiently deterrent in its nature, are questions not properly within my province to resolve. Nevertheless, the generality of prisoners recently committed from the county and city gaols have been orderly and well conducted, with the exception of the juveniles, whom I have found to be the most troublesome class of prisoners, and who emulate with each other in committing all kinds of mischief, and endeavouring to elude the vigilance of the officers.

Those unfortunate boys, for the most part schooled from their infancy in crime, and frequently imprisoned for acts of petty larceny, are so vicious in their propensities, that measures of a summary and stringent description, appear to be, in most cases, absolutely necessary for their present control and future amendment.

The prison offences during the present year have been very

MOUNTJOY GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Governor's Report.

numerous, a circumstance which, in a great measure, may be attributed to the augmentation in the number of boys, as also to an increase in that of adult convicts of bad character sent here to undergo a term of penal discipline for misconduct at the other depots. Many of those were insolent in their demeanour towards the prison officers; but the latter are strictly enjoined to use the utmost forbearance, as in dealing with prisoners, of every class, good temper is most effectual in the prevention of crime.

The adult prisoners, during their probation of nine months, have, as usual, been occupied in picking oakum and cocoa fibre in their separate cells; and the juveniles employed at their respective trades of tailoring and shoemaking in the workshops of the prison. The recent arrangement, sanctioned by your Board, to remove badly conducted boys from the workshops in question, and place them in separate compartments while at work, will, I am confident, have a salutary effect, both as a punishment to those who are disorderly and idly inclined, as well as prevent the possibility of their disturbing boys who appear attentive to their work, and evince an aptitude and inclination to learn.

The alterations in the original chapel building, so as to afford separate places for divine service and secular instruction, were commenced during the year; and the windows and gas-fittings in the cells were all re-modelled. In making these alterations, a great number of workmen have necessarily had recourse to all parts of the prison, and, consequently, the routine has, to some extent, been unavoidably interrupted, and the general regularity disturbed; but the considerable improvements and additional accommodation now in progress, will, when completed, fully compensate for the temporary inconvenience.

The conduct of the officers in general has been satisfactory, with the exception of those who have been specially dealt with by your Board.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

ROBERT NETTERVILLE, Governor.

To the Directors of Convict Prisons, &c.

Mountjoy Government Prison,
February 12, 1857.

GENTLEMEN,—I hereby certify that the rules laid down for the government of this prison have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to, or brought under the notice of a Director.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

ROBERT NETTERVILLE, Governor.

To the Directors of Convict
Prisons, Dublin Castle.

MOUNTJOY GOVERNMENT PRISON.

STATEMENT of the Number of Convicts committed and disposed of, from January 1st, to December 31st, 1856.

Governor's Report. Statistics.

1856, January 1st, in custody,			485
,, to December 31, committed from County and City Gaols,	289		
,, Philipstown,	10		
,, Spike Island,	26		
,, Newgate,	18		
,, Smithfield,	5		
,, Military Barracks,	4		
		352	
Total,			837

HOW DISPOSED OF.

Removed to Spike Island,	232	
,, Newgate,	6	
,, Philipstown,	211	
,, County and City Gaols,	10	
,, Dundrum Lunatic Asylum,	2	
,, Discharged,	3	
,, Died,	3	
,, Escaped,	1	
		468
Remaining in custody, December 31st, 1856,		369
Total,		837

Daily average number in custody during the year, 421.

CLASSIFICATION of the Crimes for which those Prisoners have been sentenced who were received during the year ending 31st December, 1856.

Arson,	8	Killing sheep, with intent to Steal,	1
,, attempt to commit,	5	Larceny,	49
Assault (grievous),	6	,, and former conviction,	13
,, and Robbery,	4	Murder,	3
,, with intent to Murder,	2	Manslaughter,	11
Attacking habitation,	1	Military offences,	14
Accessory to crime,	1	Obtaining goods under false pretences,	2
Administering poison,	1	Perjury,	2
Attempt to Murder,	5	Pig Stealing,	1
Bigamy,	1	Receiving Stolen Goods,	19
Burglary,	49	Rape,	4
,, and Robbery,	43	Robbery from the Person,	10
Bestiality,	2	Sheep Stealing,	9
Cattle Stealing,	9	Stealing Asses,	1
Embezzlement,	1	Sacrilege,	1
Felony,	46	Stealing Money,	2
,, subsequent,	6	Stabbing,	2
Forgery,	5	Uttering Base Coin,	1
False Pretences,	1	Violent attempt at Rape,	1
Highway Robbery,	2		
House Breaking,	6		
Horse Stealing,	2	Total,	352

MOUNTJOY GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Governor's Report.

Statistics.

SENTENCES of the Prisoners committed to this Prison during the year ended 31st December, 1856.

4 years' penal servitude,	203	8 years' penal servitude,	6
4 ,, (double sentence of),	3	10 ,,	5
4 years' penal servitude, and four years' penal servitude added to the time served of first sentence,	1	Life,	1
		7 years' Transportation,	12
		10 ,,	23
		14 ,,	18
4 years' penal servitude commuted to 2 years' penal servitude,	1	15 ,,	11
		Life,	14
		10 years' Transportation, and 9 months' imprisonment,	1
4 years' penal servitude commuted to 1 years' imprisonment,	1	7 ,, and 7 years' transportation at expiration of first sentence,	1
4 years' penal servitude, and 2 years' imprisonment,	1		
6 years' penal servitude,	50	Total,	352

Married, 72. Single, 280.
Protestants, 44. Roman Catholics, 302. Presbyterians, 6.

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT of the Number of Offences committed by the Prisoners in this Prison during the year ended 31st December, 1856.

Appropriating Prison Property,	12	Malingering,	1
Assaulting Officers,	13	Obscene Language,	14
,, Prisoners,	40	Putting out Gas Lights,	3
Communicating,	238	Quarrelling,	4
Cursing and Swearing,	32	Schoolmaster's Reports,	35
Disorderly Conduct,	294	Stealing and Concealing Prison Property,	25
Feigned Attempts to Commit Suicide,	2	Threatening Language,	41
Having Prohibited Articles,	39	Tampering with Cell Fixtures,	75
Inattention at Work,	26	Wilfully Damaging or Destroying,	77
Insolence and Disrespect,	115	,, Breaking Glass of Windows (cells),	15
Insubordination,	130	Miscellaneous Offences not included in the foregoing,	51
,, gross,	31		
Malicious and Groundless Complaints,	13		

AGES OF THE PRISONERS ON CONVICTION.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
Under 15,	3·1	30 and under 40,	9·1
15 and under 20,	45·6	40 ,, 50,	4·9
20 ,, 25,	20·9	50 ,, 60,	1·7
25 ,, 30,	13·3	60 and above,	1·4

NUMBER of Convicts received at Mountjoy who were convicted in the following years:—

1856,	249	1852,	17
1855,	43	1851,	5
1854,	17	1850,	3
1853,	18		
		Total,	352

NUMBER of Juveniles admitted in association during the year, and instructed in trades as—

Tailors,	30	Removed—Tailors,	32
Shoemakers,	22	Shoemakers,	22
Number on 31st December, 1855,	98	Remaining 31st December, 1856,	96
Total,	150	Total,	150

RETURN of Work performed in the Tailors and Shoemakers' Department during the year ended 31st December, 1856.

MADE BY TAILORS.

Prisoners' Frieze Jackets,	254	Warders' Top Coats, (uniform),	29
„ Trowsers,	760	„ Frock Coats, „	34
„ Vests,	104	„ Trowsers, „	34
„ Caps,	273	„ Caps, „	34
„ Suspenders,	60 pair	„ (Trades) Working Coats,	7
„ Flannel Vests,	20	„ „ Trowsers,	7
„ „ Drawers,	200	„ „ Vests,	5
		Principal Warders' Slop Coats,	2

MADE BY SHOEMAKERS.

Pairs of Shoes made (men's),	462	Officers' Frieze Slippers,	76 pairs.
„ „ (women's),	85		

REPAIRED FOR PRISON USE.

Frieze Jackets,	621	Frieze Caps,	114
„ Trowsers,	767	Calico Shirts,	644
„ Vests,	462	Pairs of Prisoners' Shoes,	1,106

TABLE showing the previous imprisonments of the Prisoners received during the year ended 31st December, 1856.

Never in prison before,	98	8 times in prison before,	2
Once „	69	9 „ „	3
Twice „	51	10 „ „	1
3 times „	36	10 and under 15 times,	7
4 „ „	18	15 „ 20 „	6
5 „ „	8	Over 20 times,	3
6 „ „	9	No return furnished,	33
7 „ „	8	Return convicts included,	41

TABLE showing the per centage of Prisoners punished, with reference to length of period in this Prison.

No. in Custody 31st Dec., 1856.	Period in Mountjoy.	Numbers Punished.	Per Cent.
77	3 months and under,	None.	0·0
105	6 „ over 3,	32	30·4
92	9 „ „ 6,	36	39·1
16	12 „ „ 9,	8	50·0
79	Over 12 months,	69	87·3

TABLE showing the per centage, with reference to the convictions of Prisoners received from County and City Gaols, during the year ended 31st December, 1856.

Dublin,	22·1	Wicklow,	1·9	Cavan,	1·4
Cork,	13·6	Galway,	1·9	Roscommon,	1·1
Tipperary,	9·1	Londonderry,	1·9	Meath,	1·4
Waterford,	4·8	Kildare,	1·7	Leitrim,	1·1
Limerick,	4·8	Westmeath,	1·7	Fermanagh,	1·1
Kerry,	3·6	Louth,	1·7	Carlow,	·9
Tyrone,	3·6	Antrim,	1·7	Sligo,	·6
Down,	3·4	Mayo,	1·7	Armagh,	·3
Kilkenny,	2·9	Monaghan,	1·7	Donegal,	·3
Clare,	2·9	Longford,	1·4	Queen's County,	nil.
Wexford,	2·3	King's County,	1·4		

MOUNTJOY GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Medical Officer's Report.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to lay before you a report of the sanitary state of Mountjoy Government Prison during the year 1856.

There were in custody on the 1st of January,	485
Committed, ending 31st December,	356
Total,	841
Number of Prisoners in Hospital, 1st January, 1856,	20
Admitted to Hospital, ending 31st December,	272
Total,	292
Daily Average Number in Hospital during 1856,	16¾
Number prescribed for not in Hospital,	671
Number who had extra exercise in open air,	203
Average Number of Days to each for extra exercise,	6
Number who had Extra Diet, which consisted of an extra pint of stirabout for breakfast for a limited period,	78
Number who had Change of Diet, which consisted of bread instead of stirabout for breakfast for a period, as their state of body required,	91

DISEASES of PRISONERS ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL.

Attempted suicide by hanging,	1	Injury of Arm,	4
Bronchitis,	2	,, Eye,	1
Cephalalgia,	8	,, Leg,	1
Cramp of Chest and Stomach,	8	,, Head,	1
Disease of Spine,	2	Insanity,	1
Dysentery,	4	Measles,	1
Diarrhœa,	78	Ophthalmia,	11
Diseased Tibia,	1	Porrigo,	3
,, Knee Joint,	3	Paralysis,	1
,, Ankle Joint,	1	Pains in Limbs,	7
Epilepsy,	6	Pulmonary Affections,	34
Fever,	53	Rheumatism,	4
General Debility,	3	Scabies,	3
Hernia,	2	Scrofula,	12
Hæmoptysis,	9	Stricture,	2
Hæmorrhoids,	2	Sarcoule,	1
Injury of Hip,	1	Venereal,	1

One case of insanity was not admitted to hospital, but treated in the prison.

RETURN of DEATHS during the year 1856.

Reg. No.	Name.	Received at Mountjoy.	Disease.	Died.
3635	C. Donovan,	September 8, 1855,	Fever,	April 30, 1856.
3567	D. Davoreen,	July 5, 1855,	Consumption,	May 18, 1856.
3942	W. Conway,	March 25, 1856,	Fever,	December 8, 1856.

Average Deaths on 841, the total number,	·00357
Remaining in Hospital, 1st January, 1857,	19

It gives me pleasure to report that the state of the prison during the past year has been comparatively healthy; this is

MOUNTJOY GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Medical Officer's Report.

mainly to be attributed to the continuance of the system adopted in the previous year, which, by reducing the period of detention in separation to nine months, discontinuing trades and labour in cells, and allowing the Medical Officer to exercise his discretion in prescribing exercise in the open air, has greatly tended to avert and retard disease; the continuance of a wholesome and nutritious diet, and an efficient ventilation, have also contributed to this result.

It will be in your recollection that under the former arrangements of this prison, and previous to the alterations adopted by you, it was found necessary to subject the prisoners to a rigid examination, to test their mental and physical fitness for the severe and protracted trials they were in course of being exposed to, which led to very large rejections. But a worse consequence than this ensued; for although every precaution was taken in the original selection, many became enfeebled, and their health gave way eventually under the effects of the prison discipline. I am happy to report that these evils have been completely removed: every adult prisoner brought here during the past year, sentenced to transportation or penal servitude, has been received without a single exception, and subjected to the reformatory and separate treatment; and what is still more satisfactory, this important extension of the operations of the system has been unattended by any deterioration of health. From the statistical results stated in the annexed table, the sanitary condition of the prison is shown rather to have improved.

TABLE showing the Number of Prisoners admitted to Hospital, the Number in the Prison, the Number of Deaths, and the Average Deaths on total number each year since Mountjoy Prison was opened, 27th of March, 1850.

Year.	Number admitted to Hospital.	Total Number committed to Mountjoy.	Deaths.	Average Deaths on Total Number.
1850	253	962	2	·00208
1851	355	1,075	7	·00651
1852	466	971	5	·00514
1853	456	1,178	10	·00848
1854	503	1,096	9	·00821
1855	344	1,052	9	·00855
1856	292	841	3	·00357

Two cases of insanity appear in the hospital return; in neither case was the disease induced by the discipline of Mountjoy. One prisoner was insane when committed, and had been sent home from Bermuda, in an insane condition; the other had been a patient in the Richmond Lunatic Asylum previous to conviction: after his committal here he got fever, and the derangement reappeared. They have been removed to the District Lunatic Asylum. During the period Mountjoy has been open for the reception of prisoners there has not been a case of insanity attributable to the discipline of the prison.

MOUNTJOY GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Medical Officer's Report.

The Apothecary's department has been well and duly administered by Dr. Halahan; and his prompt attendance at all times has contributed very much to the well-being of the prisoners.

In concluding this report, I beg to recommend to the notice of the Directors, Hospital Warder, Robert Houghton. He is an attentive, zealous, trustworthy servant, and highly efficient in the performance of his duties.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS RYND.

To the Chairman and Directors
of Government Convict Prisons.

Protestant Chaplain's Report.

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

January 14, 1857.

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with your request, I beg leave to submit my Report of the prisoners committed to my charge as Protestant Chaplain of the Mountjoy Government Prison, for the year ending the 31st of December, 1856.

The number of men under my care during the past year amounted to fifty; of these seventeen were married, and thirty-three single.

With respect to secular information, the Protestant prisoners may be classified in the following manner:—twenty-nine could write a little, and read tolerably; fourteen could only read, and seven were wholly illiterate.

These unhappy violators of the law have not presented any unusual traits of character; they have been men whose selfish and animal propensities have been indulged and strengthened, while the intellectual and moral powers have been either wholly unexercised, or subjected to false and pernicious principles.

In dealing with this class of our fellow-creatures, thus degraded by crime, the system pursued in this convict prison appears carefully to avoid the extremes of wanton cruelty, and morbid sensibility.

Two objects are kept steadily in view, to deter others from the commission of crime, and to amend the habits of the guilty themselves. It has been the continuous effort of almost every criminal during his past life to banish reflection, and thus to yield himself to the unrestrained impulses of passion.

The first step requisite to a salutary course of prison discipline is the placing each prisoner in a separate cell, and the next is to surround him with such appliances of sound religion and morality as may, under the blessing of Almighty God, lead his mind to reflect on such subjects as divine revelation presents.

By these means the most hardened criminal has been taught to know himself as an accountable creature, guilty before God; to repent under a sense of God's mercy to his soul, and to feel the influence of the sublimest motive by which vice can be corrected and virtue practised—"the love of Christ constraining him."

Objections to any system are easily made—the best are human, and, therefore, subject to difficulties, and liable to abuse; but

we should do well to see the source from which objections arise. May they not, unconsciously to ourselves, be the offspring of selfish indolence, keen-eyed in discovering whatever disturbs our own convenience, and ready to shift the temporary burden from our own shoulders, at the expense of inflicting permanent and intolerable injury upon others. Plausible arguments wearing the show of benevolence, have never been wanting to sustain the gratification of our love of ease; but, in every well directed effort to do good we must be prepared to endure much self-denial.

The public services of the chapel are continued as usual, and the men are regularly visited in their cells; every exertion is employed to explain to each individually the mischief of the vile motives by which their conduct had been hitherto actuated, and to set forth the objects and hopes by which, as immortal beings, they ought to be influenced. Without individual and constant catechetical instruction thus regularly conducted, little good, comparatively, could arise from the public services of the Church amongst men who, for the most part, are ignorant of the most simple words used by the minister in his public discourses. Persevering individual application is essentially requisite to excite the torpid mind of the ordinary convict from its dull round of evil associations, and to make it meditate on the things which belong to its everlasting peace. The holy communion of the Lord's Supper has been administered at the appointed seasons, and the average number of recipients has been fifteen. In the case of every man admitted to a participation in this sacred ordinance, I have endeavoured to satisfy myself of the sufficiency of knowledge and correctness of motives possessed by the communicant.

The devout attention of the men when assembled for divine worship, gives gratifying indication of the value that they begin to set on the services in which they are engaged.

All the men capable of reading are supplied, not only with Bibles and Books of Common Prayer, but also with many religious works fitted in their character to elicit attention, and fix the thoughts of these wretched men on that godliness which is profitable for the life that now is, as well as for that which is to come.

The principal schoolmaster and his assistants labour with unwearied assiduity for the improvement of the prisoners in secular knowledge. To the Governor and Deputy-Governor I am under many obligations for their uniform kindness and valuable aid in carrying out and supporting me in such measures as are deemed most likely to benefit the members of my interesting though unhappy flock.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, yours faithfully and respectfully,

John Black, Protestant Chaplain.

To the Directors of Convict
Prisons in Ireland.

[Mem.—In consequence of the Rev. J. Coony's Report to the Directors still requiring many alterations, they are unable to include it in their Annual Report, which has already been delayed beyond the proper period of publication.]

MOUNTJOY GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Presbyterian Chaplain's Report.

PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Mountjoy Government Prison,
January 9, 1857.

GENTLEMEN,—At no former period had I less material from which to furnish a Prison Report, properly so called, than at the close of the year 1856, nor have I ever enjoyed more satisfaction in the discharge strictly of prison duty than during its course.

The comparatively few prisoners under my care during the year have been, in general, rather of an exceptional class, differing materially from the ordinary description of convicts sentenced to transportation or penal servitude, few of them having been "habit and repute" transgressors of the law of the land, or confirmed and reckless offenders, some of them having been, prior to conviction, somewhat respectably circumstanced and employed in life, while yet their offences were of a sufficiently grave and deplorable character. With such persons the duty of a chaplain is, as I have proved, both easy and satisfactory, their conscience and religious feelings being more susceptible, the powerful barrier of evil habit not being in their case so strong as in others against the entrance of the divine instruction that "maketh wise the simple." It may be supposed then that my intercourse with the convicts intrusted to my charge has been pleasant to myself, and I sincerely trust it has been, in some measure, by divine grace, profitable to them. And it is not strange that such men should, with few exceptions, be among the least troublesome and best conducted men in the prison, and that I should hear, as I did hear, on one occasion, from a most highly-respected officer in Mountjoy, that, of a batch of prisoners sent to Spike Island, the men under my care had all, with one exception, entitled themselves to the epithet, exemplary. In justice I simply record these facts; no merit is claimed by me; my task was comparatively light. Exceptions there were in the case of a few men, whose character and conduct were not so consistent; but during the year there was not a single case under my notice that could be regarded as of desperate and incorrigible depravity.

The usual appliances were in operation during the year for the moral and religious improvement of the convicts, by regular public service and sermons, by cell visitation, and a full supply of Bibles and catechisms, with other works of instructive, devotional, and practical tendency, which seemed to be much prized by most of the solitary sufferers.

Ample evidence was given that the school education of the convicts was carefully attended to, and salutary secular instruction communicated, which, while utterly inadequate of itself effectually to regenerate the human character, is an invaluable subordinate and auxiliary to the higher influences of "grace and truth," by which the sinner is made a "new creature."

I deem it right, specially, to record in this place, that I found it of great importance, as required by the Directors, to take an

MOUNTJOY GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Presbyterian Chaplain's Report.

interest in the correspondence, and inspect the letters of the unhappy convict, awakening thereby in his breast grateful affection and increased respect, favourable to the exertion of moral and religious influence on his mind, contributing to establish self-respect within him, and thus conducing to the great reformatory design of his punishment.

The health of the prisoners during the year was unusually good, and no serious injury seemed to arise to any from the protracted separate confinement. When necessary, the men were visited, as formerly, in the hospital.

In conclusion, I may be permitted to express one or two ideas, suggested by the experience of the past and former years. I hail, with much satisfaction, the introduction of reformatories for juvenile criminals; and should there be, in addition, liberal aid given from the public funds of the nation for the support of ragged or industrial schools, to benefit the outcast, the orphan, and the neglected, the resources of crime would, as it appears to me, be materially diminished, and much evil be prevented. As to adult convicts, one class may, with safety, after adequate punishment in prison, be permitted to return to their own neighbourhoods, while the rest must, probably, in the main, be deported to distant settlements, due respect being had to classification, and the treatment consequent thereupon, and due regard being paid in arriving at a proper decision regarding their ultimate disposal and treatment, not merely to their conduct while in prison, but to the nature of their offences, and to their antecedents. The combination of the reformatory system at home with the removal of many of them to a foreign shore would seem the most efficient means of protecting society in these islands, and of contributing to the zeal and welfare of the unhappy prisoners themselves.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM WILSON, Presbyterian Chaplain.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

HEAD SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

Head Schoolmaster's Report.

Mountjoy Government Prison,
28th February, 1857.

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with your special directions, I have the honour to lay before you the following Report on the educational department of Mountjoy Government Prison for the year ending 31st December, 1856.

The Schoolroom.—In my last *Report* I directed the attention of the Directors to the unsuitability of the chapel for the purposes of secular instruction. On Tuesday, 20th May, 1856, the *Board of Works* commenced the alterations in the chapel, recommended by me and sanctioned by your Board. These alterations remain as yet unfinished: the instruction of the prisoners

MOUNTJOY GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Head Schoolmaster's Report.

is, therefore, continued in the "wards," and, in consequence of the want of necessary accommodation, the teaching power to a considerable extent is rendered ineffective.

I would most earnestly but respectfully recommend that the large hall intended for the schoolroom, the dimensions of which, in round numbers, are eighty by forty feet, be divided into four class-rooms, one for each teacher. The dimensions of each of the small rooms would be, in round numbers, forty by eighteen feet, amply sufficient for the accommodation of double the number at present allowed in one school class. One room might be fitted with writing desks, and set apart for writing; another for reading and the meanings of words; another for arithmetic; and the fourth for lecturing and examination. These rooms could communicate with each other by doors, to allow the classes to rotate every half hour; and discipline officers might command a view of the prisoners engaged in all the classes from a small room in the centre, of a hexagonal form into which doors of half glass could lead from the different class-rooms.

Education and System pursued.—Before *fixing* on the amount or quality of the education calculated to further the reformation of prisoners, I considered it necessary, first, to inquire into the causes of crime. If we ask ourselves what it is which prevents us from breaking the laws of the country, we shall most probably give the following reasons—first, we feel ashamed; second, we can live without doing so; third, we are afraid of a prison; fourth, we are afraid to even risk ourselves to the danger of imprisonment; fifth, we feel it better to live without breaking the laws; and, sixth, we know we should render an account of it hereafter. As it is to the *presence* of these the *prevention* of crime is to be ascribed, so it is to their *absence* the *commission* of crime is to be attributed; and the education, therefore, which should be imparted, *in order to be reformatory in its tendency*, must have for its object the implanting in the breasts of the convicts such of those feelings as come within its sphere of action. Its aim must be to engender self-respect so as to induce *shame*; to teach the arts of reading, writing, and arithmetic—a knowledge of which is necessary to fill even the humblest situations in life; to infuse a love of honest industry, to cultivate and exercise the reflective and reasoning powers, to foster kind feelings, to instil sound principles, to uproot perverted notions of "*right*" and "*wrong*," and to promote good habits.

In infancy, the mind, as has been beautifully expressed, is like wax, to receive, and marble, to retain. The infant mind is ready to be moulded, and the impressions made in childhood gradually acquire a strength as the child advances in years, which remain with the same fidelity as the inscriptions on the marble —not impossible, but difficult indeed to remove. No matter how hard the work of *obliteration* may appear, it must be resolutely faced and effected before reasonable hopes can be entertained of the teacher's success. That it is a work of time there is no doubt, but at which, it must be admitted, time could not be more profitably employed. A new set of opinions must be

MOUNTJOY GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Head School-master's Report.

engrafted before the convict will lend a *willing* and *attentive* ear to instructions. Conversing with the prisoners individually in their cells, reasoning with them, and upsetting their arguments by a force of facts, instructive but *interesting* lectures in classes, are the means employed to that end. Of course the lectures are conveyed in the same simple language as that used when conversing with them in their cells. It is almost impossible to give an idea how instruction ought to be imparted, so much depends upon the tact, the vigour, the energy, the look, the tone, and the entire bearing of the teacher in keeping the prisoners around him in *good humour* and on the alert.

The ideas which enter the mind through the different senses are called by Locke, "ideas of sensation," or the *inlet* of all our knowledge. Hence, the eye and ear are cultivated to improve their powers of imbibing knowledge. Reading, writing, and language must be regarded, therefore, as *instruments* which may be used in the aquisition of knowledge. What the eye reads, or what the ear hears, makes no impression upon the mind if the mind be unable to comprehend that which is conveyed to it through the senses. Reading and the meanings of words are taught first; and when the prisoners have made sufficient progress in these branches, so as to read with intelligence and with profit to themselves, they are supplied in their cells with the most improved instructive books. In this manner they are put in a way to instruct themselves, and to acquire useful knowledge by their own assiduity. But as there is a little art necessary to become *self*-instructors, they are taught how to proceed (this forms a subject of special lecture, which I have repeated over and over at the Teachers' Conferences); and they are encouraged to resolve, by being assured that some of the greatest men the world ever saw raised themselves in this way from poverty to wealth; that even gentlemen who passed through college would have never been fit to hold important situations, such as judges, &c., if they had depended wholly upon their instructors; and that men of the highest class (statesmen), would have never been remarkably clever without working hard themselves for their own improvement.

Reading, writing, and arithmetic are taught according to the "National School system," with this difference, that the prisoners are treated with all the respect due to mature years, and, at the same time, all the pains and trouble necessary for infants are taken with them. The prisoners are, in fact, overgrown infants, possessing all their foibles and little whims without that innocence and simplicity peculiar to childhood, but perfectly childish as regards the desire to be praised in order to gain courage to persevere. When they say they are no good, they are told, emphatically, they are good; that they are doing remarkably well; that the fact is, they are surprising; and that they will wonder at their improvement in a short time. The advantages also of knowing how to read and write are pictured out to their minds; the consolation of reading their Bible or Prayer Book; the happiness of writing their own letters to their friends; and

MOUNTJOY GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Head Schoolmaster's Report.

the almost impossibility of their getting an employment after their discharge from prison without this knowledge. I have constantly impressed on each teacher, that to be efficient it was essential for him to be at all times cheerful with the prisoners, painstaking, and yielding—yielding without losing his position or compromising his principles; that he should be always on the alert when a prisoner is exerting himself at his lesson, however ludicrous his efforts should appear; to suppress with a resolute appearance of disapprobation any attempt on the part of the others to laugh at, or turn into ridicule the prisoner so engaged; and that, above all, to be particularly cautious himself not to set such an example.

TABLE showing the Literary Progress of the Prisoners.

Degree of Proficiency.		Ignorant.	Imperfect.	Tolerable.	Well.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Reading,	Reception,	34·8	21·2	27·4	16·6
	Discharge,	11·3	12·2	37·1	39·4
Meanings of Words,	Reception,	72·3	18·5	7·1	2·1
	Discharge,	27·6	30·2	21·4	20·8
Writing,	Reception,	71·9	14·3	8·6	5·2
	Discharge,	47·6	18·4	15·2	18·8
Arithmetic,	Reception,	81·2	11·7	2·6	4·5
	Discharge,	33·1	32·7	16·4	17·8
Grammar,	Reception,	97·7	2·3	–	–
	Discharge,	91·2	2·4	6·4	–
Geography,	Reception,	96·2	3·8	–	–
	Discharge,	38·7	37·5	23·8	–
General Information,	Reception,	74·4	19·3	5·2	1·1
	Discharge,	31·6	38·5	13 3	16·6

School Discipline.—I have directed each teacher not to report a prisoner for inattention, sulk, or even want of respect in school-class, until every endeavour to correct by his own moral influence had proved ineffectual. I have laid it down as a rule, that the best proof of a teacher's efficiency is the preservation of strict order and decorum in his class, maintained without having recourse to punishment. But should any case of gross misconduct occur, or should a prisoner be found beyond the reach of *moral* influence, the teacher is at once to have the prisoner removed, and to report the matter to me at the proper time, according to rule.

Rules to be observed by the teachers while conducting their classes:—

1. As a *general* rule, the teacher should stand in the *centre* of the class.

2. Prisoners not to communicate with each other.

3. Prisoners not to speak without the teacher's permission. A prisoner must hold out his hand when he wants permission to make a remark or ask a question.

4. No *admonitions* to be given in *class*.

[NOTE.—When an admonition is necessary, the prisoner's cell is the proper place.]

MOUNTJOY GOVERNMENT PRISON.

5. No prisoner to hold his book up to his mouth.

6. To endeavour, by every available means, to keep up the attention of the *entire* class. *Head Schoolmaster's Report.*

7. The meanings of words to be taught in *connexion* with the spelling and reading lessons, and their *application* shown by *familiar* examples.

8. Prisoners very slow in learning, and, therefore, calculated to keep the others back in their lessons, must be sent to the *end* of the class, and *specially* attended to.

9. Prisoners found incorrigible, to be specially reported to the Head Schoolmaster, who will recommend the discontinuance of their attendance at school should he consider such a course expedient.

Moral Progress.—Strict order is preserved in the several school classes by a *firm* adherence to the above rules. The punishments are scarcely any, being only thirty-five, or an average of three a month. For the last six months the number of punishments for school delinquencies is only thirteen, or an average of two a month; and this average divided between four teachers gives only one prisoner punished on an average every two months. During the year the number of prisoners, the discontinuance of whose attendance at school I felt it my duty to recommend, is only three, or scarcely one per cent. These facts prove, that a system of treatment which combines the "*suaviter in modo*" with the "*fortiter in re*" is sound in *practice* as well as feasible in *theory*.

Organization.—As the prisoners are divided into juveniles and adults, and as the proportion of the former to the latter is nearly as one to three, one teacher is appointed over the juveniles, and the remaining three over the adult prisoners. Each prisoner, immediately upon reception, is classified as to his literary attainments, and supplied in his cell with suitable books, writing materials, &c. The adult prisoners are divided into three classes—first, second, and third, according to their proficiency in reading *only*. Over each class a teacher is placed, who is held responsible for the improvement of the prisoners under his charge. Each teacher subdivides his class into four sections, and each section is taught separately. Monthly examinations are held by the teachers, after which those prisoners marked, "fit for promotion," are removed to a higher section. When a teacher removes prisoners to another teacher's class, the latter may object, should the prisoner promoted appear to him not qualified according to the standard minimum proficiency set down for his class. In a case like this it becomes my duty to decide; and I am happy to report, that since the appointment of the two last teachers it happened only once—such is the mutual desire manifested by the teachers to co-operate, and work harmoniously together.

The juvenile prisoners are divided, according to their proficiency, into six classes, each class reading a different book, but

MOUNTJOY GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Head Schoolmaster's Report.

monthly examinations and promotions take place as in the adult classes.

Minimum proficiency required in the different classes:—

First Class.—This class is made up of those prisoners whose proficiency is below that required for second class.

Second Class.—Able to read and tell the meanings of words in any part of the 1st section of the "Second Book of Lessons."

Third Class.—Able to read with ease any portion of the "Third Book of Lessons to the 73rd page," and tell the meanings of words occurring in the lessons.

About once a month, or more, frequently, if not pressed with other duties, I inspect, and examine each teacher's class—that teacher taking my post in the meantime. During my days of inspection I bring a memorandum book with me, in which I enter such remarks and suggestions as occur to me in the course of my examinations, and these remarks and suggestions I read at the Teachers' Conferences. At subsequent examinations I have the suggestions before me, and my first business is to ascertain whether they had been attended to. It will be perceived, that inspections occurring so frequently and unexpectedly ensures not only uniformity in the system of instruction, but acts as a check upon the teacher, and as a stimulus to exertion.

The Library.—It is much to be regretted, that in the selection of books for the library a greater discrimination had not been exercised. The majority are quite worthless to prisoners. It is well, however, that there are some appropriate works, such as *Chambers' Journal*, *Miscellany*, &c.; and from a perusal of which, by prisoners sufficiently advanced to appreciate them, a great amount of useful information is to be derived. The capacity of each prisoner is taken into consideration, and his taste, as much as possible, consulted in the distribution of the books. In this way a library of suitable books may be made available in diffusing useful knowledge, and will act as a powerful auxiliary to the educational department, especially if the same discretionary power be vested in the Head Schoolmaster regarding their distribution. The following are the conditions upon which *library books* are issued to prisoners:—

1st. Attention to, and respect for the instruction imparted by the teacher in school class.

2nd. Those competent must write out the *substance* of the lessons and lectures delivered in school class.

3rd. The *moral qualities* inculcated by the teachers must be constantly practised.

A list is kept of those prisoners to whom library books are allowed, and the name of a prisoner is struck off this list when it appears to the Head Schoolmaster that a prisoner has not observed all the conditions above.

Taking into consideration the moral influence which a desire to receive library books exercises upon the minds of prisoners, in directing their actions, at least while under the teacher's supervision, and the importance of creating in such men a taste

MOUNTJOY GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Head Schoolmaster's Report.

for reading and *rational* amusement, of throwing open to them the wide domain of intelligence, in which they may perceive the value of knowledge and the misfortune of ignorance, the inestimable advantages of acquiring the practice of wisdom, and the lamentable folly of persisting in a life of vicious indulgences, I would respectfully suggest, that the books unfit* for the use of the prisoners be sold, and with the proceeds that more suitable works be purchased in their stead; and that a number equal to the requirements of the prison, of the most approved books, be also added.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

EDWARD M'GAURAN, Head Schoolmaster.

To the Chairman and Directors of
Convict Prisons in Ireland.

SMITHFIELD GOVERNMENT PRISON.

SMITHFIELD GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Lecturer's Report.

LECTURER'S REPORT.

Smithfield Institution for Exemplary Prisoners,
January 1, 1857.

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with your directions, I beg to present my first Annual Report as Lecturer in the Smithfield Institution for Exemplary Prisoners.

When you honoured me with my present appointment in the institution, I understood my duties to be of a combined nature; I was not to consider myself merely a literary teacher, nor yet solely a moral trainer. I believed that I was to make myself acquainted not alone with the knowledge or ignorance, in an educational point, of the inmates committed to my charge, but I was likewise to obtain an insight, as much as possible, into the natural character, the disposition, the hopes, the fears, the wishes, and the intentions of each individual. I knew also that I was, if possible, to keep myself acquainted with the employment and conduct of the men upon quitting the institution. These things I have endeavoured to accomplish, and I have been aided willingly and earnestly by every officer of this institution.

Upon my appointment I found fifty inmates committed to my charge, and upon an examination I was enabled to classify them educationally, though not with perfect accuracy, as exhibited in the following table:—

Number able to read and write, . . .	21
,, able to read only, ...	13
,, unable to read or write, . . .	16
Total, ...	50

* The books of the library were purchased previous to the appointment of the present Board of Directors.

SMITHFIELD GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Lecturer's Report.

With an education so very limited as these figures disclose to have been possessed by the men, you will, Gentlemen, easily perceive that, during the short period I could expect to have them under my charge, it would be rather a waste of time on my part if I were to endeavour to carry out any regular system of school teaching. I thought it better, under your approbation, to direct my chief attention to the development of their minds, and to give them matter for thought, through the medium of useful and interesting lectures suited to their capacities, whilst supplying them with instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, and the plain rules of grammar. I was assisted in this latter department by Mr. William Bradfield, whose aid has been most valuable, and his unflagging zeal was marked by a tact most worthy of commendation. Latterly, in addition to Mr. William Bradfield, I have had most useful assistance from Mr. Armstrong.

These lectures commenced on the 3rd of February, 1856, and have been continued on every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. The subjects for each week have been sent on the Mondays, by your direction, to the Convict Prisons' Office; and I here beg leave to present the detailed list of subjects:—

LECTURES DELIVERED IN THE SMITHFIELD INSTITUTION.

March 10–14, 1856.—Form and Diurnal Motion of the Earth. The Atmosphere. Australia. English Grammar. Difference between Education and Instruction.

March 17–21, 1856.—Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties. Remarkable Inventions. Mr. Kavanagh's paper read on this evening. Man; his duty to God—his relation to his fellows. The Atmosphere and its uses.

March 24–28, 1856.—List of subjects mislaid.

April 1–5, 1856.—Physical Geography and its Curiosities. The Electric Telegraph and its uses. On Self-denial and Decision of Character. Some Remarkable Inventions. Canada and its Resources.

April 7–11, 1856.—The Seasons, the Calendar, and the Tides. Works of God. Wonders of Science. Temperance and the Cost of Drunkenness. What Machinery has done for the World.

April 14–18, 1856.—Mysteries of the Deep. Frugality. The Post Office and its History. Emigration. Prisons, Past and Present.

April 21–25, 1856.—Sleep and Dreaming. Morning of the World. The Crown of Labour. Wine and the Wine Lands. Natal and its Resources.

April 27 *to May* 1.—Moderation in Anger. Who should Emigrate. The Beer-shop Evil. The Water we Drink. The Labourer in his Moral and Physical Conditions.

May 5–9, 1856.—The Laws of England. The National Debt; The Funds and Banks. Lives of Great Men—No. 1, Napoleon III. The Employer and the Employed. Great Battles—Waterloo and Trafalgar.

May 12–16, 1856.—Conscientiousness. Lives of Great Men—No. 2, Lord Palmerston. What to Eat, Drink, and Avoid. Natural Magic. Great Battles—Trafalgar.

May 19–23, 1856.—Conscientiousness in the discharge of our duties. The Soil we Cultivate. Capital and Labour. The Water we Drink. The Rights of others.

May 26–30, 1856.—Moderation in Anger. Who should Emigrate. The Beer-shop Evil. The Water we Drink. The Labourer in his Moral, Intellectual, and Physical Conditions.

June 2–6, 1856.—Courtesy and Politeness. Labour, the Duty of all Men. Chemistry of Common Life.

June 9–13, 1856.—Magnanimity and Heroism. Agriculture—No. 1, Rotation of Crops. Emigration—No. 1, Australia. Industry and Frugality. Form of the Earth. SMITHFIELD GOVERNMENT PRISON.

June 16–20, 1856.—English Grammar. Motions of the Earth. The Night-mare and the Day-mare. Emigration—No. 2, N. S. Wales. Agriculture—No. 2, Elements of Organic Bodies. *Lecturer's Report.*

June 23–27, 1856.—Money; how to use and prize it. The Rewards of Knowledge. Domestic Animals—No 1, the Dog. Remarkable Men—Louis Philip. Emigration—No. 3, Port Philip and Melbourne.

June 30 *to July* 4, 1856.—Truth and Trust. Geological Condition of the Earth. The Air we Breathe. The Human Frame. Western Australia.

July 7–11, 1856.—The Form and Magnitude of the Earth. The Bank and the Fire-side. The Water we Drink. The Ruins of Creation. The Gold Fields of Australia.

July 14–18, 1856.—Conscientiousness respecting Reputation and Property of others. Coal and the Coal Mines. Opening Address in Newgate. Mysteries of the Deep. Canada and her Resources.

July 21–25, 1856.—Forbearance and Forgiveness. The Race of Man. Life of Alexander Selkirk. The Plant we Cultivate.

July 28 *to August* 1, 1856.—Slander. Rivers and Lakes of the World. Endowments of God to Man. The Bread we Eat. English Grammar.

August 4–8, 1856.—Electric Telegraph, Anecdotes of. Mines and Minerals. Self-denial and Decision of Character. Lives of Great Men—Columbus. Physical Geography—Lecture No. 1.

August 11–15, 1856.—Emigration. Life and Death of the Drunkard. Commerce. Precious Metals and Precious Stones. The World of Plants.

August 18–22, 1856.—Conscientiousness in adhering to a Promise. Vegetable Kingdom. Thunder and Lightning. Victoria and Port Philip. Physical Geography—Lecture No. 2.

August 25–29, 1856.—Contentment and Religious Repose of Mind. Clouds and Storms. Structure of the Earth. Howard the Philanthropist. Canada and her Resources.

September 1–5, 1856.—Conscientiousness respecting Rights of others. The Drainage and Natural Features of Europe. Temperance and Intemperance. The Human Heart. The Mechanical Powers.

September 8–12, 1856.—Conduct towards Inferiors and Superiors. The Bank and the Fire-side. Circulation of the Blood. New South Wales. English Grammar and Dictation.

September 15–19, 1856.—Anger. Trade Winds. Who should Emigrate. Decision of Character. Marks of Design in the Human Body.

September 22–26, 1856.—Benefits of Labour. The Gulf Stream. Southern Australia. General View of the Globe. The Deluge.

September 29 *to October* 3, 1856.—The Government of our Passions. The Gold Diggings of Australia. The Ocean and its Mysteries. The Functions of Leaves. Sleep.

October 6–10, 1856.—Frugality. Capital and Labour. The Air we Breathe. Canada. Rivers and their uses.

October 13–17, 1856.—Gratitude and Ingratitude. How to get to the Colonies. Life and Labour of Bees. Nature of Plants. English Grammar.

October 20–24, 1856.—Self-labour and Self-dependence. Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties. The Precious Metals. The Distribution of Man. History and Chronology.

October 27–31, 1856.—Calumny, baseness of. New South Wales. Respiration. The Seasons.

November 3–7, 1856.—The Blessings of Temperance. Presence of Mind. Digestion. Diffusion of Metals. Plains and Deserts. The Wants of Men.

November 10–14, 1856.—Hypocrisy. Conscientiousness in adhering to a Promise. The uses of Vegetables. The Sahara. Who should Emigrate.

November 17–21, 1856.—The Advantages of Saving's Banks. Truth and Trust. The Gold Diggings of Australia. Rivers and their uses. General View of the Globe.

November 24–28, 1856.—Frugality. The Ocean. The Wants of Men. Modern History—1st Century. The Duty of the Smithfield Men.

SMITHFIELD GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Lecturer's Report.

December 1–5, 1856.—Advantages of Emigration. Guidance of our Passions. Evils of Intemperance. The Air we Breathe. The Reward of Labour.

December 8–12, 1856.—Nature of Tickets of Licence. Contentment and Religious Repose of Mind. Plains and Deserts. Self-Control. Geography of Europe—No. 1, Norway and Sweden.

December 22–27, 1856.—Conscientiousness respecting Property and Rights of others. The Water we Drink. Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties. The Tides and their Causes. Geography of Europe—No. 2, Russia.

December 29, 1856, *to January* 2, 1857.—The Advantages of Emigration. The Evils of Intemperance. Frugality and the Saving's Banks. Conscientiousness respecting Debt. Geography of Europe—No. 3, Austria.

I found from the outset that lectures were admirably suited to attract the attention of the men; but being desirous to test that attention, and to discover if the memory and reason were affected equally with the curiosity, I appointed each Saturday night for a species of competitive examination upon the subjects on which I had addressed them during the preceding five days. The results of this plan were quickly evident; the men were anxious to show their attention and memory, whilst their reasoning and understanding were fully evidenced in the nature of the queries addressed to each other. Those who are able to write make notes in their books; and it is most interesting to remark the quickness with which they detect errors in the answering, referring to their notes in case of any dispute as to accuracy.

Another interesting point I would, Gentlemen, bring under your notice, and it is this, that the less informed portion of the men appear to consider the lectures upon moral subjects as peculiarly interesting, being able to reason upon temperance, frugality, industry, and topics of this nature, but not being sufficiently advanced to start questions upon geography or arithmetic with the better taught section. When speaking to the men on moral subjects I have invariably made it a rule *never*, directly or indirectly, to infringe upon the duties of their respective chaplains, and I believe that these gentlemen are fully aware of the correctness of this statement.

The men are not sufficiently long under my care to enable me to furnish any evidence of progress in school teaching at all comparative with that which you would expect from an ordinary school; in fact, the progress at Smithfield is a psychological one—one of mind and character rather than of intellect and mere literary knowledge. I have, however, endeavoured to make the following table of progress in school knowledge as accurate as possible:—

Number able to read and write on entering, and also having a fair knowledge of the simple and compound rules of arithmetic, ...	65
Number unable to read or write on entering, . .	85
Number who entered and left the institution unable to read and write, ...	17
Total, ...	167

Of the eighty-five who were unable to read or write on entering, forty-two were able to read their book of prayer, and receipt

SMITHFIELD GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Lecturer's Report.

a bill on leaving; the remaining forty-three could write their names, and read the First Book of the Commissioners of National Education. The seventeen men here mentioned who made no progress in school knowledge were aged and unable to speak the English language.

On Sundays I attend at the institution from five to six o'clock, p.m., and talk to the men in a familiar way upon sobriety and industry, the necessity for self-dependence, and other kindred topics; and I endeavour to induce those who have left the institution to re-visit it on these days, and support me in essaying to impress my views upon those not yet liberated. On Friday evenings, at the conclusion of the lecture, I visit the infirmary, and spend some time with the men who may be there confined.

This species of, if I may so call it, fellowship enables me to understand each man thoroughly; and I have never grudged this self-imposed trouble of the Sunday and Friday evenings' visitings; for I believe that if such men as ours are not individualized, all efforts at reformation, however earnestly made, must of necessity lose half their effect.

During the year 167 men were discharged from the institution; 112 on tickets of licence, and fifty-five absolutely. Of the 112 licensed men, 103 were Roman Catholics, and nine were Protestants and Dissenters. Twenty-four of the licensed men were married, and twenty of the free men. Of this total of 112 licensed men, five were re-committed; of the free men, none. And it is worthy of notice that but one of these men so again offending against the law was married; but I must here remark that he had separated himself from his wife for many years previous to his conviction.

It being a self-imposed duty of mine, approved by you, to endeavour to secure employment for the men before they were permitted to leave the institution, I have devoted a considerable portion of time to the fulfilment of this task; and I have kept in view the men employed in the county and city of Dublin. There are at present in Dublin and in the county forty-one licensed men and three free men; and I classify them as to employment as follows:—

LICENSED MEN.	
Weavers,	1
Shopmen,	1
Painters,	1
Masons,	1
Carpenters,	1
Sweeps,	1
Shoemakers,	10
Tailors,	2
Servants,	1
Labourers,	22
FREE MEN.	
Shoemakers,	1
Labourers,	2

Knowing the great importance which is at present attached to the ticket-of-leave question, I have carried out a system of weekly visitation of every man employed from the institution in Dublin, and within a circuit of twenty miles; I find that they are, with one exception, giving the most complete satisfaction. They are steady, honest, sober, and industrious. Many of the married men are often sorely pressed by the high price of provisions; but they generally bear their condition in a

SMITHFIELD GOVERNMENT PRISON.
—
Lecturer's Report.

cheerful and unshaken spirit of honest patience and self-reliance. I have visited some of them in wretchedly poor lodgings; I have seen them badly fed, badly clothed, enduring much hardship, and wishing for, and asking nothing but, continuous employment. I have not found much difficulty in inducing persons to employ them; but as they are not first-class tradesmen, their wages are generally low; and I would respectfully suggest that the men should not be discharged until they are acquainted with their trades as well as the ordinary class belonging to those trades. Labourers, however, secure employment easily, and retain it; but coming, as they do, from prisons, and unaccustomed, through lapse of time, to hard manual labour, they are not able readily to compete with those men who have been accustomed to out-door work. They have the will to toil, but their physical strength is rarely equal to their mental energy. I have remarked also in the evidence of Mr. T. F. Elliott, in his third examination before the Transportation Committee of last session, that this same point has been urged upon the Home Office by the authorities in Western Australia.

The wages of the labourers vary from 7*s.* to 10*s.* per week; those of the tradesmen range from 12*s.* to 20*s.* per week. They are, of course, content with these wages; but every man amongst them looks to a better future, and that better future he hopes to pass in the colonies.

The majority are extra-careful in the hoarding of their prison earnings; they have given to me every penny they can save towards forming an emigration fund; and although this has been but eight weeks in existence, I already hold their saving's bank books, which show a total deposit of £13 from ten men.

They are all anxious to assist each other. I formed a loan fund last July, which is now certified under the Act of Parliament; and I have witnessed the gratifying spectacle of ticket-of-leave men becoming security for each other, and the borrowers, with very few exceptions, repaying with the strictest regularity. One ticket-of-leave man was on the Committee of Management, acting with some of the most industrious artisans of Dublin; and I feel bound to add that a sharper or more careful scrutinizer of the names of securities, and the reasons inducing the borrowers to seek the loan, I have never yet known. This loan fund is now in a most flourishing condition, and amongst the shareholders there are several ticket-of-leave men. In the last week of December £80 were out on loan; and the Government registrar has highly approved of the society, and has certified its legality.

I have stated above that the men are anxious to serve each other; and they feel an interest in the Smithfield Institution not unlike that which Monsieur Demetz describes as a characteristic of the youths who have been the inmates of Mettray; and I cannot state to you the pleasure and astonishment which I experienced when visited, on various occasions during the past summer, at the institution during lecture, by two who, quitting the institution, have enlisted and re-visited it in their uniforms.

They sat down in their old places, attending to the lecture. The moral effect of this upon the men in the institution is incalculable.

The following letters from the employers of some of our men are selected from many in the same spirit now before me:—

December 12, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR,—The boy, R. A., you sent me about ten months ago from Smithfield is still in my employment, and going on as well as can be desired.

Your obedient servant,

J. P. Organ, Esq. J. G.

December 19, 1856.

DEAR SIR,—The man we took in on your recommendation has shown himself anxious to do all in his power to give satisfaction. We have increased his wages from 9*s.* to 12*s.* a-week.

Believe us, dear Sir, your obedient servants,

J. P. Organ, Esq. O'N. & Co.

December 3, 1856.

DEAR SIR,—The six men recommended to me by you continue, I am glad to say, to afford me every satisfaction; so much so indeed, that I am prepared to employ another, provided one can be found who can be safely recommended for good conduct and willingness to work.

I am, dear Sir, yours sincerely,

James P. Organ, Esq. J. M'D.

These letters will, I think, prove to any mind but the most prejudiced, that the adult criminal is not necessarily irreclaimable.

The institution at Smithfield has now become known to the public. Several gentlemen of distinction have visited it; and His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has been a constant attendant, aiding our efforts by his countenance, and evident and frequently expressed interest in our success. The effects of his visits upon the men have been in the highest degree satisfactory.

Although I cannot speak from a personal knowledge of the conduct and position of our men in England or in the country parts of Ireland, yet I have received the most gratifying accounts of their well doing from themselves and from their employers.

You will, Gentlemen, doubtless have observed that for men who have been so long a time in prison, as most of those who have passed through Smithfield were, their progress in ordinary school knowledge in the prisons' schools was wofully deficient. I have observed that the men look forward to the school and lecture time in Smithfield with great and evident pleasure; and from conversation with them, I attribute this to the fact that the instruction is given at a period of the day when all labour is closed. Thus, they do not look upon it as a part of daily work, but as a pleasant conclusion to the day upon the cessation of work.

I do not, of course, presume to suggest any change in the present system of school teaching adopted in prisons, but I feel myself bound in duty to mention this, which appears to me a plain fact; and I must further state I have almost invariably discovered that men registered as possessing a fair amount of knowledge, had but a parrot-like capacity of repeating words, without comprehending their meaning.

SMITHFIELD GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Lecturer's Report.

Occasionally I have had men under my charge in Smithfield who were, through early instruction, much superior in education to their fellows. When the zeal in self-improvement of these men was especially satisfactory, I have adopted, with great success, the plan of permitting them to take in turn the post of monitor; and I have found that the effect upon the other men was in every respect satisfactory.

Although none of the men are discharged from our institution until every precaution has been employed to secure work for them in safe and trustworthy quarters, I have always endeavoured to induce them before quitting to take the temperance pledge from a clergyman of that religious persuasion to which they may belong. About two-thirds of the men discharged have acceded to my request; and it is well worthy of notice that all thus acting have preserved most excellent characters.

In closing this Report I would, Gentlemen, most respectfull but earnestly urge the necessity for the establishment of some home or refuge, such as that indicated by Mr. Shepherd, the Governor of Wakefield Prison, in his evidence before the Transportation Committee of last session, to which the men could apply for work at low rates of wages, when unable to obtain employment elsewhere. We find little difficulty in procuring work for our men when leaving the institution; our difficulty is to secure continuous employment—a difficulty which may be increased should the tone of the public press continue as at present. Give our men constant employment at any reasonable rate of wages, and from what I have seen, and from what I know of them, I am convinced that ten per cent. will be the full extent of revocations of tickets of licence in Ireland, even though the most rigorous surveillance, provided it be judiciously used, is exercised in their regard. I have had, during the year, many struggles, through the importunities of the men, and through the offers of employment apparently satisfactory; but, believing that in our experiment, more than in any other, to "hasten slowly" is the surest and safest principle, I have endeavoured to resist the recommendation to you of any species of employment for any man unless I felt fully convinced that it was one which might be in reason expected to afford him a means of honest subsistence, however small that subsistence might be, consistent with his maintenance in health and strength.

It has been my custom to give the men the latest and most authentic information upon the openings afforded to honest industry in Australia; and the new bi-monthly journal, "The Emigration Record," is an especial favourite with them. It is published by Groombridge & Co., and I have subscribed to it for the benefit of the men. I cannot describe, in language which will not appear exaggerated, the positive delight which they expressed at finding that Western Australia might again be thrown open to them. Such books as we possess giving information upon the colonies were always favourite reading; but from the time at which I was enabled to announce this

good news to them, the interest in these books was increased tenfold. I expect results of the most satisfactory nature, far more satisfactory than any I have been here able to record, from the reported determination of the Government to carry out transportation as a reward. I feel infinite satisfaction in being able to state to you, that so far as the most complete and intimate knowledge of every fact connected with the history of our men who have relapsed enables me to judge, not *one* would have fallen had he been enabled to obtain support here, or had he had placed before him the prospect of emigration to Australia within some fixed period, provided his conduct proved satisfactory.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JAMES P. ORGAN,
Lecturer at Smithfield.

I append to my report two lectures delivered in Smithfield, as specimens of the kind of lectures which I have found most suited to the particular class of persons forming my audience.

I think it necessary, in justice to myself, to observe, that these lectures should not be judged by severe rules of criticism. I have made no attempt at composition, my sole object from first to last being to explain common things in clear and simple language. I have not attempted to speak down to the level of the intellects of my audience, but to draw them on, day by day, until they came up to the level of ordinary capacity. My chief aim has been to arrive at the mind, by exciting the curiosity; to arrive at the heart, by showing the men that we all feel a desire in common to receive those who have erred from the path of rectitude; and, having thus identified myself with my audience, I have been enabled to individualize them; and thus, as far as the shortness of their stay in Smithfield permitted, I have been successful in measuring the reliance which could be placed upon the appearances of reformation evinced by its inmates. I have also appended some specimens of the manner in which some of the prisoners have been reported by their employers.

LECTURE.

TEMPERANCE AND SELF-CONTROL.

The subjects on which I shall address you this evening are of the greatest importance, not only to you, but to mankind generally. The subjects are Self-control and Temperance.

To the absence of self-control is to be attributed many of the miseries and misfortunes of man. Where it does not flourish, temperance never thrives, but the passions and desires assume an unbridled sway.

We must remember that there are many misfortunes in this life that are heedlessly brought on ourselves by indulging in certain vices, which are repulsive to the feelings of the Christian, as they are offensive to his God.

SMITHFIELD GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Lecturer's Report.

Man, unfortunately, is more prone to evil than to good, and hence it is that the government of his evil propensities should engage his greatest attention, from the cradle to the grave. Bad example in youth has, no doubt, a great influence on the future man; and, perhaps, many of you listening to me this evening can trace your present condition to the examples set you in youth by drunken and profligate parents; it is equally true that many of you have inflicted wounds upon the hearts of good and loving parents, who are now, perhaps, earnestly praying for the return of the "lost one," like the prodigal son in the Scriptures, or gone down with their grey hairs in sorrow to the grave; and, again, there are some amongst you who have torn asunder the links which bound you to your wives and offspring; and, in those humble but, perhaps, happy homes, left the trail of crime, sorrow, and desolation.

And, what may many of you thank for this? Is it not the absence of self-control, and the domination of the foul fiend intemperance? Being unable to govern or hold in check the evil propensities of your nature, you allowed yourselves to be led into the commission of crime, for which the laws of God and man call aloud for atonement.

To avoid, in future, the mishaps of the past, you must first be temperate, and ever hold in detestation the life and career of the drunkard. That you may the better do so, I shall here offer a few remarks on the drunkard's career—remarks you yourselves know to be borne out by facts that have even come under your own notice.

The drunkard contracts the habit of indulging in spirituous liquors, a habit that grows with him day by day, till at last it plunges himself and his family into misery and ruin. He does not contract this habit all at once. No, it slowly creeps on; and at any stage, if the victim possessed a spark of self-control, he might have checked his downward career to the vile slough of confirmed intemperance, and its pestilential train of demons—discord, sin, an untimely end, and an unwept death-bed. When we see a man deprived of reason, of modesty, or shame, by drink, we are too apt to pass by and look upon it merely as an every-day occurrence. The blasphemy vomited forth by him in this hideous state, his impure and unchaste expressions, may pass unpunished by the laws of the land; but there are other laws, laws which the drunkard cannot violate with the same impunity—the laws of God. The truth of what I say may be gathered from the words of Holy Writ itself, which says that the drunkard shall never enter into the kingdom of heaven. But even in this world the drunkard is punished, and what is worse, he brings on punishment and misery on others.

Who can describe the drunkard's career? who can tell of the miseries and privations of his family? who can describe the wretchedness of his home? who can relate the history of his children? and who, let me ask, can reflect on his sad end without horror and dismay?—hurried, perhaps, into eternity without

time being allowed him to say, "May the Lord have mercy upon my soul."

SMITHFIELD GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Lecturer's Report.

I have said that, even in this life, the drunkard is punished. How often does it happen that he sees his wife die of a broken heart, his sons the inmates of our penitentiaries, or the living freight of our convict ships—while his daughters live on the cursed pay of prostitution, and, like the parent, meet an untimely and reprobate death. Nay, in moments of remorse, the guardian angel long since fled, scared away by untold crimes, those poor, abandoned daughters of infamy and bad example, seek death by their own hand.

"One more unfortunate,
Weary of breath,
Rashly importunate
Gone to her death.
* * *

Who was her father?
Who was her mother?
Had she a sister?
Had she a brother?
Or was there a dearer one
Still, and a nearer one
Yet, than all other?

Alas! for the rarity
Of Christian charity
Under the sun!
Oh! it was pitiful
Near a whole city full,
Home she had none."

There are some amongst you who already are, and almost all of you will, one day, be fathers. Now, let me ask you, after all you wept, sinned, and suffered, would you wish that those children, sent you by God, would be placed in the position you now occupy, even favoured (in comparison to others) as it at present is? Let me ask you would you wish your daughters to earn their bread by infamy? No, you would *not*. I will answer for you. Well, men, remember the *example* that is required of you, in order to guard against those horrors I describe. Control your selfish propensities, govern your evil nature, and resolve to begin as new and good men.

Once you pass the dangerous gate of intemperance, you lose all control of yourselves—like a stone, once put in motion from the top of a high mountain, increases in velocity at every bound as it descends, until it is helplessly plunged into the abyss below; thus this scathing blight, this curse of our beautiful land, intemperance, has lost many, very many souls to heaven, and more subjects to our sovereign than an invading army could effect.

In speaking to men of your fallen class (and let me here impress on you, that when, in addressing you, I make use of the word *fallen*, I only use it as a gentle reminder of your state, and the expression is accompanied by a well-founded hope

SMITHFIELD GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Lecturer's Report.

springing up in my breast, that you are repentantly working your way on the high road to the social position your Almighty Maker intended you should fill), it is necessary, I say, that when I speak to men of your fallen class of self-control and self-government, I should advert, at the same time, to intemperance.

The temptations are so numerous, and, when you can purchase a momentary forgetfulness of your woes for a few penny-worths of whiskey, you fly to it—unmindful of the miseries and the horrors which follow. This is the time the archtempter is waiting for—Satan, himself, marks his opportunity—rushes in at this fatal moment, and seizes his prey.

At the awaking hour after a drunken debauch, many, many made the first false step that eventually led to cells, chains, lashes, and the felon's death. Sweet are the blessings of temperance! Untroubled is the sleep, and bright and hopeful is the morning of the temperate man.

Now, men, take my word for it, there is no certain safety for you after you enter the world without the Temperance pledge. Poor, weak mortality!—*one* glass is *two*, two calls for *three*, and so on: so, I repeat again, there is no certain safety for you but the *Teetotal pledge*. I know it, I feel it thoroughly; my own thoughts, feelings, and wishes are wound up in your fate.

The conduct of the men who pass under my notice in this little hall is, at this period, of the utmost importance to the sacred cause of philanthropy and mercy. The world distrusts you—after you enter the world you will be on a greater trial than when you stood before the judge in open court. Many eyes will be on you, and the slightest slip will not go unremarked—nay, will be exaggerated. So, bear in mind what great mischief you will do to the unfortunates of, perhaps, another generation, if you misconduct yourselves again.

At this moment your case, your present state and future fate, engages the attention of both the Parliament and press of those kingdoms. On you, then, on you, the very men now listening to me, much, very much depends. Oh, how necessary it is for you to be always on your guard after you leave this.

Remember those you leave behind, and let not your misconduct hereafter rivet their chains. Say to yourselves, my conduct will speak for myself, reflect credit on me, and help to unbar the prison doors of my poor companions left behind. The Teetotal pledge will be the passport of my safety. I will shun the dram-shop as a plague—the proceeds of my honest earnings shall never enter the till of the thankless publican. Say, when temptation comes, I will have recourse to prayer, and humbly and earnestly implore of God to strengthen me to resist the evil one, and allow the temptation to pass away.

Men, it is to you that religion opens widest her ever glorious gates—it is in misfortune that its holy balm steals more quietly and sweetly into the wounded heart, and raises the poor spirit to hopefully contemplate a calm and sunny future.

"And sorrow touched by thee, grows bright
With more than mortal ray,
As darkness shows us worlds of light
We never saw by day."

I have endeavoured to trace the miseries and misfortunes of the drunkard to the absence of self-control; but the want of this quality is equally to be deplored in another point of view: I mean the losing temper, giving way to anger, to hasty, passionate expressions, wounding the feelings of all around—nay, worse, striking and beating wives and children, while the ungovernable fit lasts.

The passionate man, when the fit is on him, sets all laws, human and divine, at defiance; how many have, in this hour of ungovernable fury, dealt a death-blow to a near relative, or bosom friend. Days, years of sorrow and remorse, have frequently followed a hasty blow, given to those bound to us by ties of affection and love.

The world is crowded with what we term passionate and ill-tempered men. They are often called by the mild term of men of hasty temper. Some people say, "he has a hasty temper: but it is all over in a moment;" "he is a very good-natured fellow, and cannot help his temper." This is pretty reasoning—nice excusing, after a man indulges in all the viciousness of temper, leaving heartstings at every word—flinging, perhaps, your sister's shame or brother's misfortune in your face. When they condescend to cool, you must, I suppose, pocket all those insults, and say "you were very hasty, but you are very good-natured." Yes, and in another hour, perhaps, the hasty, passionate man repeats his dose of insult and fury. Now, men, do you understand me, where was this man's self-control all this time?

Is not his hasty temper the grossest self-indulgence. Couple this species of temperament with intemperance. Think what dens of sorrow the passionate drunkard creates—what amount of misery does he not cause. When he dies, think you wives can regret him: why, in spite of themselves, in spite of their duties, his death must be a relief to them. As soon as children come even near maturity, they instinctively fly from the stormy homestead. Oh, that we could ever bear in mind that a soft answer turneth away anger; or, remember the advice of St. Paul—"Be angry, and sin not; let not the sun go down upon your wrath."

Decay and wasting of the intellectual powers make men peevish, passionate, and unbearable. The long use of strong liquors enervates the frame, weakens the powers of the stomach, and leads to countless ills—amongst others, the habitual loss of temper. Thus you see, men, how welded together are those two evils, intemperance and the loss of temper. Long indulgence in both gives them an entire mastery over us. Anger, like too much strong drink, hides us from ourselves, but exposes us to others. If the man who has for years been a confirmed drunkard can form and religiously keep a resolution or pledge to refrain from the fatal poison, the man who has often been

SMITHFIELD GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Lecturer's Report.

intoxicated with anger should go and do likewise. He can but try—the effort may be crowned with success.

Those amongst you affected with the sad disease of bad temper—those amongst you who are easily excited to anger, and in this anger make use of expressions more becoming demons than Christians, to you, I say, think of Him who taught the devotion of perfect love, He who, in the agonies of death, prayed for and forgave his enemies. Do this, and your reward will be great and certain.

I shall conclude, for the present, with the words of the Divine Author of our faith—"Love your enemies: do good to them that hate you, and pray for them that persecute and calumniate you."

LECTURE.

CANADA AND HER RESOURCES.

Canada was first discovered, in the year 1499, by Sebastian Cabot, and after being frequently visited by the French, was colonized by them in 1608. This lively and intelligent nation saw in it the making of a great and productive colony. They encouraged emigration to it, they endowed its church, and according as civilization spread, divided it into lordships, or baronies, as we call them. Some of those lordships still exist, with their grand, old French names. The accomplished and brave French gentleman, in after generations, intermarrying with the sensible, solid, Saxon Englishwoman; and *vice versa*, the sturdy, honest, English yoeman uniting himself with the educated and graceful French dame, have produced a race of people at this moment inhabiting Canada that, for politeness, hospitality, and good nature, in every sense of the word, is scarcely to be excelled by any in existence. In 1759 it fell into the occupation of the English, and has remained in their possession up to this moment. It would be out of place here to enter into a history of the events that led to the rupture with France, and consequent war, in the course of which this interesting country was wrested from the crown of that country; so I shall content myself with referring merely to its last great battle—that of Quebec. The battle of Quebec was fought, between the French and English, in September 1759, on the heights of Abraham, which overhang the city. In this decisive and sanguinary engagement both generals were killed—the heroic General Wolfe, on our side, and the Marquess of Montcalm on that of the French. Our general, Wolfe, was much lamented by the nation and the army, as he was a good man as well as a brave general. It may be well to repeat the epitaph inscribed on his monument by direction of the British Parliament:—"The Parliament erected this Monument to the Memory of Major-General James Wolfe, who, having distinguished himself eminently in Europe and North America, by a stretch of magnanimity, gained a master victory at Quebec, September 13th, 1759, and fixed upon the spot, in death, the fulness of his fame." This is, indeed, a glorious tribute, and richly he deserved it. In 1791 Canada was divided

into two provinces, the Upper and Lower; and every year since it has advanced with gigantic strides in the path of prosperity and contentment. When the English took possession of the province they respected the ancient laws and rights of the colonists: private privileges were secured, and the church of the people acknowledged and protected. It is right to remind you, the old Canadians were of French origin, and, consequently, professors of the national faith of the mother country, and had an endowed church and hierarchy of their own, just as we have here at home, which institutions were left in full and undisturbed integrity by their new masters.

At the present day it may be asserted, that amongst the numerous and flourishing colonies of Great Britain there is not to be found one more flourishing, and certainly more content, than that of Canada. Its countless resources are hourly developing themselves; its population increasing in wealth, civilization, and refinement. No man with health, and willing to work, can be without a dollar in his pocket; and if he be sober and industrious, ere long without dollars in the bank too; and, as a matter of course, farms, flocks, herds, corn, and cattle follow. Plenty of work, and ample reward for that work, awaits the Canadian immigrant: it is there, indeed, "reward sweetens labour," and man can find a true aim for his activity. The tall tree invites the axe of the clearer; the limpid stream, wandering through sweet and untrodden meadows, woos the eye to rest with pleasure on it, and make thereon a happy home. O, men, contemplate the happiness of those who are sufficiently fortunate to secure a home in this favoured land. Past troubles only enhance the pleasure of present joys. Brothers follow them in the path of industry they have shown them; sisters seek shelter from the storms of a cold world with them; and blest, thrice blest is the man who can boast to himself that he has created a warm chimney-nook for his aged parents beyond the Atlantic wave. Acre after acre is added to the farm yearly; the axe sounds cheerily in the light of the morning and evening sun; the tall tree falls with a merry shout from the strong and well-fed woodman. Well may he shout: the fall of that tree adds another rood to his farm—estate I should say—as the price of one of our pigs, our small pigs, would pay the rent of 100 acres. The knowledge, partial as it is, which you receive here of tailoring, shoemaking, &c., would make you invaluable assistants to some of those large Canadian farmers, as when the day's work would be done, you could, by the bright wood fire, ply your trade, and thereby fill your pocket. The proprietors invariably treat their servants—assistants they consider them—with kindness; they remember that they took axe and spade in hand, some short time before, themselves, and that the path is open to you to do so likewise, and attain the same honourable independence.

Though my object is not so much to make you acquainted with the natural geography of the country as to point out to you the inducements it holds forth as a field for employment, yet I cannot allow to pass unnoticed the great natural beauties and

SMITHFIELD GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Lecturer's Report.

inexhaustible resources of native wealth of this favoured country of lakes and rivers. I must, therefore, ask your attention while I glance hurriedly at these subjects as I go along.

Geographical Features.—Canada extends from Labrador, on the east, to the western extremity of Lake Superior, on the west, a distance of nearly 1,600 miles, with an average breadth of 220 miles. Its area is said to be 350,000 square miles, or three times greater than that of Great Britain and Ireland.

By looking at the map you will see that the large Gulf of St. Lawrence and Labrador, form its eastern boundary; other British possessions extending to the great Pacific Ocean, its western; the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company, its northern; and the United States and New Brunswick, its southern.

The colony consists of two divisions, namely, Upper and Lower Canada. The former is sometimes known as Western Canada, and the latter as Eastern Canada.

Upper or Western Canada contains about 100,000 square miles, and Lower or Eastern Canada about 206,000 square miles, or more than double the area of the upper province. I do not now include the vast space occupied by the channel of the great river St. Lawrence, and part of the gulf of the same name, which by some is computed at a quarter of a million square miles.

The contents or areas that I mention here you are not to consider as precisely exact, for geographers very seldom agree on these points. For instance, I find it stated on a different authority that the area of the whole of Canada, that is, the two divisions, upper and lower, taken together, comprises 346,863 square miles. Be the area of the colony what it may, it is sufficient for us to know that it is nearly three times greater than that of Great Britain and Ireland, as I have already mentioned.

Canada is one of the finest watered and best wooded countries in the world; her timber forms one of the most important items in her exports, several ships being annually laden with it to these kingdoms.

I have just stated that Canada is finely watered. Her rivers and her lakes are amongst the grandest in the world.

The St. Lawrence stands at the head of the rivers in Canada. It takes its rise west of Lake Superior, under the name of the St. Louis, and is known by various names as it flows along. Thus, between Lakes Superior and Huron it receives the name of the Narrows, or Falls of St. Marie; between Lakes Huron and St. Clair, the St. Clair; between Erie and St. Clair, the Detroit; and between Ontario and Erie, the Niagara. It is not known as the St. Lawrence till it reaches Montreal, from whence it runs direct into the ocean, into which it is said to discharge every year 4,300,000 tons of fresh water. The estuary, or mouth of this river, is 100 miles wide; its basin is said to embrace nearly 298,000 square miles, of which 94,000 are covered with water. The length of this noble river from its source to its mouth is about 3,000 miles, varying in breadth from one to ninety miles.

SMITHFIELD GOVERNMENT PRISON.

The scenery along the river St. Lawrence is beautifully grand, and is thus described by one long familiar with its characteristic features:—

Lecturer's Report.

"The river St. Lawrence, and the whole country, unfold scenery, the magnificence of which, in combination with the most delightful physical beauty, is unequalled in America and perhaps in the world. From both land and water there are frequently prospects which open a view of from fifty to 100 miles of river, from ten to twenty miles in breadth. The imposing features of these vast landscapes consist of lofty mountains, wide valleys, bold headlands, luxuriant forests, cultivated fields, pretty villages and settlements, some of them stretching up along the mountains; fertile islands, with neat white cottages and rich pastures, and well-tended flocks; rocky islets and tributary rivers, some rolling over precipices, and one of them, the "Saguenay," like an inland mountain lake, bursting through a perpendicular chasm in the granite chain; while on the bosom of the St. Lawrence, majestic ships, large brigs and schooners, with innumerable pilot boats and river craft, charm the mind of the immigrant or traveller."

The scenery on approaching Quebec is truly magnificent. "On the left, Point Levi, with its romantic church and cottages; on the right, the western shore of the Ile d'Orleans, said to resemble so much the Devonshire coast; beyond, the lofty mainland opens to view, and the spectator's attention is riveted by the magnificent Falls of Montmorency, a river as large as the Thames at Richmond, and which precipitates its volume of waters over a perpendicular precipice 220 feet in height. The eye then runs along a richly cultivated country for miles, terminating in a ridge of mountains, with the city and battlements of Quebec rising amphitheatrically, creating, as it were, the ridge of Cape Diamond, and majestically towering over the surrounding country as if destined to be the capital of an empire—the whole panorama being one of the most striking views in the old or new world."

Justly may the Canadian people be proud of their noble river, and look upon it as the grand highway of their commerce. Though parts of this river are occasionally interrupted by rapids, some of which are so great as to prevent vessels ascending them, yet the enterprise and energy of the Canadians have overcome the danger and difficulty here presented by means of a chain of grand canals, which renders the St. Lawrence navigable for vessels of great burden for nearly its whole course.

The canals constituting this magnificent chain are the Welland, St. Lawrence, and Lachone canals, which are only rivalled by that which travellers regard as the greatest monument of Chinese industry.*

* CANALS.—Mr. Hogan, in his admirable essay, referring to these canals, remarks that—"As early as 1841, when the population of Upper Canada was but 465,357, and of United Canada only 1,114,857, and when their entire annual revenue did not exceed £347,000, their Legislature had the courage to make an appropriation of half a milion pounds for these works. As a consequence, locks among the finest and largest in the world have been constructed, and divide admiration with the splendid river they render more available for the use of all

SMITHFIELD GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Lecturer's Report.

The principal rivers that flow into the St. Lawrence are the Ottowa, St. Maurice, and Saguenay, on each of which I shall make a few remarks in their turn.

The Ottowa river is next in size and importance to the St. Lawrence. Its length is about 780 miles, and in its course receives as tributaries many rivers which are equal in size to the largest in England. The country drained by this river abounds in natural wealth, perhaps more so than any other part of the mighty continent of America.

The basin of the Ottowa extends over an area of 80,000 square miles, which is said to be capable of supporting 8,000,000 of people.

The scenery along the Ottowa is so magnificent that no words can adequately describe it.

The country is represented as offering the greatest inducements to all classes of industrious and enterprising immigrants—a truth of which fresh proofs are every day afforded. Lord Elgin, alluding to the vast advantages of this portion of the colony, in his despatch to the Government, about four years ago, says "that the farmer who undertakes to cultivate unreclaimed land in new countries, often finds that not only does every step of advance which he makes in the wilderness, by removing him from the centres of trade and civilization, enhance the cost of all he has to purchase, but that, moreover, it diminishes the value of what he has to sell. It is not so, however, with the farmer who follows in the wake of the lumberman: he finds, on the contrary, in the wants of the latter, a real demand for all that he produces, at a price not only equal to that procurable in the ordinary marts, but increased by the cost of transport from them to the scene of the lumbering operations."

In closing my remarks on the Ottowa river, I should perhaps tell you that the natural wealth of the country through which it flows comprises an inexhaustible supply of iron, vast quantities of timber (in fact, the forests here are, perhaps, the finest in the world), copper, lead, plumbago, marble, &c.

America. The passenger, as he returns by the canals, finds it indeed difficult to tell which to admire more, the works which have been the offspring of enterprise and intellect, or the St. Lawrence river. The chambers of these locks are two hundred feet long by a width of forty-five feet, and they are so superbly constructed that they will stand for ages as monuments to the spirited little Legislature which conceived and secured their completion. The remaining link of canal—for I may as well speak of it in this connexion—between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the head of Lake Superior, is the Welland which unites Lakes Erie and Ontario, and avoids the Falls of Niagara. Its locks are little less capacious than those on the St. Lawrence canals, but are equally well built. They have chambers a hundred and fifty feet long by twenty-six and a-half feet wide, and the available depth of water in both is between nine and ten feet.

"The contemplation of these canals as works of enterprise and skill, naturally leads to their contemplation as works of utility and enlarged public value. If the people who now occupy the vast valley of the St. Lawrence, and the plains and slopes which are less conveniently situated to other great channels of communication to the ocean than to it, were to use it solely, would they be acting wisely and well? Or if the tens of thousands from Europe who annually seek this valley and these plains and slopes, with the view of occupying them, were to follow up this chain of navigation, would they be doing the best they could for themselves? These inquiries are of singular interest, and I shall devote all the space to them that the limits of this essay, and the other important matters treated of, permit."

This district furnishes annually to the European markets alone 25,000,000 cubic feet of timber, 850,000 deals and planks, with a vast variety of other timber. SMITHFIELD GOVERNMENT PRISON.

I now close my remarks on the Ottowa river with the following extract from the Report of the Government Agent to the Crown Lands Department relative to the wealth of the district:— *Lecturer's Report.*

"On principles of calculation admitted by persons of expe-
"rience to be correct, after making deduction for barren ground
"and destruction by fire, it is estimated that there are still stand-
"ing on the Ottowa and its tributaries, about 45,811,200 tons of
"of timber, of the kind and average dimension now taken to
"market, and about 183,244,800 tons of a smaller size, though
"still valuable."

The river St. Maurice drains a large and valuable tract of country also, which within a few years has had its sources of wealth developed by men of perseverance and enterprise. Several companies have been formed and are engaged in the timber trade, and Government has expended large sums of money in the construction of rafts for conveying timber down the river.

Along the banks of this river are extensive fields of iron ore, and many extensive iron works.

The Saguenay, 200 miles distant from the St. Maurice, is a beautiful river, and of great depth. The scenery of its banks is perhaps not exceeded in beauty and sublimity in any part of America. Many of the rocks on its shores attain the height of 3,000 feet.

Many large manufactures are to be found on this river, and numerous ships laden with timber, destined for Great Britain.

I have given you a brief account of the principal rivers in Canada; very brief indeed, but the time just now does not permit me to dwell any longer upon this point of our lecture. Of course you can understand that in such a country as Canada very many rivers exist, which I have not noticed now, but in a future lecture they shall engage our attention.

The Lakes of Canada come next under our notice. They are very many, but I shall only tell you about a few of the principal ones, and these are lakes Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario.

These lakes form a grand chain and are all situated on the river St. Lawrence.

Lake Superior, as its name denotes, is superior to all other fresh-water lakes in the world. Indeed it may justly be termed an inland sea.

This queen of lakes covers an area of 32,000 square miles. Its length is 430 miles, breadth 160 miles, depth 1,200 feet, and circumference 1,750 miles; it is said to receive the waters of nearly 200 rivers. It contains a great number of islands, and its shores are rocky, but for the most part covered with timber.

Its waters are discharged into Lake Huron by a part of the St. Lawrence, known as the River St. Mary.

Lake Huron is another vast sheet of water, 250 miles long, 220 miles broad, and about 900 feet deep. A line drawn round the lake would measure 1,100 miles. This lake receives the waters

SMITHFIELD GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Lecturer's Report.

of many rivers, and contains good harbours on its north coast. The River St. Clair connects the lake with Lake Erie, which may be termed the third great lake in Canada.

This lake runs from east to west, and is 280 miles long, sixty-three broad, and covers an area of 11,000 square miles.

This lake is bordered by a most fertile tract of country, which renders it of much commercial importance. That part of the St. Lawrence known as the River Niagara, connects this lake with Lake Ontario. On this river are situated the Falls of Niagara, which I shall speak of by-and-by.

Ontario is 180 miles long, eighty broad, and having a circumference of 7,000 miles. The scenery of this lake is truly beautiful, and many harbours, deep and capacious, are to be found round its coasts. Like the other lakes, it receives the waters of many rivers, amongst which is that of the St. Lawrence, which flows from it in one uninterrupted course of 700 miles to the great Atlantic Ocean.

All the lakes that I have mentioned are raised one above the other, and many rapids and waterfalls are thus caused on those parts of the St. Lawrence which connect them. The following will give you some idea of the position of these lakes.

Lake Superior is raised 672 feet above the level of the sea; Lake Huron is thirty feet lower than Lake Superior; Lake Erie is thirty-two feet lower than the Huron; and Lake Ontario is 331 feet lower than Lake Erie. These two last-mentioned lakes I have already told you are united by the River Niagara, which is thirty-three miles long, and slants or descends sixty-six feet in this short distance.

The Falls of Niagara, which I mentioned a while ago, are situated between Lakes Erie and Ontario.

This cataract presents the most magnificent scene perhaps in the world; the perpendicular height of the fall being about 150 feet, with a breadth of 3,500 feet, or about three-fourths of a mile. From the weight of this vast body of water and the quickness of its descent, the ground in the neighbourhood is always trembling, whilst its roar is heard on every side for a distance of fifteen or twenty miles.

I have now given you some information about some of the chief of the grand lakes of Canada or rather of America. A description of all would be impossible to embrace in the limits of a lecture; but I would wish you to remember this remarkable fact, that the American lakes contain more than half the quantity of fresh water in the world.

You must be satisfied with this brief sketch of the lakes and rivers of Canada at present, and give me your attention while I speak of other things which, if not so interesting, are equally important to know. I shall begin with its *natural productions.*

Natural Productions.—Timber.—The value of timber exported from Canada in 1853, amounted to £2,355,255; and the ships built in Quebec during that year may be estimated at £620,187. Of the timber exports the value of the quantity,

according to Mr. Hogan, sent to Great Britain amounted to £1,682,125; to the British Colonies, £11,000; and to the United States of America £654,544.

The consumption of timber for home purposes during the same year might be computed at least to £2,000,000. We may, therefore set down the proceeds of the forests for 1853 at £4,532,000.

Canada possesses all kinds of ornamental timber; and one kind called the black walnut is superior in durability and grain to the mahogany and rosewood used in Europe.

Pot and Pearl Ashes.—The value of these articles exported in the same year amounted to £157,000.

Furs and Skins.—The value of furs and skins exported in the same year is estimated at £32,000.

Fisheries.—The fisheries of Canada contribute very largely to her wealth.

The produce of this trade in 1853 was about 110,000 barrels; and the value of the fish exported £85,000, viz.:—to the United States, £18,355; to British North American Colonies, £15,072; to Great Britain, £8,801; to foreign colonies, £42,770.

The following is an extract from a paper prepared by Mr. Bouchette, and published by the House of Assembly in 1852:—

"Rushing periodically in certain seasons from the Atlantic, "whether by the passage of Canso or by the entrance to the "gulf, between Cape Ray and Cape Lawrence, the cod, herring, "haddock, mackerel, and the various gregarious finny tribes, in "immense shoals, spread along the vast extent of coast that is "presented by the gulf shores of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, New "Brunswick, Gaspe, the north coast of the St. Lawrence, and "Labrador, to the Straits of Belle Isle; then along the western "coast of Newfoundland to Cape Ray, presenting upwards of "2,000 miles of in-shore fisheries, besides the numerous rivers "and streams which are ascended for miles by salmon, as well "as a quantity of fresh-water fish, which forms a very produc-"tive branch of the fisheries of these provinces."

Mineral Wealth.—Canada abounds in mineral wealth; gold, silver, iron, copper, have been found in various places throughout the colony; and the development of these sources of wealth only await the energy and enterprise of men of capital to give employment to thousands, and thus show to the world that nature has been bountiful in her gifts of these metals, as well as in the other treasures of which I have already spoken.

Agricultural Produce.—As an agricultural country, Canada offers inducements of the most favourable kind to the farmer and agricultural labourer. In 1852 the exports of agricultural produce amounted to £1,274,214 3*s.* 10*d.*, while in the succeeding year it increased to nearly £2,000,000.

Canada is a very extensive wheat-growing country. In 1851 the produce was considerably above 15,000,000 bushels, of which upwards of 4,250,000 bushels were exported.

Soil.—The soil of Canada is, generally speaking, extremely fertile, being improved and enriched in many places by the

SMITHFIELD GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Lecturer's Report.

ashes of fires which sometimes occur in the forest, and thus acting as manure for the land for many years.

Mr. Morris, in his Prize Essay on Canada, tells us that—"The "soil of Canada is adapted and the climate favourable for the "growth of wheat, peas, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, hay, hemp, "and flax, grass seed, Indian corn, and potatoes; and of all "these large quantities are raised. Upper Canada is best "adapted for wheat, and produces it most largely; but Lower "Canada grows no inconsiderable quantity, and produces also "large quantities of peas, oats, and the coarser grains generally. "Its soil is also well adapted for the growth of root crops, "which should be more extensively grown, in view of the "importance of fodder, which is rendered more valuable in con- "sequence of the length of the winter. Flax and hemp might "also be grown with great advantage to the country. Lower "Canada is especially suited for their growth; and these articles "might prove a great source of industrial wealth, and give em- "ployment to a thrifty population. Hemp and flax grow with "the greatest luxuriance."

Climate.—The climate of Canada is healthy and salubrious, perhaps more so than that of any of the United States. Much, no doubt, has been said of the severity of its winters; but facts and figures go clearly to prove that the climate of Canada is every day becoming more and more salubrious, and more favourable to health and long life.

In 1851 there were in Lower Canada over 100 years of age, 38 persons; between 90 and 100 years, 417; between 80 and 90, 3,030; between 70 and 80, 11,084; between 60 and 70, 24,095.

In Upper Canada, in the same year, there were over 100 years of age, 20 persons; between 70 and 80, 7,156; between 60 and 70, 20,266; so that the balance is in favour of the lower province, as regards the longevity of its inhabitants, and, doubtless, to be referred to the greater comparative dryness of the atmosphere.

"In Lower Canada, it may be further stated, that melons ripen "freely in the open air; plums and pears grow abundantly, and "apples attain a peculiar degree of excellence, the apples of the "Island of Montreal being especially famed. Peaches and grapes "also ripen freely with the aid only of glass. On the whole, it "may be safely asserted that while the province presents great "diversities of climate, yet the general character of its climate is "such as to conduce both to the maintenance of the physical "health of the inhabitants of the province, and also to the pro- "motion of the growth of the cereal and other natural products "of the fertile soil of Canada.

"The salubrity of the province is sufficiently proved by its "cloudless skies, its elastic air, and almost entire absence of fogs. "The lightness of the atmosphere has a most invigorating effect "upon the spirits. The winter frosts are severe and steady, and "the summer suns are hot, and bring on vegetation with wonder- "ful rapidity. It is true that the spring of Canada differs much "from the spring of many parts of Europe; but, after her long

"winter, the crops start up as if by magic, and reconcile her "inhabitants to the loss of that which elsewhere is often the "sweetest season of the year. If, however, Canada has but a "short spring, she can boast of an autumn deliciously mild, and "often lingering on with its 'Indian summer' and golden sunsets, "until the month of December."

Manufactures.—As a manufacturing country, Canada may be said to be only in its infancy. Many of her manufactured articles, however, obtained prizes in the great Exhibition of London in the year 1851.

Ship-building, especially at Quebec, forms the most important of her trades. The vessels built there having obtained a reputation for their speed, solidity, and beauty of outline.

In the year 1853 forty-eight ships, with a tonnage of 49,000, were built at Quebec, valued at £500,000; being an increase in one year of twenty-two ships, at a value of £340,000.

The average annual value of vessels built at Quebec is estimated at £500,000.

Iron.—Many mines of this valuable mineral are now being worked; and, from the accounts received both of the quantity and quality of this metal to be found in Canada, we may safely conclude that in a few years it will form one of the most important sources of wealth in the colony. The bar iron manufactured in Canada is equal to the best Swedish Iron, while some of the iron found in the vicinity of Lake Superior has been pronounced superior to any in the world.

Woollen Goods and Furs.—Canada produces a large quantity of woollen goods, and of a most superior quality, for which their manufacturers have received various prizes. For her furs, Canada stands unrivalled in the world.

Canada has her tanneries, her foundries, her mills, her breweries, and her innumerable factories of all descriptions, which, added to her fertile valleys, her luxuriant forests, and her unrivalled water-power, invite the labourer and the capitalist to her shores, rich in beauty, abounding in natural wealth, happy homes, and hospitable people.

Commerce.—The commerce of Canada has increased wonderfully within the last few years. The increase in her commerce from 1852 to 1853 alone was upwards of £5,000,000.

In the latter year the exports of the country amounted to nearly £6,000,000.

The exports were as follow:—produce of the mines, £27,339 3*s.* 2*d.*; produce of the sea, £85,000 13*s.* 8*d*; produce of the forests, £2,335,255 2*s.* 2*d.*; animals and their produce, £342,631 7*s.*; vegetable food, 1,995,094 15*s.* 9*d.*; other agricultural products, £26,618 17*s.* 11*d.*; manufactures, £35,106 9*s.*; other articles, £15,823 11*s.* 3*d.*

I have told you that the progress made by Canada in her commerce was astonishing—so perfectly so, indeed, that we should be scarcely inclined to believe it had we not proofs which bid defiance to doubt or contradiction.

The merchants of Canada are up and doing, as are all her

SMITHFIELD GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Lecturer's Report.

people; and, when we remember that at the close of the last century, or thereabouts, what is now the fertile, wealthy, and prosperous Canada, was one vast unsightly wilderness, we must admit that the energy and enterprise displayed by this people gives them a claim to a superior rank on the American continent.

I will now speak a few words on the chief towns of the colony in which we are all so deeply interested; and in doing so I shall now and then allude to their rapid rise and almost incredible progress.

As I have, perhaps, spoken too long already, I shall confine my observations to four of the principal towns, Toronto and Kingston in Upper Canada, and Quebec and Montreal in Lower.

Toronto, the capital of Upper Canada, is a very handsome town, and beautifully situated on the northern border of Lake Ontario. It was the seat of parliament of Upper Canada until both Canadas were united by Act of Parliament in 1841.

Toronto, in 1826, had not 2,000 inhabitants, while its population at this moment is upwards of 30,000. It has risen with great rapidity; its progress, social and commercial, show an enterprising and intellectual people. The surrounding district is very fertile, and mansion-houses and richly cultivated farms add to the beauty as well as indicate the wealth and comfort of its inhabitants. In ten years the population of this town increased upwards of 16,000.

Kingston is a considerable town, situated on the Lake Ontario, just at the efflux of the St. Lawrence, close to a number of islands. The population of this town is upwards of 10,000. Its inhabitants are most industrious and well behaved, and the prosperity of the town is advancing every day, as may be judged from the fact, that in ten years its population, has increased 5,000.

In 1793 it consisted of but one Indian's hut, containing twelve families.

Ottowa is another rising city, called after, and situated on the beautiful river of that name.

As a proof of the progress of this city, it may be stated that, in 1830, it consisted of 140 houses, some of which were mere sheds. The population of the city at present is upwards of 10,000; and, though the property on which the city stands was purchased for £80, I am sure that some of it is worth at the present time £20 a-foot.

Quebec, the capital of Lower Canada, is situated on the St. Lawrence, in a rich and fertile district; its population is about 40,000, chiefly descendants from the French.

Its fortifications, its great port, and its very favourable situation for commerce, render it one of the most imposing and beautiful cities in any of the British colonies.

This city has nearly doubled its population within the last thirty years.

Montreal was formerly the second city in Lower Canada, but is now of greater importance than Quebec, it being the seat of

government. Its population is considerably above 40,000, consisting of English and French in nearly equal numbers.

SMITHFIELD GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Lecturer's Report.

The Catholic cathedral in this city is, perhaps, the most stately and magnificent building in the whole continent of America.

Montreal has trebled her population in thirty-four years, and, if not the most substantial, is certainly the most beautifully built city in America.

Banks were established at a very early period in Canada. These banks have extended their operations with the growth of the country; and though the number of them has greatly increased, still the business of banking has been so honestly and so prudently managed that there never yet has been known an instance of a Canadian bank stopping payment. Does not this speak forcibly for the healthy tone and state of society, and the unmistakable progress of the colony. Contrast this state of affairs with the banking proceedings of the United States. Why, men, there is scarcely a bank in the United States that has not broken down. A man in the United States might go to bed in the possession of wealth, and rise a beggar in the morning—his favourite bank had stopped payment, and its chief gone "over the border." In Canada there is no boasting. In this department all is certainty, solidity, and honesty.

As a whole, the banks of Canada have been judiciously managed, and afford to the capitalist safe and favourable investment.

The press of the colony is also in a most flourishing and healthy state, decidedly moral, and for efficiency, general information, and character, quite equal, and, in fact, in many cases superior to the provincial press of our own country. In every ordinary sized town of Upper Canada, and in all the cities of Lower Canada, there is a press and a newspaper—perhaps two. The city sheets, that is, the returns of the imports and exports shipping published in every seaport, &c., contain, in addition to commercial intelligence, much interesting literature, and matter of importance and utility.

Ability, energy, and liberality are the leading features of the Canadian press, and its growth has been both steady and rapid.

The first newspaper was established by Mr. Brown, of Philadelphia, in 1763, "The Quebec Gazette," which still exists.

The number of French and English papers published in Upper Canada in 1853 was forty-three, which afforded a paper for every 20,000 inhabitants; in Lower Canada, 114 papers in 1854, that is one for every 8,000. The disparity between the two provinces is gradually diminishing, and it is be hoped will soon altogether disappear, owing to the general diffusion of education throughout the lower province. None of the newspapers in either province is confined exclusively to political topics; most of them contain useful selections and general information in various branches of literature and science; and it is pleasing to observe, that, as far as is known, they all breathe a tone favourable to public morality. Would to God we could say as much for our own periodical press.

SMITHFIELD GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Lecturer's Report.

On the whole, Canada has every reason to be proud of her educational institutions; and their bearing on her future is a very important consideration, inasmuch as, no doubt, they must greatly tend to her advancement and progress in general enlightenment. Her system is a noble one, inferior to none pursued in other countries; superior to that of many; scarcely yielding, in fact, to the National education in Ireland.

The schools and educational institutions of Canada are built on a most superior plan; and I may assert, without exaggeration, that the system of education now established in that country far exceeds in comprehensive details any thing of the kind in Great Britain. The school-houses are generally supplied with maps, standard school books, and other necessary educational requirements. In these schools—rarely not more than a mile and a-half from the most remote of the settlers in the district—the children receive a sound and useful English education, quite adequate to all the ordinary avocations of life. In some districts the schools are free—that is, they are open to all children between the ages of five and sixteen without charge; but in the greater proportion, a tuition fee of a quarter of a dollar, that is, a shilling a month, is charged, and this is the highest amount allowed by law to be levied. A large proportion of the teachers of the common schools in Upper Canada are trained at the normal schools at Toronto, in which city there is a great university, or college, also, like our Trinity College. Under existing laws, the child of the poorest labourer, who distinguishes himself as a successful competitor for a free scholarship in a common school, has the advantage of attending one of the county grammar schools (that is, a school of higher pretension than the schools I have been speaking of). Here, again, he has open to him another free scholarship in the highest educational institutions in the country, if his merits entitle him to that distinction. Thus an educational ladder has been erected by the Government by which the child of the humblest inhabitant may ascend to the highest point of scholastic eminence, with the children of the wealthiest and most respectable in his neighbourhood as his competitors.

Thus you see, men, in this happy land, the industrious, honest man may live to see his child an ornament to the church, the law, or the medical profession, and thereby elevate himself and his other children to a height in the social scale he never could even dream of at home. It is with heartfelt pleasure I mark in every one of you, without exception, a desire to learn and make amends by every means in your power for the wofully misspent time of your early years.

Now, need I ask you would it be the fondest wish of your hearts to see your children (if blessed with any) receive a sound, religious education, and be saved by it from the fatal errors into which you have unhappily fallen.

The government of this province, which is aptly called "the brightest jewel in the British crown," is of the paternal and liberal kind; in fact, there is no country on earth, even our

own, where the local legislature takes more care of the people generally, and diffuses the greater good to a greater number. The charitable institutions founded on true philanthropy extend their blessings to all around. The hospitals, well endowed, and presided over by able and well-chosen officers, are a model for older states.

The postal system is as well organized as our own. Public libraries adorn every township. Railways intersect the country to a vast extent, and others are being constructed. At the close of last year, 1856, Canada had 2,000 miles of fully-equipped railway, which cost her about £18,000,000 sterling. What a powerful impetus this net-work of railroads will give to the development of the boundless resources of this country. In this little lecture I have endeavoured to advert to all matters most likely to awaken your attention, to stimulate your energies, and guide your thoughts towards this glorious and happy land.

It would be useless to encumber this lecture with minute details, as it would distract your mind from the main point of my discourse. I have attempted to describe the country, its soil, its climate, and its resources; to trace its people's advancement, to show how they govern themselves, and what are their institutions; to exhibit, in short, what may guide industry in search of a place wherein to reap the richest rewards, and capital in quest of a field for profitable investment.

"To the poor who are struggling against becoming poorer;" to those whose own circumstances place them beyond reach of want, but regard with anxiety the future condition of their younger dependents; to the "hewers of wood and drawers of water," into whose dreams a hope of domestic comfort or independence never dared to enter, what a prospect does this noble country hold out. Here a million and a-half of men as poor and as friendless as yourselves have been able to fling away the weight of poverty from their limbs, and here is ample room for millions more to emulate their example.

I have endeavoured to give some idea of the wealth of this country, and though by no means capable in the limits of a lecture to do the subject the justice it deserves, still I flatter myself the picture must appear tempting. Let me now ask, who were the men who created, who now enjoy this vast property? Were they conquerors? Were they capitalists? Were they supported by powerful princes? No, on the contrary, they were the oppressed and hopeless of the old continent of Europe, with no other wealth than stalworth arms, no support but the confidence that ever accompanies perseverance and industry. Let you who listen but resolve to imitate the industry, enterprise, and the laudable ambition which distinguish the present inhabitants, and which contributed so signally to the success of the early settlers of this country; and rest assured that, if Canada has wealth, Canada will afford you every opportunity, every facility to honestly acquire your share of it. Yes, seek this shore; be steady, be virtuous, be honest; and I feel convinced that I by no means prophesy falsely if I say, that a day

SMITHFIELD GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Lecturer's Report.

may come when, your former errors no longer remembered, you may stand erect before your fellow-man, happy in your home in this world, and happy in the hope of an eternal one in the world to come.

Superintendent's Report.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Smithfield Convict Prison.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit my First Annual Report and Statistical Returns of this prison for the year ending 31st December, 1856.

I was, you are aware, appointed Superintendent (on the 1st April last) in room of Mr. Lamb (late Governor), who was superannuated at that time; and, having been Deputy-Governor and Master of Works since the opening of this prison, in April, 1844, I am quite familiar with its duties as well as its favourable working.

The system of ticket-of-licence having been introduced in January last, and this prison converted into a reformatory institution from the 1st of that month, all the prisoners not in the exemplary class were removed to Newgate and Philipstown, leaving fifty of that class remaining here.

Previous to the retirement of the late Governor, the staff was considerably reduced, and none retained but tradesmen to instruct the prisoners at their several trades, a clerk to assist in keeping the books, &c., and a gate-porter to attend the gate and assist in the stores. The exemplary class not requiring that supervision which is necessary for ordinary prisoners, doing a great many things for themselves and the use of the prison, such as cooking, messengers, and taking letters, &c.

As the exemplary prisoners arrived, I placed them at different trades (some of whom knew little of handycraft work previous to their reception, being the greater part of their time on public works), such as tailoring, shoemaking, carpentry, tinsmiths, brush-making, nailers, &c.; and the aged and infirm I placed at net and mat making, besides doing the ordinary work of the prison, such as limewashing, sweeping, cleaning, &c., leaving all the tradesmen steadily employed without interruption for nine and a-quarter hours each day.

The trades are carried on with great energy, and much has been done, which shows that the profits of the prisoners' labour is more than sufficient to pay for their food and clothing, as well as some other ordinary expenses; and had they all a better knowledge of trades on their first arrival here, I have no doubt but the prison would be self-supporting.

The great amount of work performed is partly owing to the interest taken by the prisoners, who receive a small amount of their earnings weekly; the balance, with a gratuity of 9*d.* per week allowed to each, they receive on liberation, if not exceeding £2; the surplus, if any, I keep in my hands for a space of three

SMITHFIELD GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Superintendent's Report.

months, unless a special authenticated application be made, which is submitted to the Directors for approval.

And here I should observe, that the earnings of the men are far short of what they would be if they were more experienced on their arrival here, or remained here a much longer time; but most of those men, untrained to habits of industry in youth, make very little proficiency during the first stages of their confinement, and some of them are necessarily employed as labourers on public works, and on coming here are nearly useless at industrial in-door employment. Then, they seldom remain here more than from four to five months, a period quite insufficient for many of them to make any proficiency in a knowledge of a trade, or indeed of any remunerative branch of in-door labour; and I am confident that this alone prevents this establishment being nearly self-supporting.

While here, every thing possible is done by the trades' instructors to enable them to work for the shops when liberated; and I am happy to be able to say, that many of them are employed by respectable parties in Dublin.

During the year 1856, 112 prisoners have been released on licence, and fifty-five absolutely discharged; of the 112, only five are known to have relapsed into crime; thirty of the men released on licence are employed in Dublin and its vicinity, and are giving their employers perfect satisfaction. Many of them visit this establishment frequently, and it is most gratifying to witness their orderly manner and improved condition; the remainder of them are located in different parts of the country, with the exception of a few who have gone to England, their friends there having provided employment for them; a few we have heard enlisted, and three others have emigrated.

A regular correspondence is kept up with each of them, and a registry of same kept in the office; most of them give very satisfactory accounts of their condition and prospects. If at any time I have reason to doubt their statement, I address a letter to the employer or clergyman of the parish (persuasion of prisoner) in which he resides, and I am happy to state that I invariably receive very gratifying accounts. The following is the copy of a letter from a clergyman concerning a man released on licence in May last, who has, therefore, been eight months at liberty, and several such are registered in the office:—

24th December, 1856.

SIR,—I received yours of the 17th inst. concerning M. F. of this town, released on licence in May last: and I am happy to be able to state that he worked till lately at the shoemaking trade (learned in prison) with the man who signed the application offering him employment; that he has now begun on his own account; that he has been sober and industrious; and I have reason to hope that he will become a good member of society.

I am, sir, &c.

The Superintendent, Smithfield Prison, Dublin.

Of the 112 men released on licence, eighty-nine of them have been heard from up to this date, twelve of them have been heard

SMITHFIELD GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Superintendent's Report.

of regularly up to 1st October last, eight of them have never been heard of, and the remaining three are not long released, and may be heard of soon; of the fifty-five men absolutely discharged, the majority have also been heard of, and, as far as can be ascertained, are going on well.

Prisoners, when about three months in this prison, are allowed out as messengers through the city with letters, orders to contractors, &c., and, although having a portion of their weekly earnings in their possession while out, not the slightest instance of misconduct has occurred.

With reference to the conduct of the prisoners it is gratifying to find that the best feeling exists amongst them; and since the introduction of the license system only five slight breaches of discipline occurred, and those were at the commencement, for which they were removed from this establishment to undergo a longer probation of imprisonment in an ordinary government prison. Indeed, most remarkable is the contrast between the men now placed in this establishment, and those who were confined here when this was an ordinary convict prison. *Then* the prisoners in general exhibited all the evil characteristics which might have been expected from their antecedents: they gave indications of evil tempers and dispositions, restrained, indeed, but not improved; they seemed lamentably indifferent to praise or censure. *Now*, the very contrary may be generally seen among them: they evince a kind, obliging, disposition, and a docile spirit; they take advice in good part, and seldom or never does it require to be turned into a rebuke; they go to work with alacrity, are ready to volunteer their assistance whenever they think it may be required; they seem to have gotten a new spring of mind, and constantly talk over and ask advice with respect to their future prospects and destinations; and many of them are most anxious to receive instructions which may be of use to them after. I had no inconsiderable opportunity of observing this, for several of those are men whom I had seen here in time past during the first stages of their imprisonment, and who, after passing through their probation in the several classes in Philipstown Prison, were sent up here again to the exemplary class—greatly improved indeed, most of them; and, from the period of their arrival here, their continued improvement was most clearly observable.

All the prisoners attend school and lecture every evening from five to 7 o'clock, Sundays and special holidays excepted, on which days, in addition to divine service, they attend moral lectures. Their educational improvement will be reported on by the lecturer, Mr. J. P. Organ, whose indefatigable exertions for the promotion of their welfare, both inside and out of the prison, is unceasing; and I am delighted in being able to bear testimony to the kind co-operation that exists amongst all the officers by their united feelings, as well as the interest in recommending the prisoners to respectable employers.

On reference it will be seen that the amount expended on the

SMITHFIELD GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Superintendent's Report.

prison during the year, although having so few prisoners compared with other years, will appear larger than might be expected; but this is readily accounted for, having had 140 prisoners until the 1st February, besides a large staff for the first six months, and other heavy expenses connected with Lusk, which will not be permanent charges on this establishment; and I also beg to add that twenty-five prisoners (labourers) have been brought here for the purpose of being (shortly) encamped at Lusk, whose earnings are small in consequence of not having a knowledge of trades.

In conclusion, I beg to state that the interest His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has evinced in the establishment, by his repeated visits, as well as the weekly visits of the Chairman and Directors, who converse freely with the prisoners, and who are ever ready to promote their interest, has had the most salutary influence on the minds of the prisoners.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

FRANCIS GOOD, Superintendent.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

Smithfield Convict Prison,
13th February, 1857.

GENTLEMEN,—I hereby certify, that during my service I have, to the best of my knowledge and belief, complied with all the rules laid down for the government of this establishment, for the year ending 31st December, 1856.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

FRANCIS GOOD, Superintendent.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

Statistics.

SMITHFIELD CONVICT PRISON.—STATEMENT of the NUMBER of CONVICTS in CUSTODY, COMMITTED, and DISPOSED of, for the month of January, 1856, being the period when this prison contained ordinary prisoners, in addition to those of the exemplary class.

In custody, 1st January, 1856, not belonging to the exemplary class,		152
Received during the month,		–
Disposed of—Discharged, free pardon,	11	
Removed to Newgate Prison,	128	
,, Philipstown,	9	
,, Mountjoy,	3	
Died,	1	
		152

SMITHFIELD GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Statistics.

SMITHFIELD REFORMATORY PRISON.—STATEMENT of the NUMBER of PRISONERS in CUSTODY, COMMITTED, and DISPOSED of, under the Reformatory System, for one Year, ending 31st December, 1856.

In custody on 1st January, 1856,	24
Received during the year from Newgate Prison,	114
" " Philipstown,	89
" " Spike Island,	26
	253

HOW DISPOSED OF.

Released on Ticket-of-Licence,	112
Unconditionally Discharged,	55
Removed to Newgate Prison,	5
	172
In custody, 31st December, 1856,	81

SENTENCES.		AGES ON CONVICTION.	
Transportation for 15 years,	7	14 years and under 16,	16
" " 10 "	147	16 " " 20,	88
" " 7 "	99	20 " " 30,	76
	253	30 " " 40,	31
		40 " " 50,	26
		50 " " 60,	15
		60 and upwards,	1
			253

CRIMES.

Abduction,	1	Larceny and previous conviction,	4
Assaulting Habitation,	2	Manslaughter,	1
Assault and Robbery,	8	Obtaining Goods under false pretences,	2
Arson,	6	Picking Pockets,	15
Burglary,	30	Robbery,	3
Burglary and Robbery,	18	Receiving Stolen Goods,	20
Coining,	2	Subsequent Felony (not described),	1
Cow Stealing,	33	Sheep Stealing,	27
Cattle Stealing,	9	Sacrilege,	2
Embezzlement,	3	Vagrancy,	1
Felony (not described),	4	Desertion,	1
Forgery,	1		
House Breaking,	8	Total,	253
Horse Stealing,	3		
Highway Robbery,	3		
Larceny,	45		

ABSTRACT OF ANNUAL ACCOUNT.

Dr.	£	*s.*	*d.*	*Cr.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Cost of materials for the year ending 31st December, 1856,	1,493	0	7	Sales,	1,542	1	2
By balance, being profit on prisoners' labour,	1,012	11	10	Stock remaining in store 31st December, 1856,	805	19	3
				Fatigue men's labour,	157	12	0
Total,	£2,505	12	5	Total,	£2,505	12	5

ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS, PAYMENTS, STOCK in STORE, and PROFIT on MANUFACTURES, &c., for the year ending 31st December, 1856.

Trades.	Cost of Materials.			Sales.			Stock in Store of Manufactured and Raw Materials.			Profits, being the difference between the 1st column and the amount of the 2nd and 3rd.			Daily Average Number of Effective Men Employed.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Tailoring, . .	800	4	6	830	7	2	430	13	9	460	16	5	16
Shoemaking, . .	305	15	2	290	0	0	167	14	11	151	19	9	16
Mattress-making, .	200	14	2	233	19	8	75	18	2	109	3	5	6
Carpentry, . .	24	5	5	38	10	5	8	19	0	23	4	0	1
Tin-ware, . . .	24	5	3	19	15	6	21	14	1	17	4	4	1
Brush-making, . .	49	6	11	31	10	7	63	4	6	45	8	2	4
Net-making, . .	23	1	3	24	6	6	20	16	5	22	1	8	2·2
Nailers, . . .	1	5	0	0	15	4	3	3	8	2	14	0	3
Mat-making, . .	64	2	8	72	16	0	13	14	9	22	8	1	3·5
	1,493	0	7	1,542	1	2	805	19	3	854	19	10	50
FATIGUE MEN.													
Seven men, cooking, messing, sweeping, limewashing, &c., 52 weeks, at 8*s*. .	—			—			—			145	12	0	8
One messenger, 30 weeks, at 8*s*., . .				—			—			12	0	0	
	1,493	0	7	1,542	1	2	805	19	3	1,012	11	10	58

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

SMITHFIELD GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Medical Officer's Report.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit the annual Report on the sanitary state of Smithfield Convict Prison for the past year.

The prison having been placed under the reformatory system in February, at which time all the convicts previously in confinement had been transferred to other prisons, and a select class of convicts committed here, I think it right to give the Hospital Return for January distinct from the remaining eleven months of the year:—

Number of patients in hospital, 1st January, 1856, from former year, ...	36
Number of patients admitted in the course of the month, .	36
Total number under treatment during the month, . . .	72
Of these there were discharged, ...	35
Died, ...	1
Remaining at end of month and sent to other prisons, . .	36
	72
Average daily number of patients in hospital, . . .	36
Average daily number of prisoners in confinement, .	146·32

The patient that died was P. M., age 39, convicted, March 9,

SMITHFIELD GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Medical Officer's Report.

1852; committed to Smithfield, January 22, 1855; admitted to hospital, January 2, 1856; died, 7th February, of ulceration of the bowels.

The following is the Hospital Return for the remaining eleven months:—

Number of patients admitted to hospital from 1st January to 31st December,	93
Of these there were discharged,	81
Remaining in hospital, 1st January, 1857,	12
Total under treatment during the eleven months,	93

No death occurred in the prison during this period.

The average daily number of patients in hospital was,	9·92
Average daily number of prisoners in confinement,	64·11

The following is a specification of the diseases with which the patients admitted to hospital in this period were affected:—

Fever,	6	Scrofulous diseases,	21
Epilepsy,	1	Ophthalmia,	6
Bronchitis,	8	Rheumatism,	2
Catarrh,	37	Accidental injury,	1
Asthma,	1		—
Consumption,	7		93
Diarrhœa,	3		

Any one conversant with the medical statistics of Convict Prisons in Ireland will see from the preceding Hospital Returns alone, that the sanitary state of the prison during these eleven months, was very satisfactory, and, indeed, exceptional. This becomes more manifest, however, when we consider that all the prisoners in confinement here, 251, had previously undergone long periods of imprisonment, varying from three and a-quarter to six years, and hence belonged to the class of convicts enfeebled by long confinement, among whom the serious sickness and mortality of former years chiefly occurred. It is true, they were a select class of such prisoners, but very few of them were strong, many were delicate, and all bore the traces of long confinement; and, moreover, they were constantly employed at such trades as shoemaking, tailoring, mat-making, &c., and worked more steadily and assiduously than the convicts here at any former time.

But the sanitary state of the prison was in reality more favourable than could be inferred from any mere numerical results, and was most remarkably manifested in the character of the sickness that prevailed. I would not attach undue importance to the total absence of mortality, which was probably an accidental circumstance; but what was really remarkable and significant, all the diseases of the period occurred so much modified and mitigated in character and form as clearly indicated that the health of the prisoners was sustained by some peculiar salutary influence. Thus, the cases of fever were of a mild and simple type, and they were the only cases of acute disease that occurred. The bronchitic and catarrhal cases, forming nearly half of all the cases treated, were merely common colds, of more or less severity, and

SMITHFIELD GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Medical Officer's Report.

requiring only a few days residence in hospital for their cure. It was, however, in the cases of consumption and scrofula that this modification of morbid action was most strikingly manifested. These kindredmaladies have at all times been the peculiar scourge of the convict prisons in this country, and probably will long continue to occupy a prominent place in their hospital records, even under the most enlightened and humane management. Even these intractable, which, when occurring in prisoners whose health has been gradually deteriorated by confinement, almost invariably run a continuous and rapid course, were during this period so remarkably modified in form and character, that except in two or three cases of long existing disease, they made but little progress, were more amenable to treatment, and in several instances were completely arrested in their course. Ophthalmia, in all its forms, is also generally an unmanageable affection in prisons; the cases in hospital, chiefly of a strumous character, were, like the other forms of scrofula, unusually mild. The other chronic ailments, with the exception of one case of epilepsy, were slight and unimportant.

To what cause can we attribute this modification of disease and immunity from serious sickness in a class of convicts whose constitutions had been more or less impaired by long confinement? Many causes might be suggested to account for this result. Thus, it may be said, the city generally was unusually healthy during the past year; no epidemic disease prevailed; the prison was not over-crowded as in former years. These and similar circumstances may have had some influence, but they are inadequate to account for the facts observed in hospital, or for the improvement which was remarkable in the health of the prisoners who worked so steadily and laboriously.

This improved sanitary state of the prison dates from the introduction of the reformatory system; and, in my opinion, is attributable to the agency of several concurring salutary influences which this system brings to bear upon the criminal, and which produce as remarkable an improvement in the mental and moral condition, the temper, feelings, character, and conduct of the prisoner, as in his general health. In whatever circumstances the prisoners here are observed, this improved state of feeling is very apparent. In the workshops it is manifested in the cheerfulness, alacrity, and assiduity with which they apply themselves to their laborious occupations, and furnishes a striking contrast to the listlessness, sullenness, and gloom, so commonly exhibited by the ordinary convict in similar circumstances. In the school the earnestness and vivacity with which they engage in their studies, after the fatigue of the day, and the anxiety they evince to acquire information and excel one another, afford still more satisfactory evidence of mental and moral improvement; though at the same time it must be acknowledged that much of this was attributable to the agreeable and skilful manner in which instruction is imparted to them in this prison, by lecturing, diagrams, maps, &c., and to the judicious selection of subjects suited to their capacity, and supplying the kind of information which is

SMITHFIELD GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Medical Officer's Report.

attractive and interesting to persons in their condition. In the hospital also an improved state of feeling has been equally manifest. It is a common practice amongst the convicts to endeavour to get into hospital, or to remain there after they are perfectly recovered, in order to avoid the prison duties; very few cases of this kind have occurred under the new system. Another, and by no means unfrequent occurrence observed in the convict prisons, and more especially among the prisoners whose health has suffered from long confinement, and who have been anticipating their approaching release from prison, is that when the prisoner is attacked with any serious disease, he is at once prostrated both in mind and body; comes into hospital with the gloomy foreboding that he will "never leave the prison alive," and lies down, as it were, to die, hopeless and desponding, thus rendering all the resources of art unavailing. A very different spirit prevailed among the prisoners here since the change of management took place. In fact, they appeared to me, in most cases, rather disposed to underrate the seriousness of their sickness, and to rely too much on their improved health, and were only anxious and eager to return to those duties which have ceased to be distasteful to them.

Those who have had opportunities of observing the powerful influence, for good or evil, that mental feelings and emotions, hope and joy, grief and despondency, exercise upon the human body in sickness and in health, as well in the world outside as within the walls of a prison, will have no difficulty in comprehending that this buoyant state of mind and hopeful spirit of the prisoners must have largely contributed to produce the improved sanitary condition of the prison during the past year.

It is almost unnecessary for me to observe that with prisoners in this state of mind, remunerative labour and the acquisition of interesting and useful information in the school, are in themselves sanitary influences of no slight importance.

Indeed this system of treatment may be regarded as not only reformatory but sanitary to the prisoner, and is brought to bear on him at the period of his imprisonment, when he most needs it; so that he is, as it were, prepared, as the period of his liberation from prison approaches, to return to society in such a state of health as will enable him to make good use of the skill and information he has acquired in confinement.

The observations I have offered are applicable to a great majority of the convicts that were in prison during the past eleven months; there were, however, several who, from obtuseness of mind or natural depravity, appeared to be little affected by the salutary influences with which they were surrounded. There were also some few committed here in such a weak state of health that they were unable to avail themselves of the advantages the reformatory system affords to the prisoner.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

THOMAS BRADY..

The Directors of Convict Prisons.

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

SMITHFIELD GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Chaplain's Report.

Smithfield Government Prison,
7th January, 1857.

GENTLEMEN,—Early in the year 1856 a change was made in the class of prisoners sent to this depot; and since the 1st of February last, we have had only those who, having reached the "Exemplary Class" in other prisons, were considered deserving of being placed here, in a state of probation, previous to their being deemed eligible for tickets-of-leave. The number of my congregation was, by this change, considerably reduced; but my duties, though rendered of a more pleasing nature, were not at all diminished, either in the time they occupied or the anxiety they involved. The great advantage to be expected from a reformatory institution, which this may now be termed, depends on the individualizing of the men; the acquiring a knowledge of the history, state of mind past and present of each, and of his hopes and prospects for the future, as well as the grounds on which he calculates for their realization. Possessed of such intimate knowledge of each case, the Chaplain finds data upon which to work, in a way impossible where a number must be instructed in classes; and the permission granted to men in this establishment of writing frequently to their friends, affords, by the inspection of the letters, an excellent clue to the state of their minds, and also gives some index as to the circumstances and characters of those friends with whom, on their liberation, they will be placed in association.

Feeling deeply the importance of this, I have always placed myself in communication with the clergyman in whose parish the prisoner's friends live, and under whose ministry he will be placed on his discharge; and I feel thankful that, in every instance, my application has met with a kind and cordial response. In some cases it was recommended that employment should be sought for the man in some place other than that in which his character had been lost, and to which special circumstances rendered his return imprudent. In others, it appeared that all his family had left the neighbourhood, or were undesirable companions for a reformed man; while, in the majority of instances, kind hearts were ready to receive the returning prodigal, whose sincerity had been tested, not by the ordinary discipline of a prison, but by the peculiar system which can be carried out only in such an establishment as now happily exists here.

Since the change of this prison to a reformatory institution, in February last, fifteen members of my congregation have been liberated therefrom, most of them on tickets-of-leave; several of those have been now at large for six months or upwards. I have kept up frequent correspondence with them and the neighbouring clergy; and *in no instance has any one of them been reported for any misconduct.* Of those fifteen, there is one from whom I have not heard since his liberation; but his antecedents forbid me to be in the least doubt of his good conduct.

SMITHFIELD GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Chaplain's Report.

Of one other I have had rather discouraging private information; but I still hope well of him. With the remaining thirteen I have frequent communication; and truly thankful do I feel to hear how happily most of them are circumstanced.

I have been for twenty-nine years engaged in ministerial work in parishes in Dublin, where the population were chiefly of the lower classes. For twenty-four years I have been chaplain to prisons in Dublin; and, with that experience, I unhesitatingly say that the men who have been discharged from this prison, under its present system of reformatory training, are, on an average, far superior to most of the same class in life in cultivated intelligence, moral feelings, and respect for, if not a deep sense of, religion.

I see in the public papers great complaints of the result of the system of tickets-of-leave in England. I do not know whether the system of testing each one through varied stages is the same there as in Ireland, nor do I feel it to be within my province to offer an opinion on the general question; but I state only the results of facts within my own knowledge when I say that, placed as I am in contact with the convicts in the last stage of the process of restoring them to the society of their fellow-men, my experience is, that the results in Ireland are such as the most sanguine hopes of the supporters of this system could have scarcely anticipated. It is easy for one in my position to trace the effects of the system under which such happy results have been attained. A man, on conviction, is sent first to solitary confinement for six or nine months; there he learns to reflect. He then passes to a course of hard labour in a prison where he mixes with his fellows for two or more years; there he learns order, discipline, and industry; and his progress is recorded in monthly judgments, on the quality of which depends his ultimate promotion to the "Exemplary Class." Thus hope is awakened and becomes a stimulating principle to his mind. Should he, under the operation of those agencies, prove worthy of being promoted to Smithfield Depot, his hope dawns into reality; he feels himself on the threshold of liberty, and his best energies and feelings are called into action. Then, in this establishment, those energies are stimulated, and those feelings cultivated, by the most ample provision for religious and secular instruction, combined with constant industrial employment; and the convict, who felt himself an outcast, begins to feel himself a man again.

It appears to me to be a very important feature in this system that, as each man advances a stage in his course towards reformation, he is, at each stage, removed to another prison. The very fact of his being thus transferred to a new abode gives to him the idea of *reality in progress*, which no nominal promotion would make him feel while he remained in *the same prison*. Every such removal he feels to be a *real, sensible step* towards liberty; and the results are obvious. I would add one fact; you have, for some time past, caused Camden Fort to be appropriated to a special class, selected from Spike Island Prison; and

those have been placed under a reformatory system of instruction nearly similar to that established here. Very lately a detachment of prisoners were brought up here from Camden Fort, and it required little experience or observation to see how far superior in mental cultivation, discipline, and moral training, they were to even the best men we have hitherto received from the ordinary Government Prisons. SMITHFIELD GOVERNMENT PRISON. *Chaplain's Report.*

Such has been my experience during the past year—the first in which this system has been tried in Ireland. I suppose it will receive the consideration of those more fitted to judge of it than I am. One improvement would certainly be most desirable—a facility for the emigration to some other land of those who have no homes, or friends willing to receive them here. Such men, however reformed, are obviously placed in circumstances of great disadvantage in seeking employment at home. Wanting employment, they are exposed to great temptation; and I am sure that, if they could reach another country, most of them would there take that place in the scale of society which adverse circumstances, rather than any moral incapacity, renders it difficult for them to attain in this country.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

THOMAS R. SHORE.

The Chairman and Board of Directors
of Convict Prisons in Ireland.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

R.C. Chaplain's Report.

St. Paul's, Arran-quay.

GENTLEMEN,—With your request to state my opinion concerning the Smithfield Prison during the last year, I willingly comply.

Though it is not my custom to praise, I must, in justice, say, that the men committed to my care during the year 1856, called "Exemplary," were so in reality. For the short period they remained with me, in confinement, their conduct was marked by strict regularity; they attended their religious duties, and exhibited towards each other kindness and charity worthy of imitation. Nearly all, as soon as they obtain liberty (before they leave the Prison), knowing the sad effects of intemperance, spontaneously take the pledge against all intoxicating liquors, and, I am delighted to learn from various sources, have observed it faithfully, and have proved themselves industrious, and good members of society.

In conclusion, I beg to state, that the Superintendent, Mr. Good, and the other officers of the prison, deserve my thanks for their kindness to me, and the anxiety they have manifested to procure any thing required for the spiritual wants of the prisoners.

I remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

THOMAS NOLAN, Roman Catholic Chaplain.

SMITHFIELD GOVERNMENT PRISON.

PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Dublin, January 23, 1856.

Presbyterian Chaplain's Report.

GENTLEMEN,—My duties, as Presbyterian Chaplain to the Smithfield Government Prison, during the year 1856, have been similar to those of the previous one; the usual Sabbath services have been conducted in the prison chapel every Lord's Day; regular weekly visits have been paid to the prisoners; and in my public ministrations, as well as in my private interviews with the men under my care, I have endeavoured to impress upon their minds those instructions which appeared to me most conducive to their temporal and spiritual well-being. As a matter of duty, I take this opportunity of publicly acknowledging my personal obligation to the Governor, to Mr. Bradfield, and to every subordinate officer in the prison; having been received by them, on all occasions, in a manner both gentlemanly and courteous. I also consider it my duty further to state, that the prison officers, of every rank, have cheerfully endeavoured to facilitate my efforts in seeking to promote the moral improvement of the men, for whose reformation I am chiefly interested.

It is exceedingly gratifying to me to be able to report the decided change for the better which the arrangements recently made in this establishment has produced upon the prisoners generally. The air of heartless apathy and careless indifference which, generally speaking, was manifested by the men in my public and private interviews with them on former occasions, and which were often to me a source of regret and discouragement, are now, I am happy to say, exchanged for feelings of cheerfulness and hope, and an air of self-dependence and self-respect, the all but certain guarantee of a promising future.

The employing of the prisoners in acquiring some useful trade, appears to be an arrangement exceedingly beneficial; as, by this means, not only is the expenditure of the service materially liquidated, but I am able to testify that, under the faithful training of the different superintendents, many of the men have acquired, or are acquiring, industrious habits and useful avocations, which, if persevered in, will, it is to be hoped, prevent temptation to crime, and afford them the means of earning an honest and a competent livelihood in afterlife.

Of those under my care whose exemplary conduct justified the Government in mitigating their term of punishment under the ticket-of-leave system, I am not aware of a single instance in which good faith has been violated. On the contrary, I am gratified to learn occasionally, by letters from the North of Ireland, whither some of them have gone, that such parties continue to manifest the same exemplary deportment which marked their conduct while in prison, and which justified the authorities in the act of clemency referred to.

In conclusion, I have only to add, that the present arrangements in Smithfield Government Prison appear eminently calculated, under the Divine blessing, to secure the object

intended; and did the public at large, instead of looking with suspicion upon the liberated prisoner, endeavour to second the efforts of Government in promoting his reformation, I am convinced that there would be few cases indeed in which it could be said that labour and strength had been spent in vain, and for nought.

I am, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

JAMES EDGAR, Presbyterian Chaplain.

To the Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

The following letters have been received from discharged convicts by the Superintendent and other officers of Smithfield Depot:—

T——, February 22, 1857.

SIR,—I am glad to have to inform you that W. B—— and his family are doing well. He is in the employment of Mr. S——. He is living soberly, quietly, and honestly, and treating his family affectionately. I have seen him at K—— on the 3rd ult., and have heard directly from him on the 19th inst.

Yours faithfully, M. K.

G——, January 27, 1857.

SIR,—I take this opportunity of writing to you these few lines, hoping to find you in good health, as this leaves me in at present, thank God for all his blessings to us.

I am at work here every day since I left Dublin, but the wages are very small: we only get 1*s.* 3*d.* per pair for making cloth boots, and won't get them out of the shop till ten or eleven o'clock, and then have to close them and send them to the binder, and she, perhaps, may keep them two hours; so it is very little we can do. I sit up till twelve at night, and sometimes am not able to finish a pair; but while I get any thing to do I will not complain. We have to work in our lodging houses, so we will never learn to be makers; so I intend to get myself bound for the space of two years to a man who will give me instructions, and then I hope to be able to work anywhere. So I will stop here till I hear from you, and if you can get it done I will be for ever obliged to you; and if it is a thing you get it done I will never deceive you; but I know it is hard for you to trust me: I know that I have done my utmost against you, which I am sorry for often since. My mother is content to let me go, so I will work here till I hear from you.

I am, your humble friend,

To Mr. R. C. J. R.

K——, January 24, 1857.

SIR,—I have just seen T. F., and find, though he is not of this parish, that his conduct has been blameless since he left your establishment.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully, P. R.

SMITHFIELD GOVERNMENT PRISON.

N——, January 27, 1857.

SIR,—From your laudable anxiety about B. Q., you will be glad to hear that he is going on well. He is in the employment of a respectable farmer near B——, where he attends his religious duties with punctuality; indeed even before his conviction I never discovered more than the one crime in him, and I believe hunger was the cause; for he applied to his old, bad father for the means of taking him to America, but was refused, though he could give it.

Faithfully yours, J. B.

L——, 23rd January, 1857.

DEAR SIR,—I received your letter, and hasten to reply. The young man mentioned in your letter is at present living with his father, and he purposes commencing the coopering trade towards spring; and as regards his character it is unimpeachable, and is strictly honest in the smallest matter.

Yours very truly, E. K.

C——, 14th Nov., 1856.

SIR,—W. M'E., who is still in my service, has requested me to write to you. His brother J. left this for Canada early in May last; and a few days after he arrived at Montreal, where his sister has been residing for some years, he was employed by a gentleman in the immediate vicinity of the town, and he has continued in his service since that time. He has written two letters to his brothers, giving a favourable account of the country, and stating that he is quite well and happy. From the time that he arrived here from Dublin, till he left Ireland, he was in my employment, and he conducted himself with the strictest propriety.

Yours faithfully, J. H.

MY DEAR SIR,—The five men you sent me from the Smithfield Reformatory some months ago are most willing and industrious poor fellows. You said you would send a few more hard-working fellows; if they are such you describe, the sooner you send them the better.

On no account send me any man who is not well conducted and willing.

I am, my dear Sir, yours faithfully,

J. M'D.

DEAR SIR,—In answer to your request, I now state that T. A. is an industrious boy, and has conducted himself to my satisfaction for the last nine months at his trade.

Yours obedient, G. C.

The bearer, J. K., has been in my employment from the 26th May, 1856, to the 17th January, 1857, during which time he conducted himself soberly, honestly, and quietly. I now consider him a trustworthy man. E. C.

SMITHFIELD GOVERNMENT PRISON.

DEAR SIR,—We have every reason to be satisfied with L.; there have been no complaints. He is an honest poor fellow, and from the satisfaction he has given we have increased his wages last week from 9*s*. to 10*s*.

Yours truly, N. & C.

MY DEAR SIR,—I am happy to tell you that your man here is going on as well as I could possibly wish. He is not very strong, but he is very humble and willing, and anxious to please every body.

Yours faithfully, J. K.

NEWGATE GOVERNMENT PRISON.

NEWGATE CONVICT PRISON.

Superintendent's Report.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Smithfield Convict Prison,
February 18, 1857.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to submit herewith the statistical returns for Newgate Convict Prison, from 1st January to 30th September, 1856, agreeable to your letter of the 4th instant.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

FRANCIS GOOD, Superintendent.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

STATEMENT of the Number of Convicts in Custody, committed, disposed of, &c., from the 1st January, to the 30th September, 1856:—

In custody, 1st January, 1856,		186
Committed from County Gaols,	–	
,, Smithfield Convict Prison,	133	
,, Mountjoy ,,	6	
,, Philipstown ,,	55	
,, Spike Island, ,,	–	
Committed during the nine months ending 30th September, 1856,		194
Total,		380

HOW DISPOSED OF.

Removed to Smithfield Convict Prison,	114	
,, Mountjoy ,,	18	
,, Philipstown ,,	137	
,, Spike Island ,,	85	
Discharged on free pardon,	22	
Died in Hospital,	4	
Total,		380

Remaining in custody on 30th September, 1856, Nil.

NEWGATE GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Superintendent's Report.

PARTICULARS relating to 194 Convicts received during the nine months ended 30th September, 1856:—

PERIOD OF SENTENCES.

4 years,	47
6 „	12
7 „	57
8 „	1
10 „	67
14 „	3
15 „	6
Life,	1
	194

Convicted in 1849,	3
„ 1850,	5
„ 1851,	25
„ 1852,	47
„ 1853,	60
„ 1854,	51
„ 1855,	3
„ 1856,	—
	194

AGES AT TIME OF CONVICTION.

10 years and under 14,	—
14 „ 16,	19
16 „ 20,	108
20 „ 30,	33
30 „ 40,	14
40 years and under 50,	12
50 „ 60,	7
60 „ 70,	1
70 and upwards,	—
	194

CRIMES of the 194 Convicts received:—

Assault and Robbery,	2
Attempt to Stab,	1
Arson,	4
Burglary,	28
Burglary and Robbery,	12
Burglary and Felony,	3
Concealment,	1
Coining,	3
Cattle Stealing,	4
Cow Stealing,	11
Desertion, &c.,	2
Felony,	13
Forgery,	1
Horse Stealing,	2
Highway Robbery,	1
House Robbery,	5
Housebreaking,	9
Larceny,	40
Larceny from the person,	6
Lamb-killing,	1
Obtaining goods under false pretences,	2
Pocket-picking,	2
Perjury,	1
Robbery,	6
Robbing from the person,	1
Rape,	1
Receiving,	14
Subsequent Felony,	3
Sheep Stealing,	6
Stealing an Ass,	2
Stealing Clothes, &c.,	4
Sacrilege,	1
Shooting at,	1
Unlawful possession,	1
	194

RETURN of PUNISHMENTS during the nine months ended 30th September, 1856:—

Nature of Punishment.	One Day.	Two Days.	Three Days.	Seven Days.	One Month	—	—	Totals.	Remarks.
Sent for trial,	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	Sentence, 15years.
Corporal Punishment,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	36 lashes.
In Leg-irons,	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	
Dark Cells—on bread and water,	4	8	13	2	.	.	.	27	
On bread and water,	4	5	24	4	.	.	.	37	
Deprived of one meal,	7	2	19	4	.	.	.	32	
Admonished,	.	-	.	.	.	.	.	20	
Reduced in Badge and Classification,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	
In Separate Cell,	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	4	
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	132	

ABSTRACT of the EXPENSES of NEWGATE PRISON from 1st April, to 30th November, 1856:— NEWGATE GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Superintendent's Report.

Head of Service.	Amount.
Salaries,	£616 17 7
Victualling,	494 11 1
Fuel and Lighting,	43 15 11
Furniture and Fittings,	10 12 3
Contingencies,	32 19 1
Prisoners' Gratuities and Labour,	14 9 7
Buildings and Ordinary Repairs,	2 15 0
Prisoners' Clothing,	148 8 2
Medicine and Surgical Instruments,	7 17 3
Medical Comforts,	14 5 11
Freights and Charges,	27 0 6
Prisoners' Travelling Expenses,	7 8 8
Funeral Expenses,	1 18 0
Washing,	21 3 9
Cleaning Prison,	17 3 8
Officers' Clothing,	14 2 0
Materials, &c., for Manufactures,	2,047 2 8
Implements,	3 12 2
Clothing for Discharged Prisoners,	4 7 0
Total,	£3,530 10 3

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Medical Officer's Report.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit the Medical Report on Newgate Convict Prison for the first nine months of the past year, when it ceased to be a prison for male convicts.

As the reformatory system was established here in the beginning of July, by which time all the convicts previously in confinement had been transferred to other prisons, with the exception of eight in hospital, who were too delicate to be removed, I think it desirable to give hospital returns for the two periods separately.

The following is the return for the first six months:—

Number of patients in hospital, 1st January, 1856, from former year,	30
Number of patients admitted since, to 30th June,	167
Total under treatment in the six months,	197
Of these there were discharged, cured,	176
Transferred to the other prison hospitals,	9
Died,	4
Remaining in hospital, July 1st,	8
	197
The average daily number of patients in hospital was,	30·31
The mortality on the cases treated to a termination (180) was,	2·22
The average daily number of prisoners in confinement was,	176

NEWGATE GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Medical Officer's Report.

TABLE 1 exhibits the age, the date of conviction, of committal to Newgate, and of last admission to hospital, the duration of residence in hospital, and the cause of death in the cases that were fatal.

No. in Registry.	Initials of Name.	Age.	Date of Conviction.	Date of Committal to Newgate.	Date of Admission to Hospital.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.	No. of days in Hospital.
						1856.		
1738	J.H.	46	Oct. 13, 1854,	Apr. 4, 1855,	Apr. 18, 1855,	Jan. 13,	Consumption,	268
1928	H.P.	38	Feb. 22, 1853,	Feb. 13, 1856,	Feb. 13, 1856,	May 14,	Do.,	91
1871	J.S.	18	April 8, 1854,	„ 2, „	Apr. 16, „	„ 23	Do.,	37
1896	J.N.	19	July 10, 1854,	„	May 9, „	June 19,	Do.,	40

TABLE 2 presents a specification of the diseases with which the patients admitted to hospital during the year were affected.

Fever,	17	Cholera,	1
Epilepsy,	1	Colic,	1
Inflammation of lungs,	1	Constipation,	4
Pleurisy,	2	Dyspepsia,	4
Bronchitis,	28	Piles,	3
Catarrh,	31	Scurvy,	1
Quinsy,	2	Irritable bladder,	2
Asthma,	1	Homaturia,	1
Consumption,	9	Chronic abscess,	4
Scrofulous diseases,	11	Boils,	2
Disease of heart,	1	Accidental injuries,	3
Rheumatism,	19		
Ophthalmia,	11		167
Diarrhœa,	7		

The following is the hospital return for the three months during which the reformatory system existed in the prison:—

Number of patients in hospital, 1st July, 1856,	8
Number of patients admitted since, to 29th September,	1
Total number treated in the three months,	9

These patients were all discharged from hospital before the end of September.

Average daily number of patients in hospital,	4 3
Average daily number of prisoners in confinement,	49

With reference to the sanitary condition of this prison, which was closed in September, it is only necessary to make a few remarks. The character of the sickness, and amount of mortality during the first six months, were very much the same as they have been for some years past, and present a strong contrast to the sanitary state of Smithfield during the same period. They indicate, moreover, what I believe to be the fact—that the healthiness of the season has but little influence on the sickness in the convict prisons; though in unhealthy, or epidemic periods, they have their share in the common calamity. It will be seen that the mortality was all from consumption, which, in conjunction with the kindred disease, scrofula, I have desig-

NEWGATE GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Medical Officer's Report.

nated, in my Report on Smithfield, the scourge of the convict prisons in Ireland. It also appears, from the table of mortality, that the prisoners who died had all undergone long periods of imprisonment, varying from two to three and a-quarter years from the time of conviction.

The hospital return for the last three months presents a different and far more agreeable picture of the sanitary state of the prison; and tends to confirm, though on a small scale, and for a brief period, the conclusions I ventured to draw with respect to the salutary influence of the reformatory system on the prisoners in Smithfield.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

THOMAS BRADY.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

R.C.Chaplain's Report.

Presbytery, (St. Michan's), North Anne-street,
December 31, 1856.

GENTLEMEN,—Agreeably to your instructions, I have the honour to submit to you my annual report for the past year as Roman Catholic Chaplain of the Male Convict Prison of Newgate.

I have much gratification in being enabled to mention with praise the dispositions of the convicts under my charge. They have followed with attention and devotion the religious exercises through which it has been my duty to lead them; and their conduct has generally been so regular, and conformable to discipline, as to leave little to be desired. I have a trustful belief that the favour of tickets-of-leave with which several of them have been indulged in reward of their good conduct, will not be found, in the present instance, to have been misplaced.

The supply of good books with which the Board so promptly and kindly responded to my wishes in that particular, has powerfully contributed to the desirable results which I have had the satisfaction of stating.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

JOSEPH C. M'CANN, Roman Catholic Chaplain.

SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

Schoolmaster's Report.

Newgate Government Prison,
February 21, 1857.

GENTLEMEN,—In conformity with your direction, I have the honour to submit my Report on the Newgate Prison School for that portion of the year in which it was in operation, viz., from 1st January to the 15th September, 1856.

NEWGATE GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Schoolmaster's Report.

In my last Report I had occasion to advert to the unwillingness with which the prisoners received instruction, and to the difficulty I had in making them fully sensible of its advantages, mainly arising from a notion of their being unsusceptible of mental culture. But having surmounted this almost insuperable obstacle, their improvement became an object of their greatest regard, and for the attainment of which they exercised every available means.

Having had such a field for moral reformation, and being fully convinced that education was a powerful means to effect it, I took every opportunity of impressing its advantages upon the minds of the prisoners; that without it they could not look forward with much hope of raising their social position; that they were in a manner unfitted to properly discharge the duties of even the humblest situations in life; but that, on the contrary, by their bestowing attention to their schooling while in prison, they had an opportunity of acquiring at least an elementary education, which would throw open to them avenues of social improvement, into which the wholly illiterate could never enter, besides the advantage of being able to write their own letters and of spending their hours of leisure in rational amusements rather than the self-degrading and demoralizing, but unfortunately too frequent, habit of spending the same time in the beer and spirit houses.

Early in the year lectures on moral and literary subjects were, by order of your Board, introduced; and though they were given at a time which men of higher moral culture and stronger power of self-denial would, perhaps, devote to ease and enjoyment,* yet a single case of wilful inattention or slight misconduct does not appear on the prison records. It is not to be understood, however, that no prisoner was punished for school misconduct, such being not the fact, as there were some slight delinquencies, but these always occurred during the general school in the course of the day.

That the improved conduct of the prisoners was partly owing to the salutary discipline introduced by your Board there is no doubt; but that it was not in some measure to be attributed to the acquired self-respect of the prisoners themselves would be an injustice to them to deny. The monthly returns of the prisoners' school conduct show a per centage of ninety marked "very good;" and for several months there were none, save in a few instances, whose conduct was marked lower than "ordinary." It sometimes happened that a prisoner became less industrious at his prison labour, or that he relaxed in his attention to discipline; but while at school he conducted himself well, and evinced a laudable desire for improvement.

The prisoners of lower had a longer time at school than those of higher attainments; in addition to which it was a rule invariably observed, viz., that of locating the former in cells with prisoners competent to instruct them, who, I found, rendered their assistance with a willingness and an assiduity scarcely to

* From 7 to 8 o'clock, p.m., after the labour of the day.

NEWGATE GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Schoolmaster's Report.

be expected from men in their position; thus acting as an auxiliary to the instructions imparted in school.

The schoolroom was admirably fitted up, and furnished with all the necessary appliances. A sufficient number of writing desks, capable of accommodating about seventy prisoners, run on each side of the room along its entire length.

The hours of school instruction were much the same as during the previous year, but subject to such changes as were incidental to the discipline of the prison. Early in the year it was deemed expedient to change the dinner hour, which change extended to the school department, inasmuch as it divided the time into two separate portions, the one before and the other after dinner. It was so arranged as to afford each prisoner at the least six hours instruction weekly.

During the last three months which the school was in operation the only inmates of the prison were those of the exemplary class, whose conduct in every respect was most satisfactory.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

EUGENE DOYLE, Schoolmaster.

The Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons in Ireland.

TABLE showing the EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS of PRISONERS.

EDUCATIONAL BRANCHES.	Ignorant.		Imperfectly.		Tolerably.		Well.		TOTAL.
	No. of Prisoners.	Per Cent.	No. of Prisoners.	Per Cent.	No. of Prisoners.	Per Cent.	No. of Prisoners.	Per Cent.	
Reading:									
Reception, . . .	131	38·3	80	23·4	79	23·1	52	15·2	342
Discharge, . . .	44	12·8	79	23·1	108	31·5	111	32·4	
Writing:									
Reception, . . .	191	55·8	85	24·9	43	12·6	23	6·7	342
Discharge, . . .	83	24·2	113	33·0	98	28·7	48	14·1	
	Ignorant.		Simple Rules		Compound Rules.		Proportion and above.		
Arithmetic:									
Reception, . . .	77	22·5	186	54·4	51	14·9	28	8·2	342
Discharge, . . .	18	5·3	142	41·5	97	28·3	85	24·9	

PHILIPSTOWN GOVERNMENT PRISON.

PHILIPSTOWN GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Governor's Report.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Philipstown Convict Prison,
January 10, 1857.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for this prison, together with the usual returns, abstract of receipts and expenditure, manufacturing account, and schedule of works executed in the erection of new, and repairs, alterations, &c., &c., of old buildings, for the year ended 31st December, 1856.

Conduct of Officers.—The conduct of the subordinate staff has been, on the whole, very good; they are generally of a superior class, with but few exceptions, intelligent young men, and evince a proper amount of zeal in the execution of their duties. The prison rules have been observed by them (except in some few cases, which have been dealt with) in a creditable manner; and there has not been a report for intoxication during the past twelve months. Two warders were removed from the service in March last for irregularity in their quarters, and subsequent prevarication and untruth when questioned on the subject. Beyond this, no offence of a grave nature has been recorded against the subordinate officers during the year.

Conduct Classification.—The conduct classification continues to work well; and I have found in it a very powerful incentive to good conduct and general improvement. The anxiety to obtain good marks on their badges for conduct, industry, and school attention, exists now, if any thing, to a greater degree than when the system was first introduced; and after an experience of fourteen months, it is satisfactory to observe that this feeling has gained ground, at least as regards the great majority of the prisoners. They have been now classified since October, 1855; therefore this favourable result cannot be said to be the effect of the introduction of a novel system, but rather that the men have (from experience) become sensible to its advantages.

Treatment of Prisoners.—The various sentences of prisoners and their treatment have been carried out in strict accordance with the prison rules; no unnecessary severity has been practised towards them, or harshness on the part of the officers permitted.

Health.—The health of the prisoners has been good, generally; and when it is remembered that invalids and men of weak constitution are drafted to this from other prisons, I think that the sanitary condition of the establishment may be considered satisfactory. The average daily number in hospital for the past twelve months, as compared with the corresponding period in 1855, presents a favourable contrast, being for 1855, ninety; while for the year just ended the daily average is but sixty-three; the deaths for the same period amount to twenty-three, and the returns for 1855 give a mortality of twenty-nine for that year.

Employment.—The healthy prisoners are employed at trades

PHILIPSTOWN GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Governor's Report.

and building works, fatigue work, and labour on the grounds; and the invalids and delicate men, convalescents, &c., in such manner as directed by the medical officer, either oakum or coir picking, stocking mending, or such light employment as is found suitable to their physical capacity. A return is appended giving the average number of healthy prisoners at work at various employments during the past year, as also those classed as non-effectives for the same period; this latter includes hospital, school attendance, punishments, or men who, for various reasons, are altogether exempt from work under medical certificate.

The abstract of manufacturing account from 1st April, being the date of the introduction of new accounting system under this head, up to 31st ultimo, and the Clerk of Works' schedule for the year, will indicate the profit arising from prisoners' labour. Since my last report a large amount of work has been executed in the trades' departments, and also in the erection of new, and repairs of old buildings; and when it is considered that the trades' operations have not been long on an extensive footing, and that the population of the prison has been, during the early portion of the year, to a great extent invalid, I trust that the profits arising from prisoners' labour may not be deemed inconsiderable. A manufactory for friezes, flannels, woollen and cotton stuffs, has now been established, and is in working order; and as this prison is in future to be considered the principal depot for the supply of all kinds of clothing, shoes, boots, &c., to the convict service, I hope that the coming year will show still more satisfactory results from manufacturing operations.

Buildings.—Since my last Report a fair amount of work has been executed under this head; a large building, comprising bakery, laundry, and cooking-house, has been erected, and is now prepared for roofing, the timber work for which is ready, and some of it fixed. The flagged flooring of the old gaol has been removed, at considerable labour, and timber substituted, the cells altered, and large rooms converted into cellular accommodation; the prison heated by a hot-water apparatus; a penal ward, with separate yard attached, has been provided apart from the remainder of the prison, warders' hospital, and hospital warders' quarters established; shoemakers' shop extended, and cutting-room attached thereto, and many other useful works executed, the details of which are too numerous to be detailed here. The buildings are in good repair, and well ventilated, requiring little beyond the usual outlay for the coming year. While on the subject of buildings it may not be out of place to remark that work of this nature is very much retarded by carpentry not keeping pace with the mason work; this is caused by the absence of sufficient skilled labour in the former branch of trade, and will, I fear, be at all times a very great difficulty in the way of the expeditious completion of any extensive building operation, as it is impossible in any reasonable time to impart to a prisoner a useful amount of knowledge of this business, or make him an efficient workman. Therefore, in order to keep the works going with advantage, paid men should be

PHILIPSTOWN GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Governor's Report.

provided, unless convict carpenters can be drafted in from other prisons; and I fear they are not to be found, at least in sufficient numbers, in the prisons.

School.—The progress in this department continues satisfactory; the prisoners generally manifest a desire to learn; the majority have made considerable improvement, and their attention and orderly conduct while under instruction is best proved by the fact, that for the past twelve months there have been but nine reports for school offences. The Head Schoolmaster's Report will, of course, treat fully on the results of his management; and the returns appended thereto will indicate the improvement which has taken place in his department for the year.

Discipline and Conduct of Prisoners.—I can report the prison discipline to be in a satisfactory condition; and taking into account the various classes confined here, as also the numerous transfers which have been made, the prisoners' conduct has been passably good for the past year. The Defaulters' Return presents a marked change for the better, as compared with that for 1855, both in reference to the character and number of offences, the return for 1855 giving 775, with a daily average of 344 in custody; while that for 1856, with an average of 379, shows but 305 punishments. The latter presents also a favourable contrast with the former, in respect of the nature of the class of defaults for which punishments have been inflicted, and the absence (except in one case, where corporal punishment was inflicted) of assaults on prison officers. These results are the more remarkable when it is considered that during the year just ended 144 of the best conducted convicts were removed to the prison for exemplars in Dublin, while those who have replaced them have been generally of a mixed class as regards character, and for the most part men under various sentences of penal servitude, many of whom are exceedingly ignorant, vicious, and ill-disposed, not inclined to improvement, or to avail themselves of the advantages presented by a reformatory system; in fact, only to be ruled by stringent discipline, and the fear of severe punishment, and who look forward only to the expiration of their respective sentences, without much care for the future, or giving attention to the necessity of moral reformation so often pressed upon them. I am of opinion that in many such cases this heedlessness is caused by the absence of some sustaining hope; and this opinion is formed from the replies given by men when urging on them the ill effects of a continuance in vicious and idle propensities, when I am not unfrequently told that penal servitude prisoners have nothing to look forward to beyond discharge on completion of their sentences; that they have no hope of being transferred to an exemplary prison to work out the latter few months of their time, as a reward for steady industry and good prison character; and I do think if it were practicable to hold out some hope of an ultimate reward for moral improvement, steady appliance to industry, and strict observance of rule, that such hope would be an important ele-

PHILIPSTOWN GOVERNMENT PRISON.

ment in the reformation of many young men—I may almost call them boys—under penal servitude sentences, and that the best results would follow the experiment.

Governor's Report.

No accident of a serious nature has occurred since my last Report; an assault was committed by one prisoner on another with a large stone, from the effects of which life was for some time endangered. In this case informations were taken by a magistrate, and the offender sent to take his trial at the ensuing assizes.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS HOGREVE, Governor.

I certify that the rules of this prison have been complied with, except in such cases as have been reported or otherwise dealt with.

FRANCIS HOGREVE, Governor.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

RETURN of the NUMBER of CONVICTS committed and disposed of from 1st January to 31st December, 1856.

Number in custody 1st January, 1856,		308
Received from Mountjoy Prison,	211	
„ Newgate,	137	
„ Spike Island,	112	
„ Cork County Gaol,	5	
„ Dundrum Lunatic Asylum,	1	
„ Maryborough County Gaol,	1	
		476
		784
Removed during twelve months ended 31st December, 1856—		
To Smithfield Exemplary Prison,	89	
„ Spike Island,	71	
„ Newgate,	55	
„ Mountjoy,	10	
„ Tullamore County Gaol,	1	
„ Dundrum Lunatic Asylum,	5	
Discharged,	58	
Discharged on Ticket-of-Licence,	1	
Died,	23	
		313
Remaining in custody 31st December, 1856,		471
Effective,	351·150	
Non-effective, including School, Hospital, Invalids, and under Punishment,	119·850	
		471
Highest number in custody during the year,		476
Lowest, „ „		308
Daily average number in Hospital,		63

PHILIPSTOWN GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Governor's Report.

EMPLOYMENT DAILY AVERAGES.

Tailors,	39·782
Shoemakers,	37·711
Weavers and Winders,	15·365
Tin-men,	2·073
Carpenters and Sawyers,	14·644
Smiths,	3·878
Masons and Stonecutters,	14·654
Painters,	2·960
Labourers.	88·078
Fatigue Work,	18·712
Cooks,	3·789
Picking Oakum,	6·120
Daily average effective,	247·766
„ non-effective,	131·508
	379·274

MONTHLY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN CUSTODY.

For January,	324·285
„ February,	331·526
„ March,	336·962
„ April,	338·812
„ May,	336·467
„ June,	357·426
„ July,	391·609
„ August,	406·938
„ September,	423·079
„ October,	413·433
„ November,	424·687
„ December,	466·066
Daily Average,	379·274

AGES OF PRISONERS IN CUSTODY ON CONVICTION.

16 years of age and under,	86
20 „ over 16,	163
25 „ „ 20,	81
30 „ „ 25,	52
35 „ „ 30,	26
40 „ „ 35,	17
45 „ „ 40,	10
50 „ „ 45,	12
55 „ upwards,	24
Total,	471

PRESENT AGES OF PRISONERS IN CUSTODY.

16 years of age and under,	5
20 „ over 16,	153
25 „ „ 20,	130
30 „ „ 25,	66
35 „ „ 30,	39
40 „ „ 35,	19
45 „ „ 40,	20
50 „ „ 45,	14
55 „ upwards,	25
Total,	471

PRISONERS' CRIMES.

Murder,	1
Conspiracy to Murder,	1
Manslaughter,	4
Shooting at and Assaults with Intent,	3
Assault and Robbery,	11
Grievous and other Assaults,	13
Rape,	2
Highway Robbery,	2
Cow Stealing,	26
Sheep Stealing,	15
Horse Stealing,	4
Horse Killing,	2
Sacrilege,	3
Ass Stealing,	2
Unlawful Combination,	2
Burglary and Robbery,	131
Larceny,	151
Felony,	45
Receiving Stolen Goods,	24
Bigamy,	1
Arson,	10
Obtaining Money under False Pretences,	5
Forgery and Embezzlement,	5
Coining,	3
Vagrancy,	1
Writing Threatening Letter,	1
Striking Superior Officer,	1
Desertion,	1
Breaking Out of Military Prison,	1
Total,	471

RETURN OF PRISONERS' OFFENCES.

Assaults on Prison Officers,	1
Mutinous Conduct,	1
Malicious Accusation against Officer,	1
Assaults on Prisoners,	21
Theft,	15
Insubordination,	35
Disobedience and Insolence,	85
Disorderly Conduct,	46
Idleness, malingering, and refusing to work,	20
Breaches of Prison Rules (slight offences),	80
Total,	305

HEADS OF SERVICE.	£	s.	d.
December 31st, 1855. To Balance in favour of the Public,	75	8	6
To Cash, per Paymaster Civil Services,	14,608	14	10
„ Manufactures,	1,549	2	4½
„ Gratuities,	146	10	8½
„ Barrack Damages,	1	4	0
„ Prisoners' Cash Forfeit,	0	7	3½
Total,	£16,381	7	8½

HEADS OF SERVICE.	£	s.	d.
Victualling,	4,235	14	4½
Manufactures,	3,360	7	3
Salaries,	3,133	12	5
Prisoners' Clothing,	1,543	10	8½
Special Vote,	1,463	7	1½
Repairs and Alterations of Prison,	354	15	4
Officers' Clothing,	343	16	1
Washing and Soap,	341	8	0
Implements,	309	11	7½
Utensils and Furniture,	192	12	4
Medical Comforts,	164	7	6
Gratuities to Prisoners,	96	3	5
Travelling Charges,	81	12	8
Medicines and Surgical Instruments,	79	2	6½
Incidental Charges,	65	7	0
Rents, Rates, and Taxes,	49	16	3½
Prisoners' on Discharge,	48	17	2
Freights and Charges,	33	19	9
Discharged Prisoners' Clothing,	28	11	3
Allowances in lieu of Officers' Rations,	26	12	7
Funeral Expenses,	17	6	6
Advertising,	16	2	8
Bedding,	10	13	10
Chaplains' Requisites,	8	12	0
Fuel and Lighting,	4	9	7½
By Balance in favour of the Public,	370	17	8
Total,	£16,381	7	8½

Dr. ABSTRACT of MANUFACTURING ACCOUNT from 31st March to 31st December, 1856. *Cr.*

		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
March 31,	To value of Stock in Store,	956	2	4½	Dec. 31,	By Goods Manufactured and Sold,	1,549	2	4½
,,	,, Amount Paid for Raw Material,	2,562	14	3	,,	,, Value of Raw Material in Store,	1,328	9	4
,,	,, Balance, being Profit on Prisoners' Labour,	418	10	1	,,	,, Value of Manufactured Articles in Store,	940	13	8
					,,	,, Value of Untucked Frieze in Store,	119	1	4
		£3,937	6	8½			£3,937	6	8½

Profit on Prisoners' Labour for Manufactured Articles sold,	£418	10	1
Profit on Prisoners' Labour for Manufactured Articles in Store and not disposed of,	223	2	1
Total Profit on Manufactures,	£641	12	2

ABSTRACT of EXPENDITURE and VALUE of WORK executed in the Building Department for year ended 31st December, 1856.

Dr. *Cr.*

COST OF MATERIALS.	AMOUNT.			NATURE OF WORK EXECUTED.	AMOUNT.		
To Value of Stock on hands 31st December, 1855,	£108	11	9	By Value of Carpentry, as per Schedule,	£969	15	6
,, Amount Paid for Timber,	545	5	6	,, ,, Masonry, ,,	1,003	15	8
,, ,, Stone,	160	16	11	,, ,, Stone Cutting, ,,	229	16	4½
,, ,, Bricks,	337	0	0	,, ,, Smith's Work, ,,	191	16	5½
,, ,, Slates,	78	11	11	,, ,, Slating and Plastering, ,,	245	1	8
,, ,, Roman Cement, Iron, Culm, Sheet Lead, Nails, Small Stores, and Wages,	152	14	6	,, ,, Painting and Glazing, ,,	175	9	0
,, Value of Oils, Colours, and Culm, per War Department,	118	18	0	,, ,, Whitewashing, &c., ,,	387	1	10
,, Balance, being Profit on Prisoners' Labour,	2,433	13	5	,, ,, Excavations, ,,	295	11	5
				,, ,, Nails, Holdfasts, &c., ,,	13	9	2
				,, ,, Stock on hands, 31st December, 1856,	423	14	11
Total,	3,935	12	0	Total,	£3,935	12	0

RETURN of WORKS, and Value thereof, executed in the Building Department of the Prison for Year ended 31st December, 1856.

Nature of work executed.	Value of Carpentry, &c.	Value of Masonry.	Value of Stone cutting.	Value of Smiths' work.	Value of Slaters' and Plasterers' work.	Value of Painters and Glaziers' work.	Value of Whitewashers' work.	Value of Excavating work.	Total Value of work executed.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Fitting up Water-closet and Baths,	8 0 0	—	—	—	4 2 8½	2 4 7½	2 14 0	0 3 0	17 4 4
Iron Cook-house and Fittings,	31 6 6	56 4 2	1 12 0	36 8 11	2 7 4	6 2 8	6 11 0	4 4 4	144 16 11
Chief Warder's Office, Store, and Guardroom,	11 4 0	9 12 0	2 3 8	1 12 8	5 13 11½	1 0 5	7 10 6	6 1 4	44 18 6½
Addition to Carpenters' Shop and Forge,	14 8 6	40 0 3	1 14 0	0 18 2	1 14 7	1 2 0	2 2 4	3 10 6	65 10 4
Fitting up and Flooring Old Prison,	415 13 8	103 1 0	5 15 0	} 61 5 5½	36 7 11	29 12 4	159 8 4	55 18 0	918 12 6½
Debtors' Prison and Cells,	17 0 6	32 14 4	1 16 0						
Fitting up Governor's Office,	1 19 6	—	—	—	—	1 6 11	—	—	3 6 5
Provision and Material Store,	16 8 2	8 19 8	2 2 0	2 0 2	1 16 6	0 19 8½	1 4 3	3 6 8	36 17 1¼
Night Watchman's Sleeping-room,	16 19 6	—	0 8 0	1 0 2	1 18 4	1 3 6	—	—	21 9 6
Hospital Warder's Room and Warder's Hospital,	6 12 8	5 2 0	—	0 3 10	3 18 0	0 17 5¼	2 8 6	—	19 2 5¼
New Surgery and Hospital Store,	26 11 0	13 12 8	2 3 10	1 14 10	10 10 11	2 4 8¼	1 12 10	2 0 3	60 11 0¼
Painters' Shop, old Prison Yard,	8 16 0	10 3 4	—	—	—	0 4 1½	0 6 0	0 12 0	20 1 5½
Back Gate at Coal yard,	5 14 6	40 17 10	1 5 6	0 11 8	—	1 13 8	—	0 5 6	50 8 8
Sundry Works, Iron Prison,	22 10 3	17 6 8	2 0 4½	14 9 6	—	47 8 8	—	42 11 8	146 7 1½
Shoemaker's Shop,	22 17 0	10 7 6	0 5 0	0 7 0	1 2 6	1 2 4	2 18 0	2 13 4	41 12 8
School-room Fixtures,	5 12 0	—	0 2 6	—	—	6 14 5	2 13 3	—	15 2 2
Alterations, &c., Weavers' Shop,	8 4 2	2 3 0	0 12 0	1 3 2	0 9 2	0 6 3	—	—	12 17 9
Shoemakers' Cutting-shop,	22 11 0	10 14 5	0 14 0	0 11 6	12 10 1	0 5 10	0 3 4	0 16 8	48 6 10
Laundry, Kitchen, and Bakery,	215 15 7	560 12 8	202 11 0	13 15 7	130 11 6	5 15 11	8 9 0	17 19 4	1,155 10 7
Water Cistern Buildings,	9 7 3	14 2 8	1 6 6	0 9 10	13 3 2	2 3 1½	—	—	40 12 6½
Pump-house and Well-hole,	6 11 9	18 18 2	—	—	5 5 0	0 6 0	0 6 8	12 12 0	43 19 7
Sundry Repairs and Fitments, Alterations of Sundry Works, &c., &c.,	75 12 0	49 3 4	3 5 0	55 4 0	13 10 0	62 14 5½	188 13 10	142 16 10	590 19 5½
Nails, Holdfasts, &c., &c.,	13 9 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 9 2
Totals,	983 4 8	1,003 15 8	229 16 4½	191 16 5½	245 1 8	175 9 0¾	387 1 10	295 11 5	3,511 17 1

PHILIPSTOWN GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Governor's Report.

PHILIPSTOWN GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Medical Officer's Report.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Philipstown Convict Prison,
January 11, 1857.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to present my report of this prison for the past year, during which its general hygeian was satisfactory. No epidemic or other serious illness prevailed amongst the officers or prisoners.

The hospital contained, on the 1st of January, 75 patients; in the course of the year the admissions into hospital numbered 224, thus classified:—

Fever,	4	Abscesses,	5
Slight febrile attack,	25	Morbus coxæ,	5
Dysentery,	3	Indolent ulcers,	2
Diarrhœa,	8	Disease of knee-joint,	5
Colica,	2	General debility,	3
Inflammation of bowels,	1	Paralysis,	4
Hæmorrhoids,	5	Ophthalmia,	14
Fistula in ano,	1	Retention of urine,	3
Prolapsus ani,	1	Stricture of urethra,	1
Gastritis,	2	Orchitis,	2
Tabes mesenterica,	2	Erysipelas,	2
Chronic disease of liver,	4	Epilepsy,	10
Ascites,	2	Acute rheumatism,	1
Phthisis, and other serious diseases of respiratory organs,	35	Fractures,	2
Influenza,	5	Slight wounds and sprains,	9
Hæmoptysis,	5	Injury of head,	1
Cynanche tonsilaris,	5	Paronychia,	3
Disease of heart,	1	Otorrhœa,	1
Scrofula,	40		224

Number in hospital, 1st January, 1856,		75
Admitted during the year,		224
Total,		299
Discharged cured or relieved,	228	
Died,	23	
		251
Remained in Hospital, 31st December, 1856,		48

The following table shows—

I. The *monthly* average number of patients in hospital.

II. The average, under same head, for *entire year*.

	Average No. in Hospital.		Average No. in Hospital.
January,	76·258	July,	62·
February,	84·428	August,	57·709
March,	75·129	September,	52·333
April,	69·183	October,	53·645
May,	67·903	November,	45·700
June,	66·066	December,	44·548

Average number of hospital inmates for entire year, 62·962.

The prison contained, on 1st January, 1856,		308 convicts.
Admissions during year,		476 „
Total,		784

The deaths, as noticed in obituary, resulted from—

PHILIPSTOWN GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Medical Officer's Report.

Phthisis,	11	Tabes mesenterica,	1
Scrofula,	4	Paralysis,	1
Inflammation of bowels,	1	Old age and debility,	2
Dysentery,	2*		
Gastritis,	1	Total,	23

A mortality per centage of 2·933 in the Invalid Convict Depot of Ireland, can scarcely be deemed extraordinary when it is borne in mind that eleven prisoners, who died within the year, were admitted into hospital *directly* on their arrival from other prisons.

The casualties of the year, with one exception, deserve no particular notice. I advert to the case of William Grible, who, in a grievous assault by a fellow-prisoner, received a severe wound on his head, accompanied with concussion of his brain, and other symptoms which, at first, threatened to become very serious.

Independent of my ordinary duties, I had to contend with difficulties not, as I believe, equally the lot of other medical officers, which, if unsurmounted, must, by example, have materially obstructed the administration of the service. These are referable to the following heads:—

I. Feigned Diseases.
II. Idiocy and Lunacy.

I. As regards "feigned diseases" I found, on my assumption of duty, six convicts (amongst ten treated and observed as epileptics), viz., D., S., M'M., M., M'L., and F., who attracted my immediate attention, and raised suspicions that were fortified by observing the regularity with which they simultaneously and repeatedly "*began their fits*" during my visits to their wards. Three of the number, D., S., and M., carried out simulation to an extent barely credible, yet sufficient to impress on ordinary bystanders a belief as to the genuine character of their assumed disease. They invariably selected, for the display of their *talents*, the most solemn moments of Roman Catholic divine service, never failing, on such occasions, to disturb the chaplain, and to create general confusion in the congregation. Their perseverance seemed likely to baffle detection; however, by the application of caustic stimulants, chiefly alcohol, to the conjunctiva, by continuous observation, and by other means not less valuable, I succeeded in inducing them to abandon their useless and wicked career. D. alone presented resistance; his "fits" increased in frequency and violence; he assumed loss of speech; made signs for his clergyman, as if in a dying state. Still he finally relented, with free and open confession of his imposture, in the practice of which he admitted to have been trained, from infancy, by his mother, a strolling, accomplished practitioner in the "art" at "fairs and markets." None of those prisoners have reverted to their schemes after an interval of several months.

I have dwelt, perhaps, too much on this form of malingering

PHILIPSTOWN GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Medical Officer's Report.

practice; still, as I know it to be most deceitful in character, and difficult to detect, I consider myself bound to record those cases, with their results.

Here I may be permitted to offer my sincere thanks for the cordial, valuable, and unremitting assistance afforded by the Roman Catholic Chaplain, by the Governor, Deputy-Governor, Chief and other Warders, during my exertions to expose those impostors.

Five prisoners, D., R., D., K., and R., presented another form of feigned disease, as "bed-ridden patients." These were, without the slightest grounds to warrant their pretended debility, for a long period confined almost entirely to bed, in hospital, on full meat diet, with extras. To sanction such abuse could not fail to encourage its extension; and, although I experienced much annoyance in grappling with the difficulty, I had the satisfaction of removing the evil; and I believe that my exertions created a salutary deterrent effect throughout the prison.

One other malingering case calls for a few remarks. M., on his arrival in this prison (June, 1856), complained of diseased bladder, accompanied with pain and swelling in the region of that organ, complaints, according to his statement, of *long duration*. On examination, I discovered an enlargement in the lower part of the abdomen, which presented to the touch a hardened, immovable tumor, fully as large as the head of a child in utero. Finding no decrease in the swelling, after observation, in hospital, for some time, and being satisfied that the prisoner was free from disease of his urinary organs, I determined to test the true nature of the abdominal tumefaction. While the prisoner lay in bed, I placed my hand under the lower part of his spine, which was curved to an extent fully equal to the effect of administered strychnine. On removing the bed-clothes, I observed his thighs crossed in a remarkable manner, and I was struck with the peculiar, almost convulsive suppression of his breath. Sudden extension of his lower extremities reduced the spinal curvature, dispelled the tumor, and restored all parts to their normal condition, from which there has been no subsequent departure. This case presented a genuine instance of well-practised malingering, the failure of which made an undoubted impression on the prisoners in the ward, who witnessed the occurrence, as afterwards well known through the prison.

II. Idiocy, Lunacy.

Sensible of the delicate nature of the subject, I deem it my duty to refer to the number of convicts who are and have been confined in this prison, labouring under symptoms of variation between weak intellect and dangerous lunacy. I feel the great necessity to abstain from reporting such cases until continued surveillance shall remove all doubt. I agree entirely with the opinion that a medical man can never exercise too much caution in deciding upon doubtful cases of mental disease, more especially when such decision may involve breach of discipline, with

consequent punishment. The circumstances of alleged insanity, the probability or improbability of the disease being assumed, and many other obvious concomitants, materially assist the diagnosis. The motives for simulating insanity, with a view to escape the consequences of crime, cast on the medical examiner serious responsibility, as immunity, or the reverse, must depend on his opinion, which should not be determined by any single symptom; but by the knowledge, so far as such case can be ascertained, of the individual's history, moral, intellectual, and physical. There is more danger of supposing insanity to be simulated where it is real, than of supposing that to be real which is only pretended. No disease is more easily feigned, or more difficult to detect. The higher degrees of insanity are, in general, distinctly defined in their characters, and leave no doubt upon the nature of the affection. Not so in regard to many of the lower modifications, where great discretion is often required in judging whether the conduct of an individual is to be pronounced indicative of insanity.

Strengthened by such reasoning, relying on my own practical experience, and guided by principles of Psychology so admirably adapted to ameliorate symptoms which, commencing with *curable weakness of intellect*, not unfrequently terminates in *dangerous incurable insanity*, I have no hesitation in declaring my conviction that this prison, with its present arrangements, is entirely unsuited to promote the curative results always sought, and repeatedly gained, in regular lunatic asylums; but not to be expected from the occupiers of the cells (to which they are, in this prison, of necessity confined, to bar the dangers of association), where depressing passions lead to bodily inaction, with inevitable tendency to produce gloominess of mind and moroseness of temper; sad contrasts with the benefits derived from open air exercise, and other asylum appliances which promote the kindly feelings of the heart, and brighten the intellect with inward sunshine. As the mind acts on the body, so does bodily engagement re-act on the mind; thus the most violent inmates of an asylum, and those outcasts of society—hardened criminals—are often guided back to happy associations, to intellect, and morality, by being furnished with appropriate successions of objects and employments, to think upon and to enjoy.

In concluding this report, I have the pleasure to record my great satisfaction with the zeal and untiring assiduity evinced by my assistant, Mr. Henry King, in the discharge of his arduous duties. His *advanced professional acquirements*, combined with gentlemanly, unassuming demeanour, offer strong evidence of his present value in the public service, and portend success in his future career.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

MAURICE CORR, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.,
Medical Superintendent.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

PHILIPSTOWN GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Protestant Chaplain's Report.

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Philipstown Convict Prison,
January 5, 1857.

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with your desire, I beg leave to submit my report for the year ending 31st of December, 1856.

Having in my last detailed at some length the routine of my labours in the prison, I do not think it necessary to advert to that subject now, further than to say, that the same almost daily attendance for religious worship, and the same careful course of catechetical instruction and examination, has been pursued.

The experience of another year has convinced me more and more of the value of moral and religious instruction when applied to the prisoners, and of the benevolence and wisdom of those by whom it has been provided for them. Human language cannot, in my judgment, overstate its advantages in supplying them with better subjects for reflection, in diverting the current of their thoughts from its noxious channels, and in fertilizing their minds for the production of those virtues of industry, contentment, and self-reliance, which it is so desirable to find amongst them.

The system of moral culture which I have endeavoured to pursue has been such as would be likely to inspire them with fruitfulness of resources, to invigorate their minds, and give them strength of intellect and force of purpose to resist the manifold temptations which will be placed in their way. At the same time, in instructing the convicts I have laboured to give the precepts and motives suggested by revealed religion and the study of God's Word—that high position to which they are so pre-eminently entitled—"Wherewithal shall a young man cleanse his way? By taking heed thereto, according to Thy word."

A very limited acquaintance with these prisoners will show that the same mode of treatment will not answer with all, but that the moral culture must vary with the individual ; and the chaplain will readily perceive that his teaching must have regard to those peculiar biases of mind by which one prisoner is distinguished from another. With a view to this he must individualize and study the mental character of each of them, and thus be prepared to supply the appropriate remedy for their moral wants and necessities.

The conduct of the prisoners during their attendance on divine service has been such as to meet my approval. Their demeanour has been reverential, and the answers which I have received from many of them, when examined on the subject of my discourses, have evinced a very marked attention to them. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper has been administered at least four times a year in the prison chapel. This has been independent of the other occasions, on which I have judged it right to administer it in the hospital to dying and penitent communicants.

PHILIPSTOWN GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Protestant Chaplain's Report.

I should be omitting an important duty if I did not acknowledge here my sense of the diligence and success of the schoolmaster; and I cannot but regard him as a very valuable auxiliary in promoting the mental improvement of the prisoners. If this department had been committed to less skilful hands my difficulties would have been considerably increased.

It is gratifying to me to be able to state that I cannot learn that any of the discharged prisoners who had been under my pastoral care have been re-committed or involved in any fresh violation of the law. From some of them I have received letters, since their departure from this, breathing the warmest gratitude for the care and consideration shown to them by the authorities, and expressing a fixed determination, for the remainder of their lives, to pursue that path of rectitude which had, for the first time, been revealed to them here.

It is true that in commencing his labours the moral and religious instructor will find the minds of many of these convicts to be, indeed, a moral wilderness; but when he shall pursue his onward course, undiscouraged by those cases of ill success which will occasionally occur, and which will, I believe, be only exceptional, and leaning on the promised aid of the great Lord of the harvest, I have no doubt that a great measure of good will be accomplished, and that the seeds thus industriously sown will issue in the most precious and abundant fruits.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM LITTLE, Protestant Chaplain.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

Philipstown, January 20, 1857.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit the following report for the year 1856.

I am happy to be able to state that the conduct of the prisoners under my spiritual care has been, on the whole, during the past year, satisfactory. The defaulters' sheet will show that the recent increase of convicts in this prison has not been associated with a corresponding increase of crime, as the number of punishments, when compared with those of last year, has decreased by considerably more than one-half.

In an official letter of the 9th ult., forwarded through the Governor to the Board of Directors, I stated that the prison chapel accommodation was too limited for my present congregation. The fetid air, in consequence generated, is unfit for respiration, and must be extremely injurious, in a sanitary point of view, both to officers and convicts. I regret to say that no steps have been taken as yet to remedy the evil. The following figures will show that, abstracting altogether from the question of ventilation, the chapel is far too small to *contain* my present congregation.

PHILIPSTOWN GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report

Total number of Roman Catholic convicts in this prison on the 31st December, 1856,	429
Catholic officers,	30
Total,	459

Thus, my congregation, consisting of 459 individuals, would require (allowing four superficial feet to each), for the purposes of public worship, a space of 1,836 superficial feet. But the present available space in the prison chapel is 1,230 superficial feet, showing a deficiency of 606 superficial feet, and affording accommodation for only 307 out of a congregation of 459.

The sacrament of confirmation was administered by a venerated bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, in the month of September last, to upwards of 100 prisoners, principally juveniles, all of whom appeared imbued with sentiments of becoming reverence for the sacrament and respect for its minister.

Notwithstanding that my efforts to ameliorate the moral condition of the prisoners under my care have been always unremitting and assiduous, they have not always been successful, but have been in some instances deprived of their legitimate fruits by a well organized and systematic simulation on the part of some of the prisoners of epileptic fits, by means of which divine service and religious instruction were often interrupted. Immunity from work and hospital privileges were of course the objects sought to be attained. I find by a reference to my prison diary that one of those pseudo-epileptics, emboldened by success and demoralized by habitual deceit, feigned himself *in extremis*, and sacrilegiously received the last rites of the Church at the hands of one of my reverend assistants on the night of the 9th of April last.

The discovery of the deceit and detection of the offender, by the present medical superintendent, at once put an end to this growing evil, and afford an additional but unnecessary proof of Dr. Corr's undoubted professional attainments. In this instance, as in his general treatment of the prisoners, his services have been characterized by the most satisfactory results.

The school, which in every reformatory institution must be looked upon as a most valuable auxiliary in creating habits of reflection, industry, and self-reliance, is at present in a most efficient state, under the able and judicious management of the present schoolmaster.

In conclusion, I beg to express my conviction that the reformatory system now in operation in this prison is developing itself satisfactorily.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient, humble servant,

P. DOYLE, R. C. Chaplain.

The Directors of Government Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

HEAD SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

PHILIPSTOWN GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Head Schoolmaster's Report.

Philipstown Convict Prison,
January 12, 1857.

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with instructions received, I have the honour to submit my report on the school in connexion with this prison, for the year ended 31st December, 1856.

On taking charge of the school, in February last, I found 242 prisoners in attendance. These were divided into three classes, consisting of juveniles under eighteen years of age, adults from eighteen to thirty years of age, and prisoners over thirty years of age. During the second week of March I examined them individually, in order to ascertain the extent of their capacities and acquirements. I also examined them during the third week of December. The following tables show the state of the school, at both these periods, in reading, writing, and arithmetic.

The great majority of the prisoners in the First and Second Book of Lessons are old men, forty-five years and upwards, nearly all of whom have learned all they know of reading since they became inmates of the convict prisons. The prisoners in the other reading classes have, generally speaking, advanced from the lower to the higher classes during their time of imprisonment. In geography and grammar, which are taught both by lecture and from the class-books, their progress has far exceeded my expectations.

TABLE showing the State of the School.

	Second Week of March, 1856.				Third Week of Dec. 1856.			
	Juveniles.	Adults.	Old Men.	Total.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Old Men.	Total.
Reading—								
First Book, . .	9	16	30	55	1	14	44	59
Second Book, .	11	31	13	55	4	25	20	49
Sequel, . .	—	—	—	—	5	50	21	76
Third Book, . .	21	34	20	75	19	45	41	105
Fourth Book, .	13	26	18	57	16	55	40	111
Total, . .	54	107	81	242	45	189	166	400
Writing—								
On Paper, . .	23	40	28	91	40	131	84	255
On Slates, . .	31	67	53	151	5	58	82	145
Arithmetic—								
Tables, . .	40	47	45	132	5	51	44	100
Simple Rules, .	5	45	28	78	21	80	83	184
Compound Rules, .	2	6	5	13	5	22	11	38
Proportion, . .	3	4	1	8	2	11	9	22
Practice and above,	4	5	2	11	12	25	19	56
Total, . .	54	107	81	422	45	189	166	400

PHILIPSTOWN GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Head Schoolmaster's Report.

During the greater part of the year the school opened at half-past eight o'clock, until the shortness of the mornings prevented it from being opened sooner than nine; and latterly half-past nine o'clock, and closed at four, affording from six and a-half to five and a-half hours' instruction daily. This time has been divided so as to afford as much as possible to the least advanced classes. The juveniles received two hour's instruction daily for five days in the week; the third and fourth classes of adults, two hours on three days of the week; first, second, and sequel classes of adults, two hours, on four days of the week; third and fourth classes of old men, six hours in the week. This division of time continued until the beginning of the month of August, when, owing to the overcrowded state of the school, it was deemed expedient to admit only one class at a time, giving only one hour's instruction instead of two to each of the classes as formerly, with the exception of the juveniles, whose time at school remains unchanged.

Under the present arrangement the school-room and other appliances at my disposal are fully adequate to the requirements of the school. The excellent maps and the illustrations of natural history afford ample means for giving instruction on these useful subjects. The books and other requisites, which are regularly supplied to the prisoners in their cells for self-instruction, have been productive of very beneficial results.

I am happy to be enabled to state that, with very few exceptions, a desire for improvement in knowledge has become a prominent characteristic of the prisoners under my charge; that they have been docile, tractable, and attentive to the studies prescribed for them. Their conduct and demeanour in the school have been uniformly good. Only in nine cases has punishment been called for during the last eleven months. I have found appealing to the better portions of their nature, treating them with kindness, but at the same time with firmness, to be very important elements in humanizing them.

The salutary effects of prison discipline, their proficiency in secular knowledge combined with industrial training, and the influence of religion brought to bear on them by their chaplains, will have so modified their characters, that I entertain sanguine hopes that the great majority of them will become good and useful members of society when they are again restored to liberty.

In conclusion, I feel bound to express my grateful acknowledgments for the valuable assistance afforded me by the Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Chief Warder, in carrying out my views in the school, and for the kindness shown to me since I became an officer in the convict service.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

PATRICK FARRELLY, Head Schoolmaster.

To the Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

GRANGEGORMAN FEMALE DEPOT.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Governor's Report.

Grangegorman Convict Prison,
Dublin, 10th January, 1857.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit my Annual Report of this prison for the year ended 31st December, 1856.

	Convicts.	Children.
In custody, 1st January, 1856,	259	25
Received during the year,	47	2
	306	27

	Convicts.	Children.	Convicts.	Children.
Sent to St. Vincent's Reformatory,	46	–		
„ "The Shelter,"	5	–		
„ Cork Female Prison,	16	–		
Died,	5	12		
Discharged,	33	3		
	—	—	105	15
In custody, 31st December, 1856,			201	12

Under sentence of Transportation for—	
Life,	7
15 years,	7
14 „	2
10 „	39
7 „	44
Total,	99
Under sentence of Penal Servitude for—	
10 years,	1
8 „	1
6 „	11
4 „	89
Total in custody,	201

I certify that the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to, or brought under the notice of, a Director.

The conduct of the officers, as you are aware from the quarterly reports which you receive on the subject, has been most satisfactory, not even so much as a single fine having been inflicted during the past year.

The attendance of the non-resident officers has been highly gratifying; the zeal and efficiency, too, with which they have discharged the very important duties which devolve upon them, prove how anxious is their desire for the welfare of the inmates committed to their charge.

The sanitary condition of the prison continues in the same wholesome and perfect state in which it has hitherto existed.

The health of the prisoners during the last twelve months has, thanks to Divine Providence, been good, but five having died,

GRANGEGORMAN FEMALE DEPOT.

Governor's Report.

and these in a great measure were broken down in constitution and predisposed for almost any disease previously to their committal.

The hospital, under the care of Miss Ryan, is in the same state of efficiency and cleanliness for which it has been remarkable.

Industrial training has been very successfully carried out, and the progress of the prisoners in the various classes is a clear index to their anxiety for improvement.

The school, under the management of that efficient officer, Miss Denvir, is producing the fruits that were anticipated from it when under the National Board of Education. The convicts now know the benefits of literary instruction, and are most grateful for the benefits which this department confers upon them.

Moral training, being a paramount consideration, is strictly attended to.

The classification badges and discipline of the prisoners, which have produced such good effects, are, I presume, referred to in the Report of the Superintendent, to whom they more immediately belong.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

THOMAS L. SYNNOTT, Governor.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

Superintendent's Report.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Grangegorman Convict Prison,
1st January, 1857.

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with your order, I beg respectfully to submit my Report for the year ending 31st December, 1856; and, at the same time, to observe, that with us it has not been marked by any remarkable occurrences.

The system of discipline, &c., commenced in 1855, has been steadily carried on throughout the past year, and has still been found to regulate the conduct of prisoners better than when no stated marks approved or disapproved the same.

The decrease in the number of convicts at present in this prison, admits of those lately convicted being placed in separate confinement, and remaining there during the entire period of their probation, four months at least. Out of 259 female convicts here on the 1st January, 1856, forty-eight have been discharged on free pardon, having served four years out of their sentence of seven years' transportation, five have been sent to the Protestant Shelter, and thirty-four have been removed to the Roman Catholic Reformatory, Golden Bridge.

Of the total number discharged, two only, that I am aware of, have returned to their former course of life—one of them met with an untimely death, the other is at present a patient in the city hospital of this prison, suffering from symptoms of consumption.

GRANGEGORMAN FEMALE DEPOT.

Superintendent's Report.

Of those sent to the reformatories, the most satisfactory accounts have been received of their good conduct and industry. Thence, many have been placed in situations where they are respectably and honestly earning their livelihood: others have been sent home to friends willing to receive them, and no instance has occurred, to my knowledge, of any of these going astray.

In preparing the convicts for useful domestic employments, they are instructed in classes in needlework, and then in rotation are taught washing, cleaning, and cooking, as far as the limits of a prison will admit.

The number of convict children is very much reduced. soon the infants only will be left. This is most desirable, as children are a great detriment to the discipline of the prison, and it is most injurious for them.

In forwarding Miss Denvir's Report on the school department, I have much pleasure in bearing my strongest testimony to her untiring exertions, zeal, and efficiency.

I am also happy to report that all the female officers have evinced the greatest anxiety for the best interests of the prisoners. Two of the senior matrons have been promoted to a higher position in Newgate Female Convict Prison; their places are now occupied by others, of whom I have no doubt to be able to report favourably.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

MARIAN RAWLINS, Superintendent.

The Directors of Convict
Prisons, &c., &c.

Grangegorman Female Convict Prison,
12th February, 1857.

I hereby certify and solemnly declare, to the best of my knowledge and belief, that the rules laid down for the government of this prison have been complied with in every instance during the year 1856, except in such cases as had been distinctly reported to, or brought under the notice of, a Director.

MARIAN RAWLINS, Superintendent.

SURGEON'S REPORT.

Surgeon's Report.

13, Hume-street,
7th February, 1857.

GENTLEMEN,—In conformity with your desire, I beg leave to submit my Annual Report for the past year, 1856, in relation to the surgical department of the Richmond Female Government Prison. For the object of conciseness I use a tabular form recording the diseases treated; although a classified arrange-

GRANGEGORMAN FEMALE DEPOT.

ment is considerably departed from, I trust it will be found sufficiently clear for reference.

Surgeon's Report.

Scrofulous diseases in various organs and structures,	12	Malingers, factitious sores,	4
Erysipelas abscess — diseased ankle joint,	6	Total adults,	41
Syphilitic diseases, secondary,	3	CHILDREN.	
Ulcers, anthrax, burns,	4	Syphilitic psoriasis,	1
Spinal disease,	1	Syphilitic ophthalmia,	1
Ovarian disease,	1	Skin diseases,	3
Dropsy,	1	Spinal disease.	1
Porrigo,	2	Scrofulous ankle joint,	1
Olitis ophthalmia,	2	Total interns,	48
Fracture—hand,	1		
Skin diseases,	4	Externs,	17

I have to observe that the various modifications of scrofulous disease still continues to predominate. There can be no doubt that wherever the strumous disposition exists, it becomes developed under the unfavourable influence of long confinement and indolent habits, which it is difficult, in most instances, to correct within the walls of a prison.

The most remarkable case occurring in the past year is that of E. D., admitted into hospital for a complicated form of ovarian disease. In this instance there has been an unexpected amount of amendment, but I consider her condition to be still precarious.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

ALEXANDER READ,
Surgeon to the Richmond Government Prison.

To the Directors of Government Prisons.

Medical Officer's Report.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

45, Mountjoy-square,
January, 1857.

GENTLEMEN,—I have again the pleasing duty of giving a very favourable report of the sanitary state of the Grangegorman Government Prison during the past year.

Remaining in Hospital under my care, 1st January, 1856,	5
Received during the year,	163
Total,	168
Of these have been discharged,	155
Died,	4
Remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1856,	9
Total,	168

Daily Average Number of Sick for five years ending 31st December, 1856.

	1852.		1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.	
	Interns.	Externs.	Interns.	Externs	Interns.	Externs.	Interns.	Externs.	Interns.	Externs.
January, .	12·71	2·00	14·74	4·03	13·29	5·74	8·61	5·51	8·38	4·00
February, .	15·14	4·37	16·03	4·90	23·07	6·92	12·18	5·82	8·34	4·48
March, .	14·00	6·30	14·00	7·00	14·61	6·39	14·39	4·13	10·00	4·39
April, . .	13·03	5·37	16·46	5·87	11·43	5·86	13·30	4·83	10·26	5·16
May, . .	11·00	3·94	15·00	7·00	12·70	6·19	11·26	5·29	11·90	5·16
June, . .	9·00	4·59	14·30	8·23	10·36	6·00	10·80	5·80	11·76	5·13
July, . .	13·45	6·61	12·03	8·23	11·54	6·35	12·10	5·32	8·51	4·80
August, .	15·42	9·20	6·52	5·60	13·54	7·22	10·41	5·32	8·25	5·22
September, .	13·93	6·70	8·80	5·43	15·16	7·00	8·73	4·97	9·13	4·36
October, .	16·64	5·30	10·39	4·71	14·54	8·61	9·03	4·90	9·45	5·12
November, .	13·46	4·03	11·86	3·45	11·66	6·00	10·00	5·03	8·73	0·08
December, .	14·42	4·58	11·32	5·42	12·38	6·09	8·35	4·58	7·45	4·12
Average each year, .	13·51	5·25	12·62	5·82	13·69	6·53	10·73	5·12	9·34	4 33
Total No. of Admissions to Hospital,	137		127		159		189		163	

Diseases of those admitted to Medical Wards during the year.

Ascites and Anasarca, ...	5
Bronchitis and other pulmonary complaints, . .	30
Cephalalgia, ...	6
Convulsions, ...	4
Diarrhœa and Dysentery, ...	15
Dentitio, ...	3
Diseases of Stomach, Liver, Bowels, and Kidneys, .	10
Debilitas, ...	10
Epilepsia and Hysteria, ...	11
Exanthemata, ...	20
Erysipelas, ...	3
Fever, ...	6
Hydrocephalus, ...	4
Iritis and other affections of the eye, . .	5
Malingering, ...	6
Rheumatism and Neuralgia, ...	16
Uterine Complaints.	6
Hospital Nurses and Assistants, . . .	3
Total admitted during the year, . .	163

Particulars of the four fatal cases during the Year.

Name.	When received into Prison.	Age.	Convicted. Where.	Convicted. When.	When received into Hospital.	When Died.	Cause of Death.
						1856.	
M. C.,	March 2, 1853,	29	Kerry county,	Jan. 5, 1853,	Aug. 30, 1853,	April 19,	Phthisis.
M. B.,	Feb. 24, „	28	Limerick city,	„ 10, „	Mar. 24, 1856,	March 31,	„
M.W.,	June 29, 1852,	28	Galway co. .	June 17, 1852,	Feb. 22, „	July 1,	Liver Disease.
M. C.,	„ 3, 1853,	68	Antrim, . .	April 11, 1853,	Aug. 16, „	Sept. 7,	Phthisis.

GRANGEGORMAN FEMALE DEPOT.

Medical Officer's Report.

The freedom which this prison has enjoyed from attacks of epidemic disease, not only during the past year, but for the preceding three years, is as remarkable as it is satisfactory. I have before alluded to the undoubted healthiness of the site of this building, and the system of exercise and the excellent dietary in use. Having on former occasions mentioned my approval of the sanitary improvement carried out in this prison by the Board of Superintendence, in conjunction with the Directors, it is not now necessary that I should do more than repeat that the cleansing and re-construction of the prison sewers, the erection of a filtering apparatus on a new and excellent principle, by means of which the convicts now receive an unlimited supply of water freed from the impurities with which it had been previously loaded, have contributed much to the present healthy state of the prison. The attention and kindness of the several officers to the convicts placed under their charge, should not be omitted by me in enumerating the causes of the comfort and health which these poor women enjoy; and the absence of all severity, unless in exceptional cases, has, in my opinion, contributed not only to their reformation and the better discipline of the prison, but also to improve its sanitary condition. I have not had sufficient experience to speak of the general effects of the separate system, which is as yet but partially carried out in this prison, being confined to those under probation and punishment. I am not aware that any evil results have as yet sprung from it. I would say that prisoners subject to this punishment should be exposed to constant surveillance, and at once removed to an open class when the depressing effects of that peculiar mode of punishment become apparent. The usual period of four months' probation on committal, during which this mode of confinement is adopted, does not seem to cause any great degree of depression; but in one instance where it has been much longer prolonged, I at first observed considerable prostration, mental and physical, which in time, however, wore off. In this case, however, the depressing effects could be otherwise accounted for, murder being the crime for which the prisoner was convicted. I shall continue to watch closely the effects of this punishment, it being the intention to adopt the separate system generally in the prison at present in course of erection for female convicts, and hope to be prepared, on its completion, to recommend such modification in carrying it out as may, without interfering with its efficacy, prevent injurious effects, mental or physical, resulting to the prisoner.

There is a class amongst the convicts with whom I find it very difficult to deal. I allude to those who, though they cannot be pronounced actually insane, are of such defective mental organization as to render them, in my opinion, not wholly responsible for the violence and excitement which they too often exhibit. Of this class, there are about six at present in the prison, two or three of whom require restraint and occasional separation.

On looking over the tables which accompany this Report, it

GRANGEGORMAN FEMALE DEPOT.

Medical Officer's Report.

will be seen that there is a decrease from last year in the number admitted to hospital during the year, and also in the daily average number of sick in hospital. The class of cases admitted to the hospital were of the ordinary character; and the only affection at all approaching the character of an epidemic was that of measles, which is classed under the "Exanthemata," and with which, I believe, all the convict children were attacked, some of them very severely. The cases of fever, it will be seen, were few, and for the most part progressed favourably. The number of deaths in the medical wards was four, being the same as last year, and presented nothing unusual as to the causes of death.

I am not aware of any thing further requiring notice on my part.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

AWLY BANON,

Medical Superintendent of Female Convicts.

The Chairman and Directors
Government Prisons, &c., &c.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Chaplain's Report.

Grangegorman Government Prison,
Dublin, January 17, 1857.

The conduct of the prisoners committed to my care in Grangegorman Government Prison has been, on the whole, satisfactory during the past year. The greater number of them are now communicants, and of these I have some reason to hope favourably.

The prisoners continue to make good progress in reading and writing; and as I have visited the school frequently during the year, I feel bound to bear testimony to the zeal and efficiency of the mistress, as well as to her success in interesting the prisoners in her instructions.

WILLIAM MATURIN, Chaplain.

The Directors of Convict Prisons.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

Grangegorman Government Prison,
February 13, 1857.

GENTLEMEN,—I have been so short a time (since last November only) Chaplain of the Grangegorman Convict Prison that I regret that I cannot give you as full and satisfactory report as is desirable. However, I feel great pleasure in bearing testimony, from what I have witnessed, to the observance of the rules and discipline of the prison on the part of the officers, as well as to the generally good conduct and attention to their religious duties, of the prisoners under my charge.

GRANGEGORMAN FEMALE DEPOT.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

I feel, indeed, very great satisfaction in the discharge of my duty towards them, as they appear to appreciate the religious instruction they receive, and the efforts that are made for their spiritual improvement.

Those who have been discharged from the prison since I became connected with it have left, apparently, in very excellent dispositions—anxious to lead a good life, and earn their bread honestly in future; and I have but little doubt that they will do so, provided they get some employment, or means of subsistence.

But we must not be surprised if some of those poor creatures who, at the termination of their imprisonment, are cast homeless and friendless on the world, and exposed to all the temptations of poverty and misery, should relapse into crime, and become again the inmates of a prison. There is no class of prisoners more deserving of sympathy and aid than those who, truly penitent for the past, are most anxious, by their future good conduct, to redeem their lost character, and be admitted again into society.

With respect to the discipline of the prison, I take the liberty of strongly urging the propriety of having the cells lighted, so that the prisoners might spend more time in useful employment than they do under the present system, whereby they are locked in from dusk till about seven o'clock next morning, with nothing whatever to do but sleep or pass their tedious hours in idle, if not immoral, conversation. This is an evil which cannot be remedied too soon.

Again, I would suggest a better classification of the prisoners, so that the very vicious and unruly may be kept separate from those who are not so depraved, and who are anxious to reform their lives. One disorderly member is enough to disturb and check the improvement of an entire class.

I have great pleasure in expressing my obligations to the Governor and other officers of the prison for their uniform civility, and their kind assistance to me in the discharge of my duties; and begging that you will accept my apology for this very brief report, I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

EDMOND SCULLY, Catholic Chaplain.

To the Directors of Convict Prisons.

Presbyterian Chaplain's Report.

PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Blackhall-street, January 19, 1857.

GENTLEMEN,—In sending you a report of the female convicts in Grangegorman Prison under my care for the year 1856, I have nothing particular to mention, except that they have, in general, been well conducted, and are making progress in their knowledge of the Sacred Scriptures. One of them who came into the prison about a year since was, for some time, troublesome, but has greatly improved in temper and in conduct. Another, who was guilty of a capital offence, has, since she came into prison, last May, conducted herself in a very satisfactory

manner, and has given evidence, so far as I can judge, of being a true penitent. GRANGEGORMAN FEMALE DEPOT.

I remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
S. SIMPSON, Presbyterian Chaplain,
Grangegorman Prison, Dublin. *Presbyterian Chaplain's Report.*

To the Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

SCHOOL MATRON'S REPORT.

School Matron's Report.

Grangegorman, January 3, 1857.

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with directions received, that a report on the state of the convict school under my care should be furnished, I beg most respectfully to submit the following.

During the past year 208 prisoners were committed to my charge, and I am happy in being able to state that they have evinced a desire to improve themselves in the different branches taught. Many have made respectable progress, considering their advanced age, and their attendance in school only six hours each week.

The system of instruction and the arrangements adopted for teaching are of the same description as those in use during the previous year, and which, from satisfactory results, appear to be valued by the prisoners. It is truly gratifying to be in a position to report the good conduct of all classes, old and young, and their attention during school hours.

Hoping that my constant exertions to improve the condition of the prisoners over whom I am placed may prove satisfactory, I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your faithful and obedient servant,

MARY DENVIR.

CORK GOVERNMENT PRISON.

CORK GOVERNMENT PRISON.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Superintendent's Report.

Cork Government Prison,
9th January, 1857.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to submit to you my second Annual Report in reference to the Cork Government Prison, for the year ending 31st December, 1856. At the close of last year the numbers then in the prison amounted to 360. On the 31st December, the numbers were 442, showing for the year an increase of 82, exclusive of the prisoners who, during the course of the year died, were transferred to Grangegorman Government Prison, and those who were discharged in consequence of the expiration of their terms of imprisonment. The aggregate number of those who died or left the prison during the year, was 67, for the particulars of which I beg to refer you to the accompanying Statement of Number Committed and Disposed of from the 1st of January, 1856, to 31st December, 1856.

I have great satisfaction in reporting an improvement both in the state of the prison and the conduct of the prisoners. The system of treatment adopted towards the latter does not vary materially from that mentioned in my former Report. There have been a

CORK GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Superintendent's Report.

good many punishments, but, with a few exceptions, they have been for offences of a very trivial nature; the exceptional cases were specially reported to you, and orders made upon them.

Within the last few months the school department has been placed under the management of two teachers, trained under the National Board of Education, from which very great advantages have already resulted. The prisoners learn with greater facility, and have begun to take a stronger interest in their own improvement.

They arrive in the prison, in the great majority of cases, grossly ignorant, but already many of them can read and write fairly; and some of those who, on entering the prison, did not even know the alphabet, are now capable of acting as monitresses. As a proof of the desire of the prisoners for education, I may mention that some who entered four months since, entirely ignorant, learned their letters in the school, and by their own efforts in the probationary cells have brought themselves on to spelling and reading.

Great benefit has accrued to the prisoners from the attendance of the Chaplains, who are most assiduous in the performance of their duties. The Roman Catholic Chaplain visits the prison daily, a matter, indeed, rendered necessary by the large number under his care, there being 414 prisoners of that persuasion in the depot. The Sisters of Mercy also visit the Roman Catholic prisoners in classes one day in the week, and visit the hospital constantly, and their influence has been most beneficial.

I have to record a great improvement in the accommodation of the prisoners by the addition of part of the South Charitable Infirmary, owing to which there is now added to the building a Roman Catholic Chapel sufficiently large for 400 prisoners, room for sleeping in association for 57, and in cells for 23.

During the course of the past summer an improvement in the sewerage was made under the inspection of the steward, from which I have observed great benefit to the health of the prisoners.

I have much pleasure in recording my satisfaction with the conduct of the officers in general. Some incompetent persons who were appointed were discharged before their term of probation had expired. I would, however, take the liberty to suggest that appointments of officers should be from persons of as respectable a station as possible. The prisoners are exceedingly sharp in discerning any thing like evidences of vulgarity or want of education; and when they do so, they lose all respect for the officer in whom they perceive those deficiencies; and in this way, it will be seen that there is an injury to the maintenance of discipline.

A great difficulty under which I labour in the management of the prison, is the want of suitable employment with which to keep the prisoners in constant and useful occupation. The store is now crowded with shirts and socks, made by the prisoners, of which I have no means of disposal. The shirts have the convict stripe on them, and therefore could not be sold to any but a Government Prison. Forty-one women are constantly employed in the laundry, who, in addition to the ordinary work of the prison, also do the washing of the Spike Island depot.

Then, in cooking, cleaning, and assisting in the stores, there is employment for about fifty more; and the rest, then, when not engaged in school, I am forced to employ in sewing and knitting, in which branches, as I have said, there is already a large accumulation of work done. As I understand that crochet-work has been spoken of as a useful employment for prisoners, I think it right to mention that, as far as my experience goes, it has not been found serviceable to the industrial character of those females outside amongst whom it has been introduced. From the testimonies of persons well acquainted with the working of the system, I understand that it generates lazy habits, and leads to an inordinate passion for dress; it creates a great aversion to hard labour of any description, and quite unfits them for the capacity of servants.

I beg most respectfully to suggest the necessity that exists of sending out of the prison all children over two years old; under that age, of course, it would not be practicable or right to separate the child from its mother: but when its intelligence begins to awaken, it receives ideas from the association with prisoners which certainly must tend to its demoralization. There are now in the prison children from four to five years of age, who are quite acquainted with the crimes of their mothers, of which they talk freely, and without any sense of shame or regret. After the children are able to walk, I set the women to work for some hours every day; but, as the mother returns to the child again at night, of course it is impossible to prevent the evil influence she can have on a youthful mind. As a general rule, the department of the nursery is the most troublesome in the prison, and it is almost impossible to maintain efficient discipline in it. The presence of the children occasions quarrels amongst the women themselves, and gives them a ready excuse for noise or disorder, when, owing to the crowded state of the prison, and the shortness of the staff, the matron of that ward has to attend to other prisoners.

I have to state to the Directors that I am greatly impressed with the advantage to the prisoners of transmission to the refuges previous to being finally discharged. Those who are well conducted fear to leave the prison directly, as they feel conscious they cannot obtain honest employment, with the disgrace of conviction attaching immediately to them; and it would be very desirable that the same advantage should be granted to the prisoners sentenced to penal servitude. I have now in the prison some of that class, who are extremely well conducted, and would, I make no doubt, prove excellent members of society.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

DELIA J. LIDWILL, Superintendent.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,
Castle, Dublin.

I certify that, to the best of my belief, the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to, or brought under the notice of, a Director.

DELIA J. LIDWILL, Superintendent.

CORK GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Superintendent's Report.

STATEMENT of NUMBER of CONVICTS COMMITTED and DISPOSED of from 1st January to 31st December, 1856, viz.:—

	Adults.	Children.
In custody 1st January, 1856,	360	14
Received during the year,	149	9
Born in the Prison,	–	1
Total,	509	24

Discharged during the year,	45
Transferred to Grangegorman,	12
Transferred to Lunatic Asylum,	2
Discharged on Ticket of Licence,	1
Died,	7
Total,	67

Remaining in custody, 31st Dec., 1856, 442——509 . 24

AGES OF PRISONERS IN CUSTODY.

Under 15 years,	1
„ 20 „	56
„ 25 „	156
„ 30 „	78
„ 35 „	60
„ 40 „	17
„ 45 „	32
45 years and upwards,	42
Total,	442

CONVICTIONS OF PRISONERS IN CUSTODY.

1850,	1
1851,	1
1852,	32
1853,	158
1854,	122
1855,	100
1856,	28
Total,	442

SENTENCES OF PRISONERS.

Penal Servitude, 4 years,	262	Transportation, 7 years,	113
„ 6 „	14	„ 10 „	25
„ 7 „	1	„ 14 „	5
„ 8 „	1	„ 15 „	11
„ 10 „	1	„ Life,	8
„ Life,	1	Total,	442

Age of youngest prisoner, 14 years.
„ oldest „ 63 „

STAFF OF PRISON OFFICERS.

Superintendent,	1	Kitchen Matron,	1
Medical Attendant,	1	Assistant Matron and Superintendent's Clerk,	1
Protestant Chaplain,	1	Assistant Matrons,	4
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	1	Gate Porter,	1
Steward,	1	Night Watchmen,	3
School Matrons,	2	Messenger and Steward's Clerk,	1
Hospital Matron,	1	Hospital Nurse,	1
Principal Matrons,	2	Total number of Officers,	31
Class Matrons,	7		
Laundry Matron,	1		
Class Matron, Store Department,	1		

DELIA J. LIDWILL, Superintendent.

STEWARD AND ACCOUNTANT'S REPORT.

Cork Convict Prison,
January 20, 1857.

GENTLEMEN,—In obedience to your directions, I have the honour to submit a general account of the receipts and expenditure of money during the twelve months ended 31st December, 1856, and a report on the prison buildings for the same period.

GENERAL ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for Twelve Months ended 31st December, 1856.

1856.	*Dr.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Jan. 1,	To Balance in favour of Public, 31st Dec., 1855,	48	6	0¾
Dec. 31,	To Lodgments by Paymaster of Civil Services,	8,133	1	1
,,	Disallowance in respect of Chaplain's Salary, 1854,	8	6	8
,,	Refund of Overpayments, 1855 and 1856,	1	14	7
,,	Receipts on account of Contingencies,	43	9	3
,,	,, Convicts' Clothing,	6	12	8
,,	,, Manufactures,	991	12	1
,,	,, Convicts' Gratuities,	42	9	9½
,,	,, Washing,	178	12	5¼
,,	Sale of old Materials,	6	6	11
		£9,460	11	6½

1856.	*Cr.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Dec. 31,	By Payments on account of—			
,,	Salaries,	1,481	3	4½
,,	Wages,	81	11	2½
,,	Victualling,	3,072	14	7
,,	Brushes, Brooms, &c.,	41	8	10
,,	Alterations and Repairs,	538	8	4
,,	Incidental Charges,	26	17	6
,,	Contingencies,	50	6	10½
,,	Manufactures,	1,910	1	5
,,	Utensils and Furniture,	161	1	4½
,,	Implements,	4	1	0
,,	Medicines and Surgical Instruments,	50	19	2
,,	Medical Comforts,	55	19	6¼
,,	Convicts' Gratuities,	92	18	0½
,,	Freights and Charges,	19	17	4¾
,,	Travelling Charges,	13	3	7
,,	Prisoners on Discharge,	80	8	7
,,	Convicts' Clothing,	1,136	18	2¾
,,	Funeral Expenses,	6	3	0
,,	Fuel and Lighting,	3	19	10
,,	Washing and Soap,	189	15	3
,,	Cleaning Prison,	35	18	0
,,	Bedding,	45	0	1
,,	Advertising,	2	4	2
,,	Officers' Rations,	196	19	11¾
,,	Rents, Rates, &c.,	72	9	0
,,	Removal of Prisoners,	10	17	3
,,	Officers' Clothing,	16	7	3
,,	Balance in favour of Public,	62	18	8½
		£9,460	11	6½

CORK GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Steward and Accountant's Report.

The payments on account of alterations and repairs of buildings amounted to £538 8*s.* 4*d.*, of which £250 2*s.* 11½*d.* was incurred and paid since the commencement of the current financial year; if from the first-mentioned sum £91 0*s.* 1½*d.*, paid for charges incurred in the year 1855, be deducted, the actual liabilities for the twelve months will stand at £447 8*s.* 2½*d.*, of which amount £115 10*s.* was paid to Mr. Perrott for new boilers and drying apparatus in the laundry department, and £23 10*s.* to Mr. Cassidy for supports to a portion of one of the main walls; the remainder, £308 8*s.* 2½*d.*, has been disbursed for works performed under my personal directions. The last sum has covered the necessary repairs of the prison, which, owing to the great extent and the age of the buildings, were very large, while many weak and dangerous points have been secured, and the prison made so safe as to remove apprehension of escape. A neat and commodious Protestant chapel has been constructed in a part of the prison which was occupied by some useless cells; the upper portion of the building rented from the Trustees of the South Infirmary, converted into a Roman Catholic chapel, capable of properly accommodating all the prisoners of that persuasion; the remaining portions of the same building, and the old Roman Catholic chapel fitted up into accommodation for eighty additional prisoners; considerable improvements made in the lighting and ventilation of places which needed attention in these respects, an increased and convenient supply of water obtained, a new store formed and fitted with shelves, &c.; a dead-house built, additional office accommodation provided, the drying-green fitted with posts and rails, the exercising yards levelled and improved, and water-escapes provided; new privies built in the yards, and old ones altered and enlarged, and a system of sewerage introduced by which all ordure is carried away by the agency of water. The last-named works have been of especial service, as they have done away with the old system of boxes, which was a fruitful source of filth and nuisance of an offensive and unhealthful nature, and has stopped the expensive and objectionable practice of bringing night-soil men into the prison twice a week, to remove accumulation, a process requiring for safety the presence, with those men, of one of the few and hard-worked male officers of the staff, and rendering the locality of operation almost unapproachable. That good use has been made of the capabilities of the place for improving its sanitary condition, is established by the fact that during the past year no disease of a contagious nature has appeared in the prison, although such were prevalent in the city; this I believe to be owing, under Providence, to cleanliness in the yards and wards, frequent use of lime-wash, a wholesome dietary, the habits of personal cleanliness enforced amongst the prisoners, and medical precautionary steps.

On the whole, the condition of the buildings is as satisfactory as could be expected in a temporary prison, where the object

CORK GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Steward and Accountant's Report.

of outlay is to keep the place in a healthful and necessarily secure and decent condition.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

F. M'G. EAGAR,
Steward and Accountant.

The Directors of Convict Prisons.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Medical Officer's Report.

Cork, January, 1857.

GENTLEMEN,—Agreeably to your instructions, I beg leave to forward the Medical Report of Cork Prison for the year 1856.

Number of patients in hospital, January 1st, 1856,	28
Number admitted since, to December 31st, 1856,	302
Total,	330
Discharged,	291
Died,	7
Remaining in hospital, 31st December, 1856,	32
Total,	330

NUMBER of DEATHS during the YEAR.

Registry Number.	Initials of Name.	Received at Cork.	Admitted into Hospital.	Died.	Disease.
305	M R.	Sept. 10, 1855,	April 7, 1856,	June 6, 1856,	Phthisis.
256	S.B.	June 15, „	June 4, „	June 13, „	Pneumonia.
250	M.B.	June 15, „	Mar. 24, „	July 3, „	Hepatitis.
286	E.H.	Sept. 8, „	Sept. 8, 1855,	July 10, „	Phthisis.
284	A.B.	Sept. 8, „	April 5, 1856,	July 13, „	Phthisis.
152	E.B.	Mar. 12, 1856,	May 23, „	July 18, „	Phthisis.
193	M.M.	April 10, 1855,	Dec. 9, „	Dec. 9, „	Morbis Cordis.

DISEASES of those admitted to HOSPITAL during the YEAR.

Acute and Chronic Bronchitis,	25	Dysentery,	10
Tonsilitis,	8	Hepatic diseases,	3
Aphonia,	1	Hæmatemesis,	2
Phthisis,	3	Dyspepsia,	19
Pneumonia,	1	Debility,	11
Pleurisy,	1	Dropsy,	1
Cordiac diseases,	6	Rheumatism and Neuralgia,	30
Epistaxis,	1	Hysteria and Epilepsy,	3
Hæmoptysis,	2	Mania,	2
Febricula,	30	Leucorrhœa,	1
Erysipelas,	3	Dysuria,	1
Gastralgia,	27	Scrofula,	5
Colic,	10	Abscess,	14
Bilious Cholera,	1	Ophthalmia,	25
Diarrhœa,	7	Hæmorrhoids,	6

CORK GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Medical Officer's Report.

Prolapsus Ani,	3	Burns,	3
Prolapsus Uteri,	1	Lepra,	6
Dislocation,	1	Papular Eruptions,	11
Fracture,	1	Psora,	2
Synovitis,	1	Syphilitic Eruption,	1
Ulcers,	6		
Sprains,	2		302
Wounds,	4		

There have been 2,206 extern cases of illness treated in the different cells and wards of the prison; some of these I should have taken into hospital, but the present accommodation being very limited, I preferred treating them as extern patients, and would, therefore, recommend that the north room of hospital range be appropriated, with as little delay as possible, to its original purpose of a ward.

The increased number of prisoners, especially within the last few months, renders this absolutely necessary. I would also suggest that some alteration should be made, so as to afford, if possible, the convenience and advantage of proper water-closets in the hospital, where they are especially required.

This could be effected at a moderate expense. The present system is most defective, indeed injurious.

As the position of medical officer to a prison is one which renders him peculiarly liable to be imposed on by malingerers, I have found in all doubtful cases that confinement in one of the hospital cells, and suitable diet, for a short time, have very speedily decided their nature.

Two prisoners were transferred to the Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum, the symptoms of insanity having become very decided, after careful observation, for a lengthened period. One of these was not remarked on in the return from the county prison at the time of her reception here; but, on inquiry some time afterwards, when the disease became manifest, it was stated by the medical officer of the gaol that she did labour under insanity, and was at times so violent as to require restraint.

The other case originated in this establishment. Six prisoners have been subject to fits of excitement, almost approaching to insanity, but all have become more or less amenable to discipline.

Seven prisoners have died, but the majority of them were very much broken down in health on their reception here, so that the entire mortality (although less than two per cent.) cannot be fairly attributed to diseases contracted in this establishment. Many prisoners have been so much enfeebled on arrival here from the different gaols, that I found it necessary to admit them forthwith to hospital, and after some time the greater number acquired comparative strength.

In the early part of the year there was an outbreak of small-pox of a malignant type in this city and vicinity; but, by the thorough vaccination of the children, and any doubtful cases amongst the prisoners, we were not visited by a single case of this virulent epidemic. I am happy to add, that the improvements effected during the year in the ventilation, sewerage, and

increased supply of water, have been very conducive to the sanitary state of the prison.

CORK GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Medical Officer's Report.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

BARRY DELANY,

Medical Superintendent.

The Directors of Government Prisons, Dublin Castle.

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Protestant Chaplain's Report.

Cork, January, 1857.

GENTLEMEN,—During the past year a great benefit has been conferred on the Protestant inmates of the Cork Government Prison by the fitting up and appropriating exclusively for divine worship and religious purposes a suitable apartment, in a convenient part of the prison.

Service was performed there for the first time on the 3rd August, 1856, and since then we have used it with great comfort and satisfaction.

It could hardly have been expected that the prisoners would attach the same solemnity to, or be so much impressed by, a service performed in an apartment made use of for other purposes besides. I have to thank you, therefore, for acceding so readily to my wishes on this subject.

The general conduct and improvement of the prisoners under my charge during the year ending 31st December, 1856, has I think been such as, with very few exceptions, could not fail to afford much satisfaction.

Expectations of permanent amendment are, however, often damped by the thought that there is no suitable asylum for the reception of well-conducted Protestant prisoners when their term of punishment has expired. Some of the most hopeful amongst them seem sometimes almost to dread the period of their release, and to look forward to the time when they shall be thrown again upon the world, as one full of danger, and presenting the greatest obstacles to the carrying out of their best resolutions.

I know that this question of what is to be done with convicts when their term is completed, has already largely engaged the attention of those anxious to ameliorate the condition of these outcasts of society; and I do hope that the plan or plans which may be devised will greatly lessen, at least, if not remove, what is acknowledged to be one of the greatest difficulties connected with the efforts for the reformation of criminals.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

GILBERT M. M'CORD,

Chaplain, Cork Female Prison.

The Directors of Convict Prisons.

CORK GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Cork, January 26, 1857.

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with your instructions, conveyed to me by the superintendent, I have the honour to submit my report of the female convicts committed to my care in the Cork depot, for the year ended 31st December, 1856.

I am happy in being able to state that their conduct was, in general, good. I found them, ordinarily speaking, docile, and most anxious to profit by the instructions given them. The poor prisoners feel most grateful for any effort made for their spiritual advancement.

I have every reason to think that the exertions of the chaplain are, with God's assistance, attended with some success. The convicts, when impressed with a lively sense of the teachings of revealed religion, shed tears of gratitude to God for their delivery from their past follies, and look upon their conviction—considered before as a misfortune—as a means ordained by God for their conversion.

I frequently heard them acknowledging the Divine providence which has conducted them to prison, where they are enabled to discover the enormity of past offences and have the opportunity of expiating them.

When fully convinced of this truth they endeavour to make all the reparation they can to God. It is to this conviction I would generally attribute the docility of the prisoners, their respect for and obedience to superiors, and their compliance with prison discipline. The classification of prisoners and the introduction of "conduct badges" have been productive of good results, as they afford a fresh impetus to religious improvement. The system of separation adopted in the female depot is calculated to do good. It affords the prisoners an opportunity to reflect, and leads to a change of sentiment.

I found the convicts, while in probation, more anxious to approach the confessional than when removed to the associated classes. The school, I consider, will become a powerful auxiliary in the cause of reformation; for the more enlightened the prisoners become the better will they appreciate religious instruction.

I take this opportunity of bearing testimony to the order and discipline maintained in it, and also to the zeal and energy of the teachers in imparting knowledge.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN SHEEHAN, R. C. Chaplain.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,
Castle, Dublin.

SCHOOL MATRONS' REPORT.

CORK GOVERNMENT PRISON.

School Matrons' Report.

Female Convict Prison, Cork,
January 8, 1857.

GENTLEMEN,—Being called upon to give the annual report of the Cork Convict Prison School, we beg leave to submit the following remarks to your consideration.

On our taking charge of the above school we found established in it a system of order, by the judicious arrangement of the Superintendent, productive of the best results. The matrons of the respective classes in attendance remain with them during school hours, and are responsible for their order while there; consequently the teachers' time can be wholly given to the improvement of the prisoners in the different subjects of education. Regarding their progress in literature, we found that as far as reading and writing were concerned they had succeeded wonderfully, considering their age and circumstances, and they showed a great desire to advance in these two branches, but to go no further. Therefore we had some difficulty in introducing three other subjects, namely, spelling from text book, geography, and arithmetic. The former they despaired of ever succeeding in, and the latter they considered mere nonsense. However, the system of National Education has so far aided us that our instructions in the above subjects are now looked forward to with pleasure; and the undivided attention of each prisoner during lessons proves they are anxious to profit by the advantages kindly granted to them by Government.

We must also state that the conduct of the prisoners has been remarkably good during the period that we have had charge of them; for we have never met with the least interruption from any of them in the discharge of our duties. This is more than is generally expected from a class of people whose habits of life have been dissolute and unrestrained, and who are inclined to look upon education as a something far above their sphere, from the mistaken notion that want of intelligence is characteristic of the perpetrator of crime. Our success in this respect we owe in a great measure to the active part taken by our Superintendent and chaplains in every thing connected with the moral and religious training of the prisoners.

We have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servants,

MARY O'HANLON,
ELIZA M. CROSBIE, } School Matrons.

CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONERS.

Reading—First Book,	140	Reading—Third Book,	35	}	Total, 412.
„ Second „	101	„ Fourth „	55		
„ Sequel „	81				

There are at present ninety writing small hand, and forty-three commencing with large hand. The same number of women are learning geography and arithmetic.

To the Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

APPENDIX.

Proportion of Sick and Deaths in Irish Convict Prisons

RETURN showing the PROPORTION of SICK and DEATHS to the Number of Prisoners in the Irish Convict Prisons for the years 1854, 1855, and 1856.

	1854.					1855.					1856.				
	Spike Island and Philipstown.	Cork and Grange-gorman.	Newgate and Smithfield.	Mountjoy.	TOTALS, 1854.	Spike Island and Philipstown.	Cork and Grange-gorman.	Newgate and Smithfield.	Mountjoy.	TOTALS, 1855.	Spike Island and Philipstown.	Cork and Grange-gorman.	Newgate and Smithfield.	Mountjoy.	TOTALS, 1856.
No. of Prisoners, . .	2,290	339	556	443	3,628	1,777	488	430	452	3,147	1,619	613	199	421	2,852
Average daily No. of Sick,	276	25	46	21	368	203	36	65	17	321	101	42	35	16	194
No. of Deaths, . .	241	6	33	9	289	101	8	31	9	149	35	11	5	3	54
Per centage on prison population, . . .	10·5	1·8	5·9	2·	8·	5·7	1·6	7·2	2·	4·7	2·1	1·8	2·5	·7	1·9

Comparative Abstract of the Estimates

FOR THE

MAINTENANCE OF THE CONVICT PRISONS,

FOR THE YEARS 1855–56 AND 1856–57.

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT of the Estimates for the Maintenance of the CONVICT PRISONS in IRE with a Summary of the Expenses for all the Establishments, a

HEADS OF SERVICE.	MOUNTJOY, 530 Prisoners 1855-56. 530 „ 1856-57.				SMITHFIELD, 320 Prisoners 1855-56. 320 „ 1856-57.				NEWGATE, 300 Prisoners 18 300 „ 18			
	1855-56.		1856-57.		1855-56.		1856-57.		1855-56.		18	
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	
Salaries of principal officers and clerks,	1,270	0	0	1,420	0	0	655	0	0	730	0	0	360	0	0	47
Cost per prisoner,	2	7	11	2	13	7	2	0	11	2	5	7	1	4	0	
Wages of inferior officers and servants,	1,793	0	0	1,609	0	0	865	0	0	620	0	0	583	0	0	61
Cost per prisoner,	3	7	8	3	0	9	2	14	1	1	18	9	1	18	1	
Salaries and wages of manufacturing department,	.	.		.	.		90	0	0	90	0	0	170	0	0	176
Cost per prisoner,	.	.		.	.		0	5	7	0	5	7	0	11	4	0
Total amount for salaries,	3,063	0	0	3,029	0	0	1,610	0	0	1,440	0	0	1,113	0	0	1,26
Total cost per prisoner,	5	15	7	5	14	4	5	0	7	4	9	11	3	13	5	4
Rations for officers,	.	.		.	.		205	4	0	162	0	0	136	16	0	152
Cost per prisoner,	.	.		.	.		0	12	10	0	10	1	0	9	1	0
Uniforms for officers and servants,	153	0	0	148	10	0	99	0	0	81	0	0	72	0	0	85
Cost per prisoner,	0	5	9	0	5	7	0	6	2	0	5	1	0	4	10	0
Victualling prisoners,	5,441	6	0	4,902	10	0	3,146	0	0	2,880	0	0	2,950	0	0	2,700
Cost per prisoner,	10	5	4	9	5	0	9	13	6	9	0	0	9	16	6	9
Clothing prisoners,	662	10	0	596	5	0	400	0	0	360	0	0	375	0	0	337
Cost per prisoner,	1	5	9	1	2	3	1	5	0	1	2	3	1	5	3	1
Bedding prisoners,	66	5	0	66	5	0	80	0	0	80	0	0	75	0	0	75
Cost per prisoner,	0	2	6	0	2	6	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0
Medicines and surgical instruments,	35	0	0	45	0	0	35	0	0	35	0	0	35	0	0	36
Cost per prisoner,	0	1	4	0	1	8	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	4	0
Medical comforts (extra for the sick),	50	0	0	50	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	32	0	0	36
Cost per prisoner,	0	1	10	0	1	10	0	1	10	0	1	10	0	2	1	0
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on liberation,	30	0	0	72	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100
Cost per prisoner,	0	1	1	0	2	9	0	6	3	0	6	3	0	6	8	0
Furniture and fittings,	10	0	0	33	0	0	5	0	0	12	0	0	10	0	0	5
Cost per prisoner,	0	0	5	0	1	3	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	8	0
Kitchen utensils,	10	0	0	10	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5
Cost per prisoner,	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0
Fuel and light for general purposes,	650	0	0	720	0	0	200	0	0	200	0	0	180	0	0	130
Cost per prisoner,	1	4	5	1	7	2	0	12	6	0	12	6	0	12	0	0
Washing, including repairs of linen,	260	0	0	360	0	0	90	0	0	60	0	0	95	0	0	120
Cost per prisoner,	0	9	9	0	13	7	0	5	7	0	3	9	0	0	4	0
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles,	40	0	0	40	0	0	15	0	0	15	0	0	12	10	0	12
Cost per prisoner,	0	1	6	0	1	6	0	0	11	0	0	11	0	0	10	0
Brushes, brooms, mops, &c.,	15	0	0	15	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5
Cost per prisoner,	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0
Funeral expenses,	6	0	0	6	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	7
Cost per prisoner,	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0
Rents, rates, and taxes,	.	.		40	0	0	65	0	0	75	0	0	10	0	0	10
Cost per prisoner,	.	.		0	1	6	0	4	1	0	4	8	0	0	8	0
Various small disbursements,	100	0	0	100	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	20
Cost per prisoner,	0	3	9	0	3	9	0	1	3	0	1	3	0	1	4	0
Gross total cost of maintenance,	10,592	1	6	10,233	10	0	6,115	4	0	5,565	0	0	5,231	8	0	5,097
Gross total cost per prisoner,	19	19	7	19	6	2	19	19	0	17	7	11	17	7	11	17

wing the Amount under each Head of Service; the Number of Prisoners, and the Cost per head; erage Cost per Prisoner, for the Years 1855–56, and 1856–57.

KE ISLAND, including is Camden & Carlisle, 00 Prisoners 1855-56. 00 „ 1856-57.				PHILIPSTOWN, 750 Prisoners 1855–56. 750 „ 1856–57.				FEMALE DEPOT, Grangegorman, 240 Prisoners 1855–56. 240 „ 1856–57.				FEMALE DEPOT, Cork, 250 Prisoners 1855–56. 500 „ 1856–57.				SUMMARY, 3,890 Prisoners 1855–56. 4,140 „ 1856–57.			
855-56.			1856-57.	1855-56.			1856-57.	1855-56.			1856-57.	1855-56.			1856-57.	1855-56.			1856-57.
£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.
35	0	0	2,070 6 0	995	0	0	1,195 0 0	540	0	0	590 0 0	615	0	0	630 0 0	6,070	0	0	7,109 6 0
2	1	10	1 7 9	1	6	3	1 11 10	2	5	0	2 9 2	2	9	5	1 5 8	1	11	2	1 14 4
11	0	0	5,716 0 0	1,837	0	0	1,911 0 0	456	0	0	456 0 0	792	0	0	922 0 0	12,537	0	0	11,851 0 0
4	2	10	3 16 2	2	9	0	2 11 0	1	18	0	1 18 0	3	3	4	1 16 11	3	4	4	2 17 3
.	.		. .	270	0	0	270 0 0	40	0	0	40 0 0	.	.		. .	570	0	0	570 0 0
.	.		. .	0	7	2	0 7 2	0	3	4	0 3 4	.	.		. .	0	2	11	0 2 9
345	0	0	7,786 6 0	3,102	0	0	3,376 0 0	1,036	0	0	1,086 0 0	1,407	0	0	1,552 0 0	19,177	0	0	19,530 6 0
5	4	8	5 4 0	4	10	5	4 10 9	4	6	4	4 10 6	5	12	0	3 2 1	4	18	7	4 14 4
750	0	0	1,332 10 0	455	0	0	531 0 0	163	4	6	180 0 0	137	5	6	227 10 0	1,847	11	0	2,585 0 0
0	10	0	0 17 2	0	13	2	0 14 4	0	13	7	0 15 0	0	10	7	0 9 1	0	9	6	0 12 6
630	0	0	759 0 0	216	0	0	266 10 0	13	10	0	13 10 0	3	5	0	22 10 0	1,186	15	0	1,376 10 0
0	8	5	0 10 1	0	5	9	0 7 1	0	1	1	0 1 1	0	0	3	0 0 11	0	6	7	0 6 8
950	0	0	16,168 15 0	7,312	10	0	7,312 10 0	1,869	0	0	1,920 0 0	1,687	10	0	4,000 0 0	37,356	16	0	39,883 15 0
9	13	4	10 15 7	9	15	0	9 15 0	7	15	5	8 0 0	6	15	0	8 0 0	9	12	1	9 12 8
250	0	0	2,025 0 0	937	10	0	1,012 10 0	464	0	0	324 0 0	483	6	6	675 0 0	5,572	6	6	5,330 5 0
1	10	0	1 10 0	1	3	8	1 7 0	1	18	8	1 7 0	1	18	8	1 7 0	1	8	8	1 5 9
375	0	0	375 0 0	225	0	0	187 0 0	36	0	0	36 0 0	.	.		125 0 0	857	5	0	944 5 0
0	5	0	0 5 0	0	6	0	0 5 0	0	3	0	0 3 0	.	.		0 5 0	0	4	5	0 4 7
100	0	0	100 0 0	90	0	0	50 0 0	35	0	0	20 0 0	50	0	0	100 0 0	380	0	0	386 0 0
0	1	4	0 1 4	0	2	4	0 1 4	0	2	11	0 1 8	0	4	0	0 4 0	0	1	11	0 1 10
200	0	0	200 0 0	50	0	0	80 0 0	60	0	0	60 0 0	10	0	0	30 0 0	432	0	0	486 0 0
0	2	8	0 2 8	0	1	4	0 2 2	0	5	0	0 5 0	0	0	9	0 1 2	0	2	3	0 2 4
600	0	0	600 0 0	150	0	0	250 0 0	25	0	0	50 0 0	5	0	0	20 0 0	1,010	0	0	1,192 0 0
0	8	0	0 8 0	0	4	0	0 6 3	0	2	1	0 4 2	0	0	5	0 0 10	0	5	2	0 5 9
80	0	0	80 0 0	75	0	0	100 0 0	30	0	0	75 0 0	30	0	0	60 0 0	240	0	0	365 0 0
0	1	1	0 1 1	0	2	0	0 2 8	0	2	6	0 6 3	0	2	5	0 2 5	0	1	3	0 1 9
40	0	0	40 0 0	20	0	0	20 0 0	25	0	0	20 0 0	5	0	0	10 0 0	110	0	0	110 0 0
0	0	6	0 0 6	0	0	6	0 0 6	0	2	1	0 1 8	0	0	5	0 0 5	0	0	7	0 0 6
296	0	0	1,296 0 0	450	0	0	450 0 0	274	18	0	275 0 0	334	0	0	409 0 0	3,384	18	0	3,471 0 0
0	17	3	0 17 3	0	12	0	0 12 0	1	2	11	1 2 11	1	6	8	0 16 9	0	17	5	0 16 9
80	0	0	80 0 0	150	0	0	200 0 0	5	0	0	5 0 0	.	.		. .	680	0	0	825 0 0
0	1	1	0 1 1	0	4	0	0 5 1	0	0	5	0 0 5	.	.		. .	0	3	6	0 4 0
80	0	0	80 0 0	40	0	0	40 0 0	120	0	0	120 0 0	25	0	0	220 0 0	332	10	0	527 0 0
0	1	1	0 1 1	0	1	1	0 1 1	0	10	0	0 10 0	0	2	0	0 8 10	0	1	8	0 2 6
60	0	0	60 0 0	15	0	0	15 0 0	15	0	0	10 0 0	5	0	0	10 0 0	120	0	0	120 0 0
0	0	10	0 0 10	0	0	3	0 0 3	0	1	3	0 0 10	0	0	5	0 0 5	0	0	7	0 0 7
30	0	0	30 0 0	25	0	0	25 0 0	5	0	0	5 0 0	5	0	0	10 0 0	81	0	0	88 0 0
0	0	5	0 0 5	0	0	8	0 0 8	0	0	5	0 0 5	0	0	5	0 0 5	0	0	5	0 0 5
.	.		. .	60	0	0	60 0 0	.	.		.	.	.		200 0 0	135	0	0	385 0 0
				0	1		0 3								0 3 0	0	0	8	0 1 10
150	0	0	500 0 0	200	0	0	150 0 0	100	0	0	100 0 0	40	0	0	144 0 0	930	0	0	1,034 0 0
0	6	0	0 6 8	0	5	0	0 4 0	0	8	4	0 8 4	0	3	2	0 5 9	0	4	9	0 5 0
917	0	0	31,512 11 0	13,573	0	0	14,125 10 0	4,276	13	6	4,299 10 0	4,227	7	0	7,806 0 0	73,832	12	0	78,639 1 0
19	1	8	31 3 4	18	10	0	18 18 1	17	16	0	17 18 .	16	17	11	15 12 4	18	19	7	18 19 2

DUBLIN:—PRINTED BY ALEX. THOM AND SONS, 87, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.